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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

HISTORY
— OF —
YORK COUNTY,
MAINE.

With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

— OF —

ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.

— 1880. —

P R E F A C E.

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THE present volume is the first published History of York County, Maine. Although materials have existed for such a publication, they have not been found in any special or general collection, and the labor of collecting them chiefly from original sources, and of arranging them in a harmonious and consecutive narrative of events extending through a period of more than two hundred and fifty years, has been by no means a light or trivial task. How well or ill the labor has been performed is now left to the judgment of the intelligent reader. Doubtless some errors have crept into the work in spite of our utmost care and vigilance, but we trust that none are of so grave a character as to impair the general accuracy and value of the history. With regard to the plan of the work, it is only necessary to say that it has been arranged with reference to the most economical use of space, with a general and local department. The general history, embracing that which is common to the county at large, has been placed in a department by itself in the forepart of the book; this has been followed by separate histories of the cities, towns, and villages of the county, interspersed with numerous biographies, portraits and other illustrations, and the whole carefully indexed to facilitate reference.

To the citizens of York County who have aided us in the work, we take this opportunity to return our thanks. Our acknowledgments are especially due to Hon. Edward P. Burnham, of Saco, a member of the Maine Historical Society, for a ready fund of valuable statistics which has been cordially placed at our command, and for information on several topics, rendering our labors less difficult than they otherwise would have been. Hon. Nathaniel G. Marshall, of York, has kindly reviewed considerable portions of our general history, and aided us materially in the preparation of the history of his native town. Like acknowledgments are due to Edward E. Bourne, Esq., and Daniel Remick, Esq., of Kennebunk; to Hon. John M. Goodwin and Thomas Quinby, Esq., of Biddeford; to Rev. John G. T. Nichols, D.D., Rev. William J. Alger, George F. Calef, Esq., and Horace H. Burbank, Esq., of Saco. The York Institute, through its president and members, has furnished some valuable materials and given hearty encouragement to our enterprise. We also tender our acknowledgments to the members of the county press, and to the county and town officials generally.

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W. W. C.

January 24, 1880.

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE



MAP OF
YORK CO.
MAINE.

ISLES OF SHOALS
 Hog I
 Smully Saw I
 Lumping I
 Whales I
 Sheep I
 Light I

HISTORY OF YORK COUNTY, MAINE.

BY W. W. CLAYTON.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Maine Discovered in 1524—Charts of Ramusio—Champlain's Voyages—Charter of Acadia—French Settlements in Maine—English Explorers—First English Charter—Popham Colony—Voyages of Capt. John Smith.

MAINE was undoubtedly the first portion of New England taken possession of by any European nation. Aside from the discoveries of the Scandinavians and Northmen, who at a very remote period of antiquity are said to have penetrated to these shores and made a settlement in Rhode Island, we have positive evidence that Maine was discovered by Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian navigator, under the auspices of Francis I., king of France, in 1524. This was seventy-eight years before the first English navigator, Gosnold, had arrived on the coast of Maine. Verrazano took possession of the country in the name of the king of France and carried the news of his discovery to Europe, in consequence of which Crignon, the French geographer, was sent out in company with Capt. Parmentier, in 1529, to obtain accurate information respecting the country. Sailing southwestward from Cape Breton "a good five hundred leagues towards the country of Florida," they took accurate observation of the direction of the coast, determined the latitude and longitude, noted the natural products of the country, and the character and habits of the natives. Information was thus obtained for the first valuable contribution to the cartography of Maine, which was published in the celebrated collection of Ramusio, in Italy, in 1556. Thus it appears that the French and the Italians were the first geographers of the coast of New England, and that students in those countries were studying the geography of Maine more than half a century before the subject had awakened any interest in England. Ramusio says he had compiled his maps and charts, "such as they were, not because he thought them perfect or complete, but because he wished to satisfy the desire of Italian students, entertaining the hope that in some time to come they would be improved."^{*}

Crignon, who wrote the descriptive portion accompanying the map of *New France* in Ramusio's collection, says,—

"Going beyond the Cape of the Bretons, there is a country contiguous thereto, the coast of which trends to the west a quarter south-

west to the country of Florida, and runs along for a good five hundred leagues, which coast was discovered fifteen years ago, by Master Giovanni da Verrazano, in the name of the King of France and Madame la Regente; and this country is called by many 'La Francoise,' and even by the Portuguese themselves. Its end is towards Florida, under 78° west and 38° north. The inhabitants of this country are a very pleasant, tractable, and peaceable people. The country abounds with all sorts of fruits. There grow oranges, almonds, wild grapes, and many other fruits of odoriferous trees. The country is named by the natives 'Norumbega,' and between it and Brazil is a great gulf in which are the islands of the West Indies discovered by the Spaniards."

This remarkable passage is, no doubt, historically as well as geographically correct, and overturns the theories of some of our English writers with regard to the discovery of this country, and the nation to whom that honor belongs.† It was known to the Portuguese, the Spanish, and the French navigators, who made various voyages to the northern part of the coast during the first half of the sixteenth century. The latter nation laid claim to the country southwestward from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and Maine and their right seems to have been generally recognized by the other nations of Continental Europe. It is called *New France* in all the earlier charts and collections, and also in the Latin geography of John De Laet, which was published at Leyden as late as 1614.‡ André Thevet, a French navigator, visited the Penobscot in 1556. He gives the following description of his entrance into that river:

"Here we entered a river which is one of the finest in the world. We call it *Norumbega*. It is marked on some charts as *Grand River*. The natives call it *Agonyon*. Upon its banks the French formerly erected a small fort, about ten leagues from its mouth. It was called the *Fort of Norumbega*, and surrounded by fresh water."

We learn from this that the French, at a very early day, claimed the eastern part of Maine; that charts had been made of its coast and principal rivers, and that they had

† *Ibid.*, p. 264.

‡ Folsom says (Saw and Biddleford, p. 9) "The discovery of New England may justly be ascribed to Bartholomew Gosnold, an enterprising and intelligent navigator, who in the year 1602 performed a voyage to the part of North America, before unknown to the civilized world." He also says (page 15) "The French were somewhat behind the English in making voyages of discovery in the American continent." The truth is, they were nearly a century ahead of them, if we except the voyages of the Cabots, who, so far as we know, merely passed by the coast of New England, without setting foot on any portion of it.

§ *Nova orbis (New World)*, etc., lib. ii. c. 19.

|| Singularities of Antarctic France, otherwise called America.

* Maine Historical Collections, vol. i. p. 227.

built a fort upon the Penobscot, ten leagues above its mouth, before the year 1556.

The first movement of the French towards the establishment of a colony in this territory was made near the beginning of the seventeenth century. On the 8th of November, 1603, Henry IV. of France granted to De Monts the charter of Acadia, embracing all the country on the North American coast from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degrees of north latitude. There can be no doubt but that the English charter of 1606 was an infringement upon this grant, the French having the prior right as the discoverers and occupants of the country. De Monts having obtained a commission as Lieutenant-General of New France, fitted out his expedition for the establishment of a colony in Acadia in 1604. He was accompanied by Samuel de Champlain, who four years later founded the city of Quebec, and who had previously explored the river St. Lawrence.

Champlain was commissioned to join the expedition of De Monts as royal geographer, with instructions to make discoveries, prepare maps and charts, and report directly to the crown. He remained three years in the Gulf of Maine, faithfully executing these orders under circumstances of great hardship and peril; and the record he has left is a marvel of accuracy, patience, and indomitable courage. The entire coast line of Maine was reconnoitred and described, and charts made of the principal harbors, which were published in Paris, under his own personal supervision, in 1613.

The expedition of De Monts was prepared with great deliberation, and its composition arranged with thoughtful reference to the needs and possibilities of the future colony. The company numbered on its rolls soldiers inured to foreign service, sailors who were familiar with American waters, skilled mechanics, and gentlemen of rank. De Monts sailed from Havre de Grace on the 7th of April, 1604, in a ship commanded by Capt. Timothée, in company with the Sieurs de Poutrincourt, Champlain, and other gentlemen. On the 10th of April, the other vessel, commanded by Capt. Morel, of Houfleur, with the Sieur de Pont-Gravé and the rest of the company, sailed with stores to join De Monts at Canseau, which had been selected as the place of rendezvous. While at sea De Monts changed his purpose, and directed his course farther to the westward. On the 1st of May he sighted Sable Island, on the 8th the mainland at Cape la Héve, and on the 10th made a harbor at the present Liverpool, called by him "Port Rossignol." On the 13th the party disembarked at "Port au Mouton," and proceeded to erect shelters, having determined to await here the arrival of their consort, in search of whom a small party was sent towards Canseau in a shallop, with letters of advice.

On the 19th of May, Champlain, accompanied by the Sieur Ralleau, secretary of De Monts, and two men, left "Port au Mouton" for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of the coast. He rounded Cape Sable and skirted the western shore of Nova Scotia to nearly the present site of Annapolis, and then returned to "Port au Mouton" about the middle of June. On the following day the company, now increased by the arrival of the other vessels, abandoned their temporary shelters, and following the

course which Champlain had taken, diligently explored the south and north shores of the Bay of Fundy, but without determining upon a place for their settlement. Proceeding westward from the mouth of the St. John, they discovered the cluster of islands now known as "The Wolves," and the island of Grand Menan, called, as Champlain says, by the natives, "Manthane." Passing by the present site of Eastport, they entered Passamaquoddy Bay, and ascending the St. Croix River, disembarked on an island and began the necessary preparations for their winter's residence. The settlement called the "Holy Cross," which gave its name to the river, was the first attempt to plant a colony on the shores of Maine. The island on which it was made is now called Neutral or De Monts' Island.

On the last day of August, De Poutrincourt was sent back to France with Secretary Ralleau, the former to make arrangements for his adventure at Port Royal, the latter to put in order some of the affairs of the company. What follows we give, as far as space will allow, from Gen. Brown's excellent translation of Champlain's own account:

"After the departure of the vessel the Sieur de Monts determined to send an expedition, without loss of time, along the coast of *Norumbegue*, and this he committed to my charge, which was much to my liking. To this end I left St. Croix the 24 of September, 1604, with a *patache* of seventeen or eighteen tons, twelve sailors, and two savages as guides. This day we found the vessels of the Sieur de Poutrincourt, which were anchored at the mouth of the river on account of the bad weather, and from this spot we could not move until the 5th of the same month, and then, when two or three leagues at sea, the fog came up so thickly that we soon lost their vessels from sight. Continuing our course along the coast we made this day some twenty-five leagues, and passed by a great quantity of islands, shallows, and reefs, which extend seaward in places more than four leagues. We have named the islands '*Les Isles Rangées*.' . . . This same day we passed quite near an island, which is some four or five leagues long, and were nearly lost on a little rock just under water, which made a small hole in our bark near the keel. . . . The island is very high, and so cleft in places that at sea it appears as if seven or eight mountains were ranged side by side. . . . I have named this island '*L'Isle des Monts-deserts*': its latitude is 44° 30'. The next morning, 6th of September, we made two leagues, and perceived a smoke in a creek which was at the foot of the mountains, and saw two canoes propelled by savages, who came within musket-shot to reconnoitre us."

This narrative of Champlain's is exceedingly interesting, because it names and locates many places on the coast now quite familiar to the modern traveler. At Mount Desert, on the southwestern side of which he appears to have anchored and stayed overnight, he had an interview with the savages, who, after receiving presents in exchange for fish and game, consented to guide them to their home at Peimtegowët, where they said their chief, Bessabez, was. Referring to the Penobscot, he says,—

"I think this river is the same called by several pilots and historians *Norumbegue*, and which has been described by most of them as broad and spacious, with very many islands, with its entrance in 43° to 43½° of latitude, or, according to others, in 44° more or less. As for the longitude, I have never read or heard any one speak of it. They say, also, there is a great city well peopled with savages, adroit and skillful, and used to the manufacture of cotton. I am sure that most of those who speak of these things have never seen them, and derive their authority from men who know no more than themselves. I am ready to believe there are some who have seen the mouth of the river (*i.e.* the bay), because there are a great many islands there, and it is in 44°. But there is no appearance of any one's having entered there, for they would have described it in quite another fashion in

order to rid many of the doubt. I shall, therefore, narrate truly all that I have discovered and seen from the beginning as far as I have been."

Champlain then describes in great detail the physical features of Penobscot Bay, which he makes extend from Mount Desert on the east to the promontory of Bedabedec on the west,—the present Owl's Head. Midway, and out at sea, he describes that singularly picturesque island named by him *Isle Haute*,—a name it still bears. Fish of all kinds abound, and game, which make the numerous islands a frequent resort for the natives during the season. On the western shore are the mountains of Bedabedec, the Camden Hills of the present day, and everywhere are wooded islands, low-lying rocks, and dangerous reefs. With the scrupulous care which characterizes him everywhere, he gives the necessary directions for entering the head-waters of the bay. Take the following:

"Coming to the south of the *Isle Haute*, and ranging along the shore for a quarter of a league, where are some rocks just out of water, and then heading to the west until you open all the islands which lie to the north of this island, and you may be sure that when you see the eight or nine summits of *Isle des Monts-Deserts* and the heights of Bedabedec you are directly opposite the river of Norumbegue; to enter, you must head to the north towards the very high mountains of Bedabedec, and you will see no islands before you, and can enter safely with plenty of water."

Entering the bay, Champlain proceeded, under the guidance of the savages, to the narrows at the mouth of the river, and ascended the river to the mouth of the Kennebec, at the present site of Bangor. Here the party met Bessabez, the chief of the tribe of that region, and Cabahis, who had jurisdiction of a tribe to the westward. There was great stir among the natives at the sight of the strangers, dancing and singing, and much consumption of tobacco. But Cabahis drew himself apart from the noisy throng for a while, because, as the narrative says, "it was the first time he had ever seen a Christian."

The day following, which was the 17th of September, Champlain took the altitude, and found $45^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude. He then began the descent of the river, and so continued coasting westward. At what has been judged to be St. George's River the native guides left them because the savages of the Quinbequ were their enemies. Champlain says,—

"We ranged along the coast some eight leagues to the westward as far as an island distant some ten leagues from the Quinbequ, where we were obliged to stop on account of bad weather and contrary winds; in one part of our route we passed a quantity of islands and breakers, very dangerous, and shelving out into the sea some leagues."

At this point the weather, head-winds, and scarcity of provisions compelled our hardy adventurers to retrace their steps. On the 23d of September, three weeks after leaving St. Croix, they set out on their return, and in nine days after were greeted by their companions. The little band at St. Croix had busied themselves in making preparations for the winter. They were scanty enough for the inclement season, and disease of a virulent type soon broke out among them; before spring set in the little cemetery on the island had in it thirty-five graves. De Monts resolved to abandon his plantation and return to France; but on the 15th of June the little company was gladdened by the arrival of two ships from France bringing men and provisions.

"On the 17th of the month" (says Champlain) "the *Sieur de Monts* decided to seek for a place better suited for habitation than ours, and on the 18th he left the Island of St. Croix, with some gentlemen, twenty sailors, and two savages, Panonnias and his wife, whom he did not wish to leave behind, and whom we took with us as a guide to the country of the *Manchiquois*, hoping by means of her to see and learn more of the country, for she was a native of it."

In this second voyage Champlain and his party sailed westward to the mouth of the Sheepscot River, which they ascended to its head, probably at the site of what is now Wiscasset. On the way up the river they narrowly escaped being lost on a rock which their vessel grazed in passing; farther on they met some savages in two canoes, who were accosted by the aid of the wife of their guide, and induced to conduct the party to their chief, Manthoumermer, whose village was at the head of the river. Here they met the chief and some twenty-five or thirty savages; the conference resulted amicably, and a treaty of alliance was entered into between the natives and the French. The former conducted Champlain and his party down the river on the following morning. Passing some islands, each of the savages left an arrow near the cape by which all must pass, assigning as a reason for this custom that unless they did it the evil spirit would bring about some misfortune.

"Near this cape," says Champlain, "we passed a fall of water; but it was not done without great difficulty, for, although we had a fair and fresh wind, and carried all the sail we possibly could, we were obliged to take a hawser ashore and fasten it to the trees, and then pull with all our strength, and thus by main force and the favoring wind we got through. The savages who were with us carried their canoes along the shore, being unable to make headway with their paddles. After having passed the fall we saw beautiful meadow-lands. I was much astonished at this fall because we descended easily with the tide, but at the fall it was against us, but above the fall it ebbed as before, much to our satisfaction."

Says General Brown in commenting upon this passage,—

"It is evident that Champlain ascended the Sheepscot to the northern extremity of Westport, descended the river on the west side of the island, passed close to what is now Hockanock Point, pulled the vessel through upper Hellgate, and so entered the Kennebec proper, and passed on to Merrymeeting Bay. The descent was made by the true channel to the site of Fort Popham, where they probably anchored, unless they made a harbor a little farther to the westward."

Coasting to the westward, the vessel of Champlain next came to anchor off Old Orchard Beach, and inside of Stratton's Island. Here they saw a large number of natives on the main shore, with whom they held a friendly conference. They visited Wood Island, which Champlain named "*L'Isle de Bacchus*," on account of the grapes which he found there, the first, he says, he had seen after leaving "*Cape la Hève*." "At high water," Champlain continues, "we weighed anchor and entered a little river (the Saco), which we could not do sooner on account of a bar, on which at low tide there is but one-half a fathom of water, but at the flood a fathom and a half, and at the spring tide two fathoms; within are three, four, five, and six fathoms,"—a very accurate description of the physical features apparent to this day. Champlain, with his customary exactness, enters into minute details of the habits, appearance, and character of the people. The river, he says, was called the river of the *Chouacnet** country. They landed and

* Pronounced *swaw-co*,—very nearly the sound of the present name.

examined the little gardens of the inhabitants; Champlain and De Monts were interested in the culture of maize. "They plant," says the narrative, "in gardens, sowing three or four grains in one spot, and then with the shell of the *signoc* they gather a little earth around it; three feet from that they sow again, and so on."

We can scarcely improve even now on this method of planting corn, which Champlain calls "wheat of India." The shell-hoe used by the natives, which Champlain calls the *signoc*, was probably the curious shell of the horseshoe-crab, and those familiar with it can easily understand how serviceable it may have been in their simpler gardening operations, particularly in the soft sandy soil. Champlain made a chart of this harbor, giving all the prominent features of the coast and river line, with soundings, just as he had conscientiously done before at the Kennebec, the St. Croix, on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and Nova Scotia. These were all studies for the maps which, as Royal Geographer, it was his special mission to prepare.

On Sunday, the 11th, the little company left Chouacoet, making some twenty miles to the westward, where, on account of contrary wind, they were compelled to anchor; on the main shore they saw two natives, who fled at their approach. They describe the country here as abounding in meadow-lands of great extent, wild grapes, walnuts, and luxuriant verdure. The wind continuing, they retraced their course six miles, and found a harbor at Cape Porpoise, which Champlain calls Port aux Isles, on account of the three islands which furnish shelter there. He also notices the entrance to Kennebec River, and gives a correct description of the harbor, with such sailing directions as would make the passage easy to any navigator who might follow him. His computation of the latitude of this point is within five one-hundredths of a degree. On the 15th of the month they proceeded upon their journey, coasting along the sea-beaches of Wells, York, and Hampton, passing the Merrimac and its surrounding marshes, which, in the dim twilight, seemed like a great bay; they caught glimpses, in the east, of the Isles of Shoals, and at last anchored, under the shelter of Cape Ann, to await the day. In their progress farther southward they crossed Massachusetts Bay, entered, on the 18th, the harbor in which, fifteen years later, the Pilgrim Fathers found their home, rounded the sandy promontory of Cape Cod, and terminated their southward journey at what is now Nanset. To Cape Cod, Champlain gave the appropriate designation of Cap Blanc,—the white cape.

On the 25th of July, De Monts, finding his stores rapidly diminishing, decided to return to St. Croix. On his return he stopped again at Saco, and here had an interview with Marchim, the sagamore of Casco Bay, "who had the reputation of being one of the bravest men of his country, and he had a fine manner, and all his gestures and movements were grave and dignified, savage though he was." They gave him presents, and he, in turn, gave them a young Etechemin, from the eastward, an Indian boy, whom he had made prisoner in some foray. From the Saco they proceeded to the Kennebec, arriving there on the 29th of July. Here they had an interview with a chief named Annasson. Champlain says,—

"He told us there was a vessel six leagues from the harbor, which had been engaged in fishing, and the people on board had killed five savages of this river, under the pretense of friendship, and according to his description we judge them to be English, and named the island where they were 'Le Nef,' because at a distance it had that appearance."

(That is, it looked like the hull of a ship.) The island was Monhegan, and the vessel referred to the "Archangel," under Capt. George Weymouth. This is the only allusion made by Champlain to any contemporary English discoveries on the whole coast, so far as his explorations extended.

Leaving the Kennebec, Champlain and his company returned to St. Croix, where they arrived on the 2d of August, and found a vessel and supplies from France.

Dissatisfied both with his settlement at St. Croix, and his discoveries to the south and west along the coast, De Monts now determined to transport his colony to Port Royal. He himself returned to France. Champlain remained to complete his discoveries, his desire being to extend them in the direction of Florida. On the 1st of March, 1606, the *Sieur du Pont-Gravé* fitted out a vessel of about eighteen tons; on the 16th they set sail, but were obliged to seek a harbor on an island to the south of Grand Menan. On the following day they encountered a severe storm, which drove them ashore, and after repairing their bark they returned to Port Royal. On the 29th of April they made another attempt, only to meet with fresh disasters; at the entrance to Port Royal they were wrecked, losing their vessel, and running imminent risk of their lives. Disheartened at these disasters and the non-appearance of the vessels which were expected with supplies, Du Pont decided to return to France, and on the 16th of July they abandoned Port Royal, leaving two men who had bravely volunteered to remain and guard the property which was left behind. After having rounded Cape Sable, however, they were gladdened by the sight of a shallop, in which was *Sieur Ralleau*, secretary of De Monts. He announced the arrival of the "Jonas," a vessel bringing new accessions to the colony, under the command of Poutrineourt, among others the versatile advocate Lescarbot, the future historian of New France. So they gladly retraced their steps, and on the 31st of July arrived once more at Port Royal. While the new-comers set to work with commendable vigor to make preparations for their stay, Du Pont decided to return to France, and to take with him all the company who had spent the previous winter in the colony. A few desired to remain, and among the number was Champlain, who says,—

"I remained also, with the *Sieur de Poutrineourt*, intending, by the grace of God, to finish and perfect the chart which I had commenced of the country and the coast."

In this third voyage the company left Port Royal on the 5th of September, 1608, and, after visiting the St. Croix and Kennebec, arrived at Saco River on the 21st. No incident of interest is mentioned in the narrative in connection with their landing here, except that the Indians had finished their harvest.

From this point they made Cape Ann, and so to the southward. In a conflict with the natives they lost several of their company. On the 28th of October they set sail from Malabarre for the Isle Haute, on their return voyage.

On the 31st, between Mount Desert and the mouth of the Machias, they lost their rudder, and were in imminent peril. With much ingenuity they succeeded in reaching a harbor, but not until the 14th of November, after many dangers and disasters, did they reach Port Royal.

Thus closes our hasty account of the services to geographical science of a very remarkable man, whose three voyages of discovery furnish the first intelligible contribution to the cartography of Maine. In the language of the translator of his narrative, J. Marshall Brown, of Portland, whose valuable paper we have substantially followed in the account of these voyages,—

"His monument is here, as well as on the banks of the majestic St. Lawrence, and his memory will be preserved in the great landmarks on our coast, which bear the names he gave them two hundred and seventy years ago."

The colony planted at Port Royal (now Annapolis, Nova Scotia) continued to prosper for a time; for it originated the second settlement by the French on the coast of Maine, —the mission at Mount Desert founded by the two Jesuit priests, Fathers Biard and Massé. These priests had been brought from France to Port Royal by Biencourt in 1608, to take charge of the spiritual interests of the plantation, and had assumed to exercise a controlling influence in civil affairs; for this cause a quarrel ensued between them and the Governor which resulted in their separation from the colony. They went to Mount Desert, where in 1609 they established the mission of St. Sauveur, planted gardens, laid out grounds, and entered with zeal upon the work of preaching their faith to the natives in that vicinity. Prior to 1613 the French had built a small fort at the mouth of the Penobscot. Their disposition to occupy the country farther west aroused the alarm of the English colony established in Virginia, and in 1613 they sent Capt. Argall to drive out the French, who, in the summer of that year, seized their forts at Mount Desert, St. Croix, and Port Royal, and carried their vessels and ordnance, together with their cattle and provisions, to Jamestown. The power of the French in this quarter was thus interrupted for several years. The conflicting claims growing out of the French and English charters inaugurated a series of wars which were perpetuated between the colonies of the two nations, enlisting on one side and the other the savage ferocity of the Indian tribes, for more than a hundred and fifty years, and were never finally settled till the conquest of Canada by the English, in 1760. Between the province of Maine and the French colony of Acadia the situation was about as follows: the English occupied the country exclusively as far east as the Kennebec, and the French, except when dispossessed by treaty or actual force, had exclusive occupation as far west as the Penobscot. The country between these two rivers was debatable land, both parties continually claiming it, and each occupying it at intervals. In the commission to the French Governor before the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Acadia is described as extending to the Kennebec River, and the whole was then ceded to the English. But in the construction of that treaty the French restricted the territory to Nova Scotia.

After the expeditions of the Cabots, 1497–98, the English made little effort to discover or acquire territory in the

new world for more than a century. In 1602, Gosnold sailed along the coast of Maine, and in 1603, Martin Pring discovered Penobscot and Casco Bays, and sailed up the Saco River to the falls. The voyage of George Weymouth, in 1605, was the first attempt which had been made by English navigators to sail due west from England to the coast of North America. His course brought him to Monhegan Island, eighteen miles from the mainland at Boothbay. He anchored three miles north of the island, which he named St. George's, in honor of his patron saint, in a harbor which he called Pentecost Harbor. The vessel in which he arrived was named the "Archangel." He remained upon the coast for several weeks, proceeding in his pinnace several miles up a "most excellent river," and carrying home with him five Indians, whom he treacherously decoyed into his vessel, three of whom he gave to Sir Ferdinand Gorges, by whom one of them was sent back in 1607, with Capt. George Popham.

James Rosier, an English gentleman, who accompanied Capt. Weymouth as chronicler, wrote a glowing account of the newly-discovered country in 1605, but omitted all names and observations of latitude and longitude, in order, it is said, to prevent navigators of other nations from seeking the same spot. The consequence has been that the river has been guessed to be the Hudson, the James, the Saco, and, more recently, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, and the arm of the sea north of Monhegan, running up to South Thomaston, and known as the St. George's. Capt. Weymouth also discovered the fishing-banks, which are still known as the George's banks; and although his name has failed to displace the old Indian name of Monhegan, there has been a strong presumption that the nameless river which he found might still wear, like the banks, the name of his patron saint. Dr. Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire, however, conjectured that Weymouth had ascended the Penobscot River, and this opinion was generally followed until the late John McKeen, of Brunswick, suggested that Rosier's description better fitted the Kennebec, and a few years later Rev. David Cushman, of Warren, contended that the St. George's River was intended.

All these conjectures, however, were set at rest by the publication, in 1849, by the Hakluyt Society (and afterwards by the Historical Societies of Maine and Massachusetts) of William Strachey's account of the Popham settlement, written not later than 1618, and preserved in manuscript in the British Museum. Strachey was the secretary of the Virginia Company, and was in Virginia from 1610 till 1612. He says, in so many words, that Captain Weymouth made a search "sixty miles up the most excellent and beneficially river of the Sachadehoc." But the Sagadahoc is only another name for the waters of the Kennebec below Merry-meeting Bay, including the waters which flow out through the passage opposite Bath into the Sheepscot, and the Sheepscot itself, which may be regarded as one of the mouths of the Kennebec. Thus the question has finally been set at rest.

The expedition of Captain Weymouth, together with the active movements of the French at this period, served to awaken an interest in England in the colonization of North America; and in April, 1606, a charter was obtained from

King James for the whole extent of country lying between the 34th and 44th degrees of north latitude. This large tract was divided between two companies; the first, reaching to the 41st degree of north latitude, was bestowed upon a London company, the founders of the settlement at Jamestown, Va.; and the northern part was granted to a company in the town of Plymouth. Under this charter the respective companies sent out colonies in 1607. With the one destined for Virginia we have nothing to do in this connection; the one from Plymouth, destined for the northern shores, consisted of two ships and one hundred and eight men, under command of Captain George Popham as president, and Captain Rauleigh Gilbert as admiral. They sailed from Plymouth on the 31st of May, and arrived at Monhegan, on the coast of Maine, August 11th, and thence continued on to the Kennebec, where they planted themselves on the west bank of the river upon the peninsula now known as Hunkewell's Point, called by the Indians Sabino. *This was the first English colony, not merely in Maine, but upon the whole New England coast.* Here they erected Fort St. George, on the site of which the United States government has built a fort called Fort Popham, in honor of the first president of the colony.*

Although the ample preparations and other circumstances attending the expedition show that the adventurers intended to make a permanent settlement, yet a succession of peculiarly unfavorable circumstances terminated the hopes and the existence of the colony in one year from its commencement. They retired from the contest with savage and inhospitable nature, not without strong prejudices against the country, feeling, as Capt. Smith expressed it, that it was "a cold, barren, rocky, mountainous desert." Prince says that "they branded the country as over cold, and not habitable by our natives."

Capt. Popham died during the winter, which was one of great severity, and Rauleigh Gilbert was obliged to return to England on account of the death of his brother.

From this time for several years little was done on the coast of Maine except fishing and trading with the Indians. The two principal actors in these enterprises were Sir Francis Popham and Sir Ferdinando Gorges,—the latter, as a future ruler, proprietor, and promoter of colonization, destined to play a very important part in the affairs of the country. In 1614 an expedition was fitted out by these gentlemen, under command of Capt. John Smith, "to take whales, and also to make trial of mines of gold and copper." If these failed, "fish and furs were then to be their refuge."† Smith adds,—

"We found this whale-fishing to be a very costly conclusion; we saw many and spent much time in chasing them, but could not kill any: they being a kind of *jubarbes*, and not the whale that yields fins and oil, as we expected."

They were also disappointed in the mines, and he thinks the representation was "rather the device of the master to get a voyage, than any knowledge he had of such matters." During this voyage, Capt. Smith left his vessel, and with

eight men in a boat traversed the whole coast from the Penobscot to Cape Cod. He describes Casco Bay, and other places along the coast.

After speaking of Casco Bay, under the name of Aucoisco, and describing it as "a large deep bay full of many great islands, he comes to Sawoco-tuck, in the edge of a large sandy bay, which hath many rocks and isles, but few good harbors, except for barks." This last-mentioned river was evidently the Saco, from which the last syllable (if ever really attached to it) was subsequently dropped.

In 1615, Capt. Smith was again employed by Gorges and others to visit New England with a view of beginning a settlement; for this purpose he was furnished with two ships and a company of sixteen men as emigrants. But he was unsuccessful, being driven back to port in a violent storm which carried away his masts; on the second attempt he was captured by the French. It does not appear that this celebrated adventurer came to America after 1614. He published his description of New England in London, in 1616, and died in that city, in 1631.‡

Every year after this vessels were sent to the coast to trade with the natives and to fish, many of which made profitable voyages. In 1615, Sir Richard Hawkins sailed from England, with a commission from the Council of Plymouth to do what service he could for them in New England; but on his arrival here he found a destructive war prevailing among the natives, and passed along the coast to Virginia.§ In 1616, four ships from Plymouth and two from London made successful voyages and obtained full cargoes of fish, which they carried to England and Spain. Sir Ferdinando Gorges also, the same year, sent out a ship under the charge of Richard Vimes, who afterwards became prominent in the early history of Maine, particularly in that portion of it of which it is the object of this work especially to treat. He passed the winter at the mouth of the Saco River, from which circumstance the place received the name of Winter Harbor, which it still bears.

The next settlement planted in Maine was that established by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, on the Island of Monhegan, in 1621. This plantation was established as a fishing and trading post, but it had become of sufficient importance to draw thither for supplies the people settled in Massachusetts Bay, during the hard winter of 1623.|| This was the first settlement which continued for any considerable length of time within any part of the territory of Maine. We find also that a settlement was commenced at New Harbor, on Pemaquid, in 1625, which continued to increase without interruption till the destructive war of 1675.]]

CHAPTER II.

PATENTS GRANTED BY THE PLYMOUTH COUNCIL.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges—His Agency in Procuring the New Charter—Council for the Settlement and Government of New England—Landing of the Pilgrims—Summary of Grants made by the Council.

A NEW movement was now about to be made for the more effective colonization of the country. Sir Ferdinando

* In August, 1862, the Maine Historical Society and a very large concourse of people assembled here to celebrate the two hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the planting of the colony.

† Smith's New England, p. 175.

‡ Willis' History of Portland.

§ 2 Prince, p. 43.

|| Ibid.

Gorges, whose commercial operations on the coast of Maine had already become conspicuous, was the prime mover in a petition to the king for a new charter prescribing a definite extent of territory, the necessary powers and privileges of the patentees, and giving an exclusive right to the soil and to the management of the fisheries and trade within its limits. The charter was granted on the 3d of November, 1620, its corporators consisting of forty noblemen, knights, and gentlemen, who were collectively styled "THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHED AT PLYMOUTH, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON, FOR PLANTING, RULING, AND GOVERNING NEW ENGLAND IN AMERICA." Among the gentlemen comprising this Council were the Duke of Lenox, the Marquises of Buckingham and Hamilton, the Earls of Pembroke, Arundel, Bath, Southampton, and Warwick; Sir Edward Seymour, Sir Dudley Driggs, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir Francis Popham, and many other distinguished men and dignitaries, designed to give strength and character to the movement in view of which public attention was largely attracted to New England.

The more zealous and prominent men in the Council were two who may properly be placed at the head of the list. One was Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He had been president under the former charter; his many years' experience of the country, through his various agents, had given him a knowledge of New England which no other member possessed; and the settlement of the country was still his favorite pursuit. Capt. John Mason, returning home about this time from Newfoundland, of which he had been Governor, also exhibited great courage and confidence in the cause; and when there was an occasion to fill an early vacancy in the Council, he was elected a member and became the secretary.*

The territory granted in the charter embraced all the country between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It included in width the whole coast line between Pennsylvania and the Bay of Chaleurs, which opens into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The charter of 1606, and all the settlements made and possessions acquired under it, were expressly recognized by the new charter. The privileges granted in the former were confirmed, such as the rights of citizenship, the exclusive trade and fisheries within the limits of the grant, importation from England free of duty for a period of seven years, and the right to expel all intruders. The coining of money and the settlement of Catholics was prohibited in the colonies. This charter, which existed upwards of fourteen years, or till its surrender to the king, in 1635, is the foundation of all the subsequent patents by which New England was at first divided, and its settlements and colonies located and limited.

In order to clear the ground of difficulties which may otherwise arise in our future history, it may be well, before proceeding further, to give a brief summary of the grants made by the Plymouth Council during the period of its existence as a body corporate.

It may be remarked here that the movement of the

Pilgrims, which resulted in their settlement at Plymouth, Mass., had no connection with the doings of the Plymouth Council, which was not fully organized until after they had undertaken their voyage. Indeed, the charter was granted only seven days previous to their arrival at Plymouth Rock, on the 10th of November, 1620. Without any concert with the patentees, without their concurrence, in fact, without any design of their own, it would appear they had reached a place on the shores of New England, in the affairs of which, and of the county at large, they were destined to exert a controlling influence. This company of Pilgrims started from Leyden, Holland, to which they had before removed from England, determined to seek security and freedom of worship in the wilderness of America. In the summer of 1620 they commenced their voyage for the Hudson, designing to make a settlement somewhere on that river or in the vicinity; but, either by design or accident, they fell short of their destination, and landed at Cape Cod on the 10th of November. Here they determined to remain, and selecting a spot, previously named Plymouth on Capt. Smith's map, established there the *first permanent* settlement in New England. The French had then a plantation at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, and the English had settlements in Virginia, Bermuda, and Newfoundland.

From this brief digression we return to the grants of the Plymouth Council.

1. On the 10th of September, 1621, the northeastern part of the territory included in the charter was granted by James I. to Sir William Alexander.† This was done by the consent of the Council, as Gorges expressly declares. The grant, to which the name of Nova Scotia was given, extended from Cape Sable north to the St. Lawrence; it included Cape Breton, all the islands within six leagues of the eastern, western, and northern shores, and within forty leagues south of Cape Sable. In 1622, Sir William Alexander subdued the French inhabitants within his grant, carried many of them prisoners to Virginia, and planted a colony there himself.‡

2. On the 10th of August, 1622, the Council of Plymouth granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason "all the lands situated between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadahock, extending back to the great lakes and river of Canada." This grant was called the province of Laconia, but it retained that name only for a short time. In 1623 the proprietors sent over David Thompson, Edward and William Hilton and others, who commenced a plantation upon the west side of the Piscataqua River, which was the first settlement in New Hampshire, and the beginning of the present city of Portsmouth. Gorges and Mason continued their joint interest on the Piscataqua, having procured a new patent in 1630, including all their improvements on both sides of the river. In 1634 they made a division of their property, Mason taking the west side of the river and Gorges the east side, each procuring distinct patents for their respective portions. The grant to Mason became New Hampshire; that to Gorges, New Somersetshire, afterwards changed to Maine. Gorges did not confine his attention exclusively to Piscataqua. In February,

* Belknap's New Hampshire, p. 14.

† 2 Prince, p. 111.

‡ 2 Hazen, p. 387.

1623, we find that he had already the plantation established upon the island of Monhegan, referred to in the preceding chapter, which had been founded at a considerably earlier period,—some think before the landing of the Pilgrims. The plantation is admitted to have been in existence in 1621, and how much earlier cannot be positively determined. It was a well-known settlement in 1623, as is proven by the fact of the Plymouth colonists coming here for provisions in the winter of that year.

3. On the 9th of November, 1626, the Council of Plymouth granted to the New Plymouth Company a tract of land on the Kennebec, which was subsequently enlarged so as to include the Penobscot, the company having erected a trading-house on Bagaduce Point, at the mouth of that river. They also erected a trading-house on the Kennebec, in 1628, and supplied it with corn, and the necessary accommodations for trade up the river.*

4. In 1628, Thomas Purchase settled at Pejepscot Falls, now Brunswick, having, in connection with George Way, obtained a grant of land of the Plymouth Council. The name of Mr. Purchase appears frequently in the early political affairs of York County. He was a fisherman, and trader with the Indians, prior to the war of 1675. The land included in his patent subsequently passed into the hands of the Pejepscot proprietors.†

5. In 1628 the Massachusetts Bay Company procured a charter from the Council of Plymouth, and in June sent over Capt. John Endicott and a few associates to take possession of the grant. They arrived in September, at Maumbeag, now Salem, and laid the foundation of that respectable town and the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

6. In 1629, Aldworth and Elbridge sent over to Shurte a patent from the Council of Plymouth for twelve thousand acres of land on Pemaquid. A settlement was made on the grant the same year, as appears from the wording of a subsequent grant. Thomas Elbridge, the son of Giles, the patentee, came over a few years after, and held court within this patent, to which "many of the inhabitants of Monhegan and Damariscove repaired, and made acknowledgment of submission.‡ This court was probably at a later date than the one held at Saco in 1635.

7. On the 12th of February, 1629, the Council of Plymouth made two grants on the Saco River, each being four miles upon the sea and extending eight miles into the country. The grant upon the west side of the river was made to John Oldman and Richard Vines. Oldman had lived in the country six years, partly within the Plymouth and partly within the Massachusetts jurisdiction, and Vines had become acquainted with the country by frequent voyages to it, and by spending one winter in the place where his patent was situated. He took possession of his grant June 25, 1630, and entered with zeal and ability into the means of converting it into a source of profit. This patent, in later years called the Biddeford patent, was the foundation of the present flourishing city of Biddeford.

The patent upon the east side of the river was given to Thomas Lewis and Richard Bonython. The patentees undertook to transport fifty settlers here in seven years at their own expense. Livery of seisin was given June 28, 1631, and the proprietors in person successfully prosecuted the interest of their patent. This patent was the beginning of the settlement which has since grown into the prosperous city of Saco. This subject will be found more fully treated in the histories of Biddeford and Saco, farther on.

8. In 1630 the colony of New Plymouth procured from the Council a tract of land fifteen miles wide on each side of the Kennebec, extending as far up as Cobbiscontee. Under this grant they carried on trade with the Indians upon the river for many years, and in 1660 sold the title, for £400, to Messrs. Tyng, Brattle, Boies, and Winslow.§

9. March 13, 1630, a grant was made to John Beauchamp, of London, and Thomas Leverett, of Boston, England, of ten leagues square between Muscougs, Broad Bay, and Penobscot Bay. Large preparations were immediately made for carrying on trade there, and agents were employed. This was originally called the Lincoln grant, and afterwards the Waldo patent, a large part of it having been held by Gen. Waldo, to whose heirs it descended. It now forms the county of Waldo.||

10. In 1630 the Council of Plymouth granted to John Dye and others forty miles square, lying between Cape Porpoise and Cape Elizabeth. This was named the Province of Lygonia,¶ though commonly known as the "Plough patent," probably from the ship called the "Plough," which brought over the first company. They arrived at Winter Harbor in the summer of 1631, in the ship "Plough," but not being satisfied with the prospects of the country, most of them continued on to Boston and Watertown, where they were soon broken up and scattered. In 1643 the grant fell into the hands of Alexander Rigby, under whom a government was established, which will claim our attention farther on. The claim to soil and sovereignty in the Province of Lygonia, as it was called, occupies considerable space in the early history of this portion of Maine and of York County, and gave birth to a conflict with Gorges and his heirs, which was only finally settled by the submission of all the contestants to the authority of Massachusetts in 1653 and 1658.

11. The next grant we meet with was that of Black Point, now Scarborough. This was made by the Council of Plymouth to Thomas Cammock, Nov. 1, 1631. It extended from Black Point River to the Spurwink and back, one mile from the sea. Cammock is supposed to have been a relative of the Earl of Warwick, one of the members of the Council. He was one of the company sent to Piscataqua, and was there as early as 1631. Possession of his grant, which included Stratton's Island, lying about a mile from the Point, was given him by Capt. Walter Neal, May 23, 1633.** The patent was confirmed to him by Gorges

* 2 Prince, p. 62.

† History of Brunswick.

‡ In 1675 there were no less than one hundred and fifty-six families east of Sagadahock, and near one hundred fishing-vessels owned between Sagadahock and St. George's River.—*Silvanus Davis' statement to the Council in 1675.*

§ Archives of Maine Historical Society.

|| Willis' History of Portland.

¶ From William Lygon, of Madresfield, Worcestershire, an ancestor of the Earl of Beauchamp, and father-in-law of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. See Gorges Genealogy, chap. v., this work.

** York Records.

in 1640. The same year he gave a deed of it to Henry Jocelyn, to take effect after the death of himself and wife. He died in the West Indies in 1643. Jocelyn married his widow, Margaret, and came into possession of the whole estate. The tract is now held under this title by conveyances from Jocelyn to Joshua Scottow, July 6, 1666.

12. Dec. 1, 1631, the Council of Plymouth conveyed to Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyear, merchants of Plymouth, England, the tract lying between Cammock's patent and the bay and river of Caseo (Fore River), extending northward into the mainland as far as the limits and bounds of the land granted to the said Thomas Cammock do and ought to extend.* This included Cape Elizabeth, but Winter, the agent of the proprietors, contended for a larger extent north, which, under the management of Winter's attorney and executor, Robert Jordan, led to a severe contest of many years' continuance. The limits claimed included nearly all of the ancient town of Falmouth and part of Gorham. The claim, after several attempts to establish it, was finally decided against Jordan, and wholly relinquished by his heirs.

13. In 1634, Edward Godfrey procured of the Council of Plymouth a grant for himself and associates, Samuel Maverick, William Hooke, and others, of twelve thousand acres of land on the north side of the river Agamenticus. The same year another grant was made, of twelve thousand acres, on the south or west side of the river, to Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of Sir Ferdinando.

Edward Godfrey had settled at Agamenticus (now York) in 1629, five years before his patent was obtained. He was for several years an agent for the Laconia Company at Piscataqua. After he established himself in Maine his activity and intelligence soon brought him into notice. Sir Ferdinando Gorges appointed him a counselor of his province in 1640; in 1642 he was mayor of Gorgeana; he was chosen Governor by the people in the western part of the province in 1649, and was the first in Maine who exercised that office by election. He died about 1661.

All the grants which we have thus briefly alluded to were made by the Council of Plymouth, notwithstanding the patent to Gorges and Mason of 1622, which nominally covered the whole territory. From this circumstance it is reasonable to conclude that the patent of 1622 was unexecuted, and that no title passed by it. Such we find to be the fact. In the opinion of Sir William Jones, the attorney-general in 1679, it is stated that "the grant was only sealed with the Council seal, unwitnessed, no seizin endorsed, nor possession ever given with the grant.† It is obvious that the conveyance must have been incomplete, for Gorges himself was sitting at the council-board, and was a party to all the subsequent conveyances. Besides, he and Mason both procured new grants in 1630 to portions of the same territory lying on each side of the Piscataqua River.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN MAINE.

Rulers Appointed by the Council of Plymouth.—Operations of Gorges at Agamenticus.—The Council Surrender their Charter.—Government formed under William Gorges.—First Courts at Saco.—New Charter obtained by Sir Ferdinando Gorges.—Peonliarities of his Government over the Province of Maine.

THE first civil rulers in Maine were those sent over by the Council of Plymouth,—Robert Gorges, Francis West, and William Merrill,—who were invested with authority to superintend and manage all the public affairs of New England. Gorges was a son of Sir Ferdinando, an active, enterprising man and a brilliant officer. He was commissioned lieutenant-general and governor-in-chief of the country. His Council was to consist of Francis West, Christopher Leavitt, the Governor of New Plymouth, and such others as he might select. Francis West was commissioned admiral of New England, with special instructions to restrain all unlicensed ships from fishing or trading within the limits of the Plymouth patent, or to exact penalties from all interlopers. He proceeded to execute his orders with so much rigor that the fishermen and traders revolted against his authority. He returned to England only to find that the mariners had preferred charges against him before Parliament for interfering with their rightful employment, and had requested an order to make the fisheries entirely free. The Commons, being opposed to exclusive corporations created by the king, were ready to view the charter of the Plymouth Council as a public grievance. Sir Ferdinando was called to the bar of the House to answer for his management, and that of his associates. He defended the conduct of the Council with great spirit and ability. The matter was laid before the king, who refused to revoke the charter; nevertheless, the Council, in deference to public opinion, concluded to suspend their operations, and call home the Governor. Thus, in about a year from its inauguration, the first attempt at a general government of the colonies proved a signal failure.

Disappointed with the general state of affairs, Sir Ferdinando Gorges now turned his attention to the establishment of an independent colony at his own expense. He selected for his site the river Agamenticus, which afforded a good harbor at and above its mouth, on both sides of which he procured by patent from the Plymouth Council twelve thousand acres of land. The immediate management of the settlement was intrusted to William Gorges, his nephew, "a young gentleman of rank and ambition, and to Francis Norton, who, having risen by his own merits to a lieutenant-colonel, was desirous to perpetuate his fortune." Sir Ferdinando bestowed special attention on the new colony, and expended his fortune freely to promote its interests. He provided his first company of emigrants with every facility to make a successful beginning in a new country. The first company sent over by him embraced artisans, mechanics, and husbandmen. He supplied them with implements and machinery to clear away the forests, manufacture lumber, build mills and ships, and cultivate the soil. This settlement became in a few years the capital of the province, and the first incorporated city on the

* York Records.

† J Hutchinson, 258; Hubbard, 614.

continent of North America. The history of this city, however, and of the remarkable form of government established for the province, belong to a later period than that of which we are now speaking.

The affairs of the Plymouth Council becoming complicated and wearisome to the corporators, they resolved to surrender their charter to the king. Before doing so, however, they divided the territory of Maine between three of the patentees. Gorges' share extended from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec, or Sagadahock; another portion lay between Sagadahock and Pemaquid; the third extended from Pemaquid to the St. Croix.* The proprietors of the two latter divisions are not named, and there appears to be no evidence that any occupation was had of them under this title. The prospect of trouble with the French at that period, who claimed as far west as the Kennebec, probably deterred the proprietors of these eastern grants from making any attempt to settle their patents. Gorges considered himself peculiarly fortunate in securing that portion of the territory about which there was no dispute with the French.† In the instrument of surrender the Council provided for all existing titles made by them, and prayed the king to confirm the grants which they had divided among themselves. These were recorded in a book which accompanied the surrender. The division among the patentees was made by lot, on the 3d of February, 1635, the grant was executed April 22d, and on the 7th of June, following, the President and Council made a full transfer of their charter to the king. They, at the same time, urged upon the king the necessity of taking away the charter of Massachusetts Bay, and of appointing from among the lords proprietors a general governor for the whole country. This met with some favor, and probably would have been done but for the breaking out of the civil war in England, which soon ensued.

We have now only to follow the history of one division of this great charter, viz., that granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, which embraced the original province of Maine extending from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec. Gorges lost no time in improving his acquisition. To his province he gave the name of New Somersetshire, from the county in England in which his estates were situated. He supposed that his patent conveyed to him, with the soil, the sovereignty or right of government which the company possessed before their dissolution. Hence, to organize and establish an administration of justice, he sent over in 1635, or early in 1636, William Gorges, his nephew, in the capacity of Governor. He is described as "a man of sense and intelligence, equal to the importance of the trust." He entered upon the duties of his office at Saco, then the most flourishing and probably the oldest settlement in the province.‡ Gorges commenced his administration at the dwelling-house of Richard Bonython, situated not far from

the shore on the east side of Saco River. Here he opened a court March 28, 1636; present, Richard Bonython, Thomas Cammock, Henry Jocelyn, Thomas Purchase, Edward Godfrey, and Thomas Lewis, Commissioners. *This was the first organized government established within the present State of Maine.*

"The court was continued for several days. T. Williams was bound in the sum of £100, with sureties, to answer to the suit of Mr. T. Lewis at the next General Court, and a sufficient jury of this Province returned to try the same. There were several actions,—Mrs. Joan Vines *vs.* Bonython and Lewis, about planting corn; W. Seadlock *vs.* M. Howell, debt; T. Page *vs.* J. Richmond, trespass; and there were orders passed against drunkenness, against mischievous Indians," &c.‡

"The Governor," says Williamson, "in the discharge of his official duties, found it necessary to look into the concerns and conditions of the several settlements in the Province, which, including the one at Saco, consisted of *sic*. I. Agamenticus, a place of Sir Ferdinando Gorges' particular patronage, originally settled by husbandmen and artisans, twelve or thirteen years before, had assumed the appearance of prosperity, with a slow but gradual increase of inhabitants. II. The Piscataqua Settlement or plantation, consisting of families scattered from Kittery Point to Newichawannock and the northern Isles of Shoals, were variously employed, though principally in the fisheries and lumber business. These were first under the superintendence of Walter Neal, then Francis Williams, till the arrival of William Gorges. III. Black Point Settlement, begun about six or seven years before by Thomas Cammock, Henry Jocelyn, and Mr. Gains, consisted of several houses, and included Stratton's Island. IV. The Lygonia Plantation, which embraced Richmond's Island and most of the patent of Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyear, undertaken six years previously and deserted the succeeding summer by most planters under the 'Plough patent.' The inhabitants consisted principally of fishermen, hunters, and traders, whose dwelling-places were at Spurwink, Purpooduck, and on the peninsula, collectively called at the time Casco. Thomas Bradbury and George Cleaves had agencies under Gorges in 1636-37, and John Winter, as early as 1631, was the active agent here of Trelawny and Goodyear. V. The Pejepscot Settlements, originating in the enterprise of Thomas Purchase and George Way, who established their residence[?] at the head of Stevens' River, A.D. 1624-25, consisted at this time of a very few habitations. They claimed on both sides of the Androscoggin to the falls; southwardly to Maquoit; also the Merriconeag peninsula, Sebascodigue, and other islands, upon which there might possibly have been several stages for fishermen. VI. The people residing within the Kennebec patent, who were under the jurisdiction of New Plymouth."

The government under William Gorges existed less than two years. It was really without a basis of authority upon which to rest; for the grant from the Plymouth Council conveyed no right of civil jurisdiction to the grantee. The Council itself had possessed this right by virtue of its charter, but it was not transferable with grants made under its authority.

At this time the increasing troubles in Church and State in England, and the growing strength and influence of the Puritan colonies, aroused the fears of the king, and he determined to establish a strong government over New England. The man whom he selected out of all his realm to place at the head of this government was Sir Ferdinando Gorges, whom he appointed Governor-General in 1638. The charter of Massachusetts was the only formidable barrier to the successful inauguration of this scheme, and the king resolved peremptorily to dispose of that; he, therefore, com-

* Gorges' Narrative.

† The French continued in possession of the Penobscot till A.D. 1664.—*Hutchinson*, p. 49; 1 *Williamson*, 264.

‡ "It had now enjoyed a form of government several years, which might originally have been a social compact or voluntary combination for mutual safety and convenience. In the mean time Richard Vines had officiated as Governor and Richard Bonython as assistant."—*Williamson*, ii. 264.

§ Folsom's Saco and Biddeford.

|| George Way, though associated with Purchase in the grant, never was a resident of Pejepscot.

¶ Purchase settled 1628.—*History of Brunswick*.

manded the authorities to surrender it, or they must expect a total dissolution of the corporation. The reply which they made, or at least a certain sentence in it, opened the eyes of Gorges to the true situation of things more than any other argument could have done: "If our charter be taken away, and we be dissolved, we must leave our habitations for some other place, and the whole country will fall into the possession of the French on the one hand, or the Dutch on the other." He saw that the Massachusetts government was the principal barrier to the encroachments of the French. To weaken it would be to encourage the pretensions of D'Aulney and endanger the safety of his own province. Hence, he declined to accept of the situation of Governor-General, although flattering to his personal ambition. Abandoning this object, he now devoted his energies to the single purpose of obtaining a royal charter for the government of his province. He succeeded in obtaining one, the privileges of which ought to have been sufficient to satisfy any ambition, so far as the extraordinary and almost unlimited powers which it granted were concerned.

This memorable charter bears date April 3, 1639. It embraced, as did the former grant, the country between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec, extending northwestward into the country one hundred and twenty miles, including the northern half of the Isles of Shoals, the islands Capawock and Nautican, near Cape Cod, and all the islands and inlets within five leagues of the main, along the coast, between said rivers of Piscataqua and Sagadahock. By this charter the territory and the inhabitants upon it were incorporated into a body politic and named **THE PROVINCE OR COUNTY OF MAINE**,—the name being given, it is thought, in compliment to the queen, who had an estate of the same name in France.*

We quote the following respecting the powers of this charter from Williamson's History of Maine:

"Sir Ferdinando, his heirs and assigns, were made absolutely Lords Proprietors of the province, excepting the supreme dominion, faith, and allegiance due to the crown, and a right to exact yearly a quart of wheat and a fifth of the profits arising from pearl-fishing and from gold and silver mines.

"The articles of faith and forms of ecclesiastical government used by the Church of England were established; and to the proprietary was given the patronage of all churches and chapels, and the right of dedicating them according to English usages.

"In concurrence with a majority of freeholders, or their representatives, assembled for legislation, the proprietor was authorized to establish any laws or orders which the people's good required,—extending for sufficient cause to life or member, and conforming as far as practicable to those of England. Likewise to him, as proprietary Governor, belonged the power to erect courts of justice, civil and ecclesiastical, for determining all manner of causes by sea or land; to appoint judges, justices, magistrates, and their offices, and to displace them; to prescribe their respective jurisdictions; and to frame the oaths to be taken by officers and witnesses. Also to him, or his deputy, appeals were generally allowed in all cases whatsoever, which could in England be carried before the king.

"The executive powers of the Lord Proprietor, or deputy Governor, were plenary. He had the appointment of all executive, military, and ministerial officers, life-tenants, and deputies; the pardon of all offenders and offenses, and the execution of the laws. To provide suitably for emergencies, when assemblies of freeholders for making laws could not be convened, he had power by his deputy or magistrates

to establish all fit and wholesome resolutions and orders, provided they did not extend to any person's life, freehold, or chattels. 'Whereas the Province,' in the language of the charter, 'is seated among many barbarous nations,' and has been sometimes invaded by them, by pirates, and others, it is ordained that the Lord Proprietor be invested with the amplest authority to arm all his provincials in defense, and to fortify, resist, conquer, and recapture in all cases according to his pleasure and the laws of war; and, also, amidst all hostilities or tumults, to execute martial law, as fully as any of the king's captains-generals could do within the realm.' He had a right to build or establish as many cities, boroughs, and towns as he chose; to grant them charters of incorporation, appoint markets, and prescribe tolls. He likewise of right designated the ports of entry rated and took to himself the duties on imports, and yet his provincials have only to pay in England, on their export thither, the same customs paid by natural-born citizens of the realm. All English subjects had free privilege to take fish in any of the waters of the province. . . . To the Lord Proprietor belonged all waifs, wrecks, escheats, and the estates of pirates and felons, whenever liable to seizure or forfeiture; also admiralty jurisdiction, so that all maritime causes arising in the province, or within twenty leagues of it, were subject to his adjudication, under the paramount authority of the English Lord High Admiral."

We will quote no further; enough has been given to show the spirit of the charter. The government which he formed under it was unique. Retaining the supreme executive power in his own hands, he chose to appoint a council of seven members of his own selection, and to provide for a popular branch consisting of representatives chosen by counties. The commissions to the councilors, together with an exact transcript of the charter and a code of ordinances and instructions, under his hand and seal, Sept. 2, 1639, were transmitted to the province with a request to the council to proceed in the execution of their trust without delay, and to read the whole at the opening session, so that the people of the province might know how they were to be governed. After waiting six months and receiving no intelligence of the arrival of the papers, he carefully executed a duplicate set, somewhat enlarged and improved, March 10, 1640, which were duly received and became the foundation of his government.

The permanent councilors appointed were Thomas Gorges, deputy Governor; Richard Vines, of Saco; Henry Jocelyn, of Black Point; Francis Champnoon, of Kittery; Richard Bonython, of Chase; William Hooke, of Agamenticus; and Edward Godfrey, of Piscataqua.

There were seven general provincial officers, as follows: The deputy Governor was the president of the board, and chief magistrate under the Lord Proprietor, and held his office for three years; the chancellor was appointed to determine all differences between parties in matters of equity; the marshal had the command and management of the militia, and was invested with power to hold courts by a judge-marshal, where all military cases of honor or arms, capital as well as technical, were to be tried; the treasurer received and disbursed the public revenue; the admiral had charge of all naval forces, and either by himself or his lieutenant, or a subordinate judge, determined all maritime causes; the master of ordnance took charge of all public military stores, both for the sea and land service; the secretary was the Lord Proprietor's and Council's official correspondent and keeper of the province seal, which he was to impress upon all the receipts and processes of that body.

The councilors, besides taking the oath of allegiance

* The name may have been of earlier origin, derived from the expression "*the Main*," in distinction from the many islands along the shore, which is common among the old authors.

according to the form prescribed in England, were also to take an oath in the words following:

"I do swear to be a faithful servant and councillor unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges, knight, my Lord of the Province of Maine, to his heirs and assigns; to do and perform all dutiful respects to him or them belonging, conceal their counsels, and without respect of persons to give my opinion in all cases according to my conscience and best understanding, both as I am a judge for hearing causes and otherwise; freely to give my opinion as I am a councillor for matters of the State or Commonwealth; and that I will not conceal from him and his Council any matter of conspiracy or mutinous practice against my said lord, his heirs and assigns; but will instantly after my knowledge thereof discover the same unto him and his said Council, and seek to prevent it, and by all means prosecute the authors thereof with all severity, according to justice."

The Council were directed to appoint a clerk or register to record their proceedings, and a provost-marshal to execute their precepts, judgments, and sentences, who was to be provided at the public charge with a suitable building for the confinement of prisoners. It was also enjoined upon them to hold their court regularly on a stated day every month, and in a place most central and convenient for the inhabited parts of the province. The jurisdiction of the Council extended to all cases both civil and criminal. In addition to the seven standing councillors who constituted the Supreme Court of judicature, there were to be elected eight deputies by the freeholders of the several counties as representatives in behalf of the country, who were authorized, in virtue of their places, to sit in the General Court as assistant members, and give their opinions according to right and justice. These fifteen formed the legislative branches of the government, and without the advice and consent of the whole, duly assembled, no measure could become a law. For the administration of justice in each county and the maintenance of the public peace, a lieutenant and eight justices were to be appointed by the executive, and these, in session, were to appoint two head constables for each hundred, and for each parish one constable and four tithingmen. No provision was made for public institutions nor for schools.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF THOMAS GORGES.

First Court under the Charter—York County Records—Agamenticus Incorporated—City Government—Revolution in England—Confederate Alliance of the Colonies—Maine refused admission on Religious Grounds—Revolt of the Northern Isles of Shoals.

THE first General Court under the charter was opened at Saco, on the 25th of June, 1640, and held by four of the council, viz., Richard Vines, Richard Bonython, Henry Jocelyn, and Edward Godfrey. They called themselves "Councillors of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, for the preservation of justice through his Province." Thomas Gorges had not yet arrived in the country. The members present took the qualifying oath and proceeded to business. They appointed Roger Garde, of Agamenticus, Clerk or Register; Robert Sankey, of Saco, Provost-Marshal; Nicholas Frost, of Piscataqua, Michael Mitten, of Casco, and John Wilkinson, of Black Point, Constables for those places. At the first session there were eighteen civil actions, and eight

complaints. At this court George Cleaves, who had taken up two thousand acres at Spurwink, on the promise, as he claimed, of a grant from Gorges, and had been ejected and removed to Falmouth Neck, brought suit against John Winter in two actions, for intrusion and trespass, in taking possession under the patent to Trelawny and Goodyear, and recovered. John Winter, the agent of Trelawny and Goodyear, who was a large trader on Richmond's Island, was also indicted for taking a premium of more than five per cent. upon the cost of his merchandise. There were several civil actions brought, among which were the following: A. Browne vs. Thomas Purchase, for slander,—verdict five pounds; R. Gibson vs. J. Bonython, for slander,—verdict six pounds, six shillings, six pence.

It is said that policy dictated the holding of the first court at Saco, for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction over the territory claimed by the Lygonia patentees, although the people of Agamenticus and Piscataqua felt disappointed, and complained of the distance as a grievance.

The Council, in deciding to hold the court at Saco, were also justified on the ground of their instructions, which required them to select a situation the most central. Taking into consideration the most eastern settlement at Pejepscot and the most western at Piscataqua, within the province, the situation at Saco was certainly well chosen. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the western people had expected Agamenticus to be the seat of government, the Council determined to hold a session there also, and to require the settlers at Piscataqua (Kittery) to attend at Saco only on the annual election days in June.

Thomas Gorges arrived in the summer of 1640, commissioned by the Lord Proprietor deputy Governor of the Province. "He was a young gentleman who had received a law education at the Inns Court in Westminster, whose abilities, qualities of heart, sobriety of manners, and liberal education qualified him well for the office. His instructions were to consult and counsel with the magistrates of Massachusetts as to the general course of administration expedient to be pursued; and such were his own resolutions that he determined to discharge the duties of his office with fidelity and promptitude."

At this time, at Agamenticus, was a notorious character named George Burdett. He was noted for his lewdness and misconduct generally, and yet he was a man of a certain kind of political influence. He had been a minister in Yarmouth, England, and also in Salem, Mass., whence he removed to the upper plantation of New Hampshire, and, by his ability at intrigue, succeeded in 1636 in supplanting Thomas Wiggan, the Governor, and obtaining the office himself. His true character being soon exposed, he fled to Agamenticus and took up there the functions of a minister. He was exercising these functions, together with practices debasing to public morals, when he was arrested by order of the deputy Governor for breaches of the seventh commandment, and bound over to answer for his crimes at the next Councilor's Court at Saco. At this session of the court, which commenced September 7th, Mr. Gorges presided, juries were impaneled, and justice was regularly administered. At this session there were pending about forty cases, thirteen being indictments.

We show the following from the records of this court which are still preserved. It may be well to premise that these records were originally made upon books of one or more quires of paper, stitched together, and without any covering of parchment or strong paper to preserve them from injury. Prior to 1774, they had no marks to distinguish them, but at that date Hon. David Sewall, of York, upon examining them for mere curiosity, lettered them respectively, A, B, C, and so on as far as G. These books, known as the "York County Records," are the oldest collection of records in the State, and among the oldest in New England, and are of great interest for the light they shed upon the history of those early times. They are a mixture of legislative and judicial orders and decisions, of a criminal and civil nature, interspersed with inventories of estates of intestates, wills, accounts of administrators, and the like, made by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in whose custody they were kept before the Revolution, in an old chest, with other papers belonging to the office. They are now in the office of the clerk of the Judicial Courts, in the County of York, at Alfred.

YORK RECORDS—BOOK A, 28.

"8th September, 1640, General Court at Saco. Before Thomas Gorges, Richard Vines, Richard Bonighton, Henry Josselin, and Edmund Godfrey.

"Mary the wife of George Puddington of Agamenticus is here Indicted by the whole Bench for often frequenting the House and company of Mr. George Burdett, minister of Agamenticus aforesaid, privately in his bed-chamber and elsewhere in a very suspicious manner, notwithstanding the said Mary was often forewarned thereof, by her said Husband, and the Constable of the said Plantation with divers others; and for abusing her said Husband to the great disturbance and scandal of the said plantation, contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King. This Enquest find *Billa vera*.

"Whereupon the Court enjoineth the said Mary to make this public confession, here in this Court, and likewise at Agamenticus aforesaid when she shall be thereto called by the Worshipful Thomas Gorges and Edmund Godfrey, two of the Councillors of this Province. Her confessions followeth.

"I Mary Puddington, do hereby acknowledge that I have dishonoured God the place where I live, and wronged my Husband by my disobedience and light carriage for which I am heartily sorry, and desire forgiveness of this Court, and of my Husband, and do promise amendment of life and manners henceforth; and having made this confession to ask her husband forgiveness on her knees.

"Mr. George Burdett minister of Agamenticus is Indicted by the whole Bench for a man of ill name and fame, infamous for incontinency, a Publisher and Broacher of divers dangerous speeches, the better to seduce that weak sex of women to his Incontinent practices contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, as by Depositions and Evidences. This Enquest find *Billa vera*.

"Whereupon the said George Burdett is fined by the Bench for this his offence ten pounds sterling to our Sovereign Lord ye King.

"Mr. George Burdett is also Indicted by the whole Bench for De-flowering Ruth the wife of John Gouch of Agamenticus aforesaid as by depositions and evidence appeareth, contrary to the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King. This Enquest find *Billa vera*.

"Whereupon the said George Burdett is fined by the bench for this his offence Twenty Pounds Sterling to our Sovereign Lord the King.

"Mr. George Burdett being found guilty by the grand Enquest for entertaining Mary the wife of George Puddington in his House as by the first Indictment against the said George Burdett appeareth, is therefore fined by this Bench Ten Pounds Sterling to the said George Puddington for those his wrongs and Damage sustained by the said George Burdett. page 29.

"Ruth the wife of John Gouch being found guilty by the grand Enquest of Adultery with Mr. George Burdett is therefore censured by this Court, that six weeks after she is delivered of child, she shall

remain in prison, where she shall be in the Company of Agamenticus Councillors, Saco, and shall likewise be called to the General Court when she shall be thereunto called, by the Councillors of this Province, according to his majesty's laws in that case provided.

"At a general Court held at Saco September 17th 1640. It is ordered by this Court, that in regard of the great Damage the Inhabitants of this Province do sustain thro' the loss of their cattle by the devouring Wolves, that from henceforth if any one shall kill any wolf between Piscataqua and Kennebank, the partie so killing them shall have *Twelve pence* for every wolf so killed from every Family between Kennebank and Sagadahock, for every Wolf so killed within those limits, and that the partie killing any Wolves (reparing to the next Councillor of this Province within said Limits,) shall have order for taking up of the said money.

"It is ordered by this Court that the Worshipfull Thos. Gorges and Edward Godfrey Councillors of this Province shall order all the Inhabitants from Piscataqua to Kennebank, which have any children unbaptized, that as soon as a minister is settled in any of their plantations, they bring their said children to Baptism, and if any shall refuse to submit to the said order, that then the partie so refusing shall be summoned to answer this their contempt at the next General Court to be holden in this province."

Upon the establishment of the Gorges government the province was divided into two districts east and west of the Kennebank River. The western gradually acquired the name of York and the eastern was commonly called Somerset, or New Somerset. For the former, terms of the Inferior Court were appointed to be holden at Agamenticus three times a year, and for the latter three terms annually at Saco. It was also ordered that henceforth there shall be one General Court holden at Saco for the whole province of Maine every year on the 25th of June, or on the next day, if that should fall on the Sabbath. Other sessions of the General Court could be convened at the discretion of the Council. The Inferior Courts had no jurisdiction in capital felonies nor in civil actions involving titles to lands.

The energetic measures of the administration gave general satisfaction throughout the province, excepting in the settlement upon the northern bank of Piscataqua, where some discontent appears to have prevailed. Disinclined to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Gorges' charter, yet complaining of the great evils they had suffered from the want of civil government, they entered into a social compact Oct. 22, 1640, and by articles to which Richard and William Waldron, Thomas Larkham, and thirty-eight others were subscribers, combined themselves into a body politic for the free exercise and preservation of their civil rights. They professed to be the king's loyal subjects, and said they should observe his laws in connection with those of their own making till he should give them further orders.* The compact soon fell asunder, and we find the leaders of this pure democracy, Waldron and Larkham, soon after at Dover, N. H., where they probably went to participate in a government more liberal than that of Gorges.

Sir Ferdinando, in his special patronage of Agamenticus, gave it a charter of incorporation, by which he erected it into a borough. It embraced the territory three miles every way from the "church, chapel, or oratory of the plantation," and invested the "burgesses" or inhabitants with powers to elect annually a mayor and eight aldermen, and to hold estate to any amount. Thomas Gorges was first mayor, and the aldermen were Edward Godfrey, Roger

* Hazen, p. 482; Hobbart's New England, p. 222.

Garde, George Puddington, Bartholomew Barnett, Edward Johnson, Arthur Bragdon, Henry Simpson, and John Rogers. The mayor and the board were authorized to make by-laws, to erect fortifications, and to hold courts in the "Town Hall" once in three weeks, for the trial of misdemeanors and all civil causes.

The inhabitants, in the enjoyment of these exclusive privileges, were jealous of the jurisdiction of the General Court, and when that body convened at Saco in June, 1641, and was opened by the deputy Governor, and councilors Vines, Bunyhton, Jocelyn, and Godfrey, three of the aldermen and a delegate from the burgesses appeared and presented a special memorial, declarative of their corporate rights and duties, giving assent to the authority of the general government of Gorges, and at the same time protesting against any infringement of their borough-privileges. The memorial is as follows, copied from the York Records :

"Leaf 19. Whereas, divers privileges have heretofore bin granted to the Patentees and Inhabitants of Agamenticus, as by several patents doth and may appear, we whose names are here subscribed, being deputed for and in behalf of the said Inhabitants, do in behalf of ourselves and those we are deputed for protest as followeth : That our appearance at this Court shall be no prejudice to any grants or privileges which we now enjoy or ought to enjoy by Virtue of the said Patents or otherwise, and that whatsoever we shall do or transact in this Court shall be, saving this Protestation. Notwithstanding we do humbly acknowledge his Majesty's Grant of the Provincial Patent to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and humbly submit ourselves thereunto so far as by law we are bound. We also desire that a copy of this Protestation may be taken by some Notary or other officer of this Court, here to be recorded.

"EDW. JOHNSON, GEO. PUDDINGTON,

"JOHN BAKER, BARTHOLOMEW BARNETT,

"Deputies for the Inhabitants of Agamenticus.

"It was ordered at this Court by Richard Vines, Richard Bunyhton, Henry Jocelyn, and Edward Godfrey, Esq's, Councilors for this Province, that the Government now established in Agamenticus shall so remain until such time as the said Councilors have Certified the Lord of the Province thereof and heard again from him Concerning his further pleasure therein."

Sir Ferdinando's "further pleasure therein" proved to be the enlargement of the corporate privileges of Agamenticus. Determined now to erect the borough into a city, he executed another and more perfect charter, March 1, 1641, by which he incorporated a territory of twenty-one square miles, and the inhabitants upon it, into a body politic, conferring upon it the dignity of his own name,— "Gorgeana." The territory of the city "lay, in the form of a parallelogram, on the northern side of the river Agamenticus, extending up seven miles from its mouth, and a league upon the sea-shore." The government consisted of a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, and a recorder, elected annually, March 25th, by the freeholders. The mayor and aldermen were *ex-officio* justices, and had the appointment of four sergeants, whose insignia of office was a white rod, and whose duty it was to serve all judicial processes. The first city mayor was Edward Godfrey; the aldermen were probably those under the former charter.* Mr. Godfrey affirmed that "he had been a promoter of this colony of New England from A.D. 1609, and above thirty-two years an adventurer in that design."

The population of Gorgeana at this time consisted of about three hundred souls, but Gorges was actuated by great ex-

pectations and generous designs: his ambition was to found a prosperous and successful colony, and to organize and establish a capital commensurate with his general plan of government. To this end he labored earnestly, adopted the policy which he thought best adapted to promote the general welfare, and expended liberally of his own private fortune to build up settlements, and to increase the commerce of the province. If he erred, it was in not perceiving more clearly the signs of the times in which he lived, and the tendency, both in England and in the colonies, to a more liberal and democratic system of government than that which he had so laboriously and ingeniously planned. But he was a loyalist, and a zealous churchman, and had already taken part on the side of the king, in the struggle going on in the mother-country.

"More than ten years the city of Gorgeana acted in a corporate capacity, making some grants of land, and managing affairs in a manner most beneficial to the interests of the people. As the mother-country was in a revolutionary state, the Province of Maine might have been an asylum for loyalists and Episcopalians, and some such, without doubt, emigrated from the flames of civil-war kindled in England. But the provincial government was not sufficiently settled, energetic, and methodical to secure confidence to a great extent." The revolution in England added largely to the accessions of wealth and population in the colonies. Massachusetts rose rapidly to an ascendancy in her political character over the other colonies. New Hampshire sought an alliance with her in 1642, and was admitted to a political union, which lasted thirty-eight years. The first portion of Maine which submitted to her jurisdiction was the Pejepscot tract, or grant, which was assigned to her Governor, John Winthrop, by conveyance from Thomas Purchase, executed Aug. 22, 1639. In this instrument was conceded to the government of Massachusetts the same power and jurisdiction as she possessed within the limits of her own charter, and, in return, the protection of the government was pledged to Purchase and his associates.

The acts of the Massachusetts Colony were viewed by many of the malcontents of Maine as unwarranted stretches of power, and often, in repayment for their severe strictures, some of them received retaliatory treatment, but too severe. A sermon, preached by Rev. Mr. Larkham, of Dover, New Hampshire (then under Massachusetts), against hirelings, was an evident aim at Rev. Richard Gibson, of Maine, and gave him great umbrage. He was an Episcopalian, a good scholar, a popular speaker, and highly esteemed as a minister, especially by the settlers and fishermen at Richmond's Island, and on the Isles of Shoals, among whom he had been for some time preaching. He, in reply, wrote an insulting letter to Mr. Larkham, and likewise accused Massachusetts of usurpation in endeavoring to rule over the Isles of Shoals. In this state of irritation Gibson provoked the islanders, in 1642, to revolt, and submit to Gorges' government, several of the cluster being included in his charter. But he was glad to escape the indignation of that colony by making an humble acknowledgment, and, perhaps, promising that the islanders should be urged by him to return to their allegiance.†

* 1 Williamson, p. 289.

† Hubbard's New England, p. 331; quoted by Williamson.

On the 19th of May, 1643, while the English House of Commons was peculiarly favorable to the Republican and Puritan portion of the colonies, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven seized the opportunity to form a confederacy, by which they entered into a compact to afford each other mutual advice and assistance on all necessary occasions. Among the reasons assigned for this union were the dependent condition of the colonists; the vicinity of the Dutch and French, who were inclined to make encroachments; the hostile appearance of the neighboring Indians; the commencement of civil contests in the parent country; the impracticability of obtaining from thence suitable aid in any emergency; and the union already formed by the sacred ties of religion.* The Province of Maine, being under rulers of Episcopal tenets, could not be admitted to this union.

Governor Gorges was far from taking pleasure in the present aspect of his provincial affairs. The renewal of difficulties with the French, the restlessness of the Indians, and, above all, the revival of the proprietary claim to Lygonia, all served to render his situation anything but encouraging, and he resolved to retire from the government at the end of the three years for which he had been commissioned.

CHAPTER V.

GOVERNMENT UNDER ALEXANDER RIGBY.

Purchase of the Lygonia Patent—George Cleaves, Deputy President—Conflict between the Rigby and Gorges Governments—Controversy decided in favor of Rigby—General Assembly of the Province of Lygonia—Life and Character of Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

THE success of the Republicans in England, in 1643, brought again Lygonia, or the Plough patent, into notice. The eastern parts of the territory had been progressively settling thirteen years, and several places within its limits had become of considerable importance. Alexander Rigby, a high Republican, and member of the Long Parliament, became the purchaser of the original grant and charter, in the full determination to assume possession of the country and of the reins of government. He commissioned George Cleaves, then in England, his deputy president, and directed him to immediately take upon himself the administration of affairs. Cleaves had been for thirteen years a resident at Spurwink and on Falmouth Neck, now Portland, and was well aware of the resistance he might have to encounter from the Gorges government, which had for six or seven years exercised undisputed jurisdiction over Lygonia. Cleaves, however, had calculated on the assistance of Massachusetts to establish him in power; and accordingly, on arriving in Boston, in 1644, he submitted the matter to the advice of the magistrates, and besought their interposition. They prudently declined to interfere in the affair. Cleaves returned to Falmouth Neck, and about this time Governor Gorges returned to England.†

Cleaves called a convention, and organized a form of government at Casco. But his every movement encountered the unqualified opposition of the Gorges government. Vines convened the Council at Saco: in the consideration of the subject, they thought the patent of Lygonia could possess no powers of government since the dissolution of the charter, whereas Gorges had obtained a royal charter from his majesty, and by his officers and agents had exercised a continued jurisdiction over the province for many years.

On the other hand, Cleaves could show the original patent to Dye and others, executed in 1630, a possession taken soon afterwards under it, a deed of the late assignment to Rigby, and satisfactory evidence that, when the Plymouth Council was dissolved, there was a reservation of all prior grants and existing rights. Still, to avoid a rupture, he sent his friend Tucker to Saco with a proposal of submitting the controversy to the magistrates of Massachusetts, and abiding their decision till a final one should arrive from England. Vines had the messenger arrested and thrown into prison, and he was not permitted to depart till he had given bonds for his good behavior and his appearance at the next court at Saco.

The course of Vines in this respect was severely censured. Cleaves made a representation of the facts to the Massachusetts authorities, and requested them to espouse his cause. He and the chief men of Rigby's province also sent to the commissioners of the united colonies a written proposition, signed by some thirty, in which they requested that Lygonia might become a member of the confederacy. This was objected to on several grounds. The province of Lygonia, they said, had no settled and well-organized government. She had not complied with an important article of the confederation, which was that no colony while adhering to the Episcopal Church communion of England could be admitted to membership. Rigby himself was a zealous Episcopalian and a friend to the hierarchy, although a good Republican commoner in Parliament, and most of his provincials were of the same sentiments.‡

At length—both parties agreeing to submit the controversy to their arbitration—the Massachusetts magistrates appointed June 3, 1645, as a day for hearing the case. Cleaves and Tucker appeared in behalf of Rigby, and Jocelyn and Robiison in defense of the Gorges government. The trial was before a jury, duly impaneled. Cleaves was unable to show a sufficient assignment to Rigby, the one produced being executed by a minority of the patentees; nor could he make it appear by legal proof that the territory in controversy fell within Rigby's patent. The defendants were in a similar predicament, for they could only produce a copy of Gorges' charter, attested by witnesses, without any verification upon oath or official certificate. The court, therefore, dismissed the cause, advising the disputants to live in peace till a decision could come from the proper authorities. The contest remained undecided for two years.§

* This union lasted forty years.

† The government residence of Gorges while in the province was about a mile above Trafton's Ferry, near Gorges' Point; the cellar of his dwelling-house remains to this day.

‡ "The Province of Maine was not admitted into the confederacy; the people ran a different course from us both in the ministry and in civil administration."—*Winthrop's Journal*, p. 275.

§ Hubbard, 270; Sullivan, 314; Williamson, 298.

After the retirement of Thomas Gorges, Sir Ferdinando appointed no successor, leaving his province to the management of his Council.

"He himself, though now more than seventy years of age, had joined the army of the crown in the civil wars, and was with Prince Rupert the last year of the famous siege of Bristol; and when that city was taken by the Parliament forces, Gorges was plundered and thrown into confinement."

In 1644, Richard Vines was elected deputy Governor. He presided in the General Court held at Saco in August, 1645, at which session five members of the Council were present, viz., Henry Jocelyn, Richard Bonython, Nicholas Shapleigh, Francis Robinson, and Roger Garde.

At the Court of Elections, held at Saco, Oct. 21, 1645, only three of the standing councilors were present, viz., Richard Vines, deputy Governor, Richard Bonython, and Henry Jocelyn. The board, to the number of seven, was filled by election, Francis Robinson, Arthur Macworth, Edward Small, and Abraham Preble being chosen.

At this session the following order was adopted:

"Ordered by the General Court that, whereas, we have not heard of late from the Hon. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, knight, lord proprietor of this province of Mayne, for a full establishment of Government within the said Province for our peace and safety, this 21st of Oct. 1645, have chosen for our Deputy Governour, Richard Vines, Esq., for one whole year, and order yearly to choose a Deputy Governour; and further order that, in case the said Richard Vines, Esq., should depart the country before the year he expired, then we nominate and choose Henry Jocelyn, Esq., Deputy Governour in his place and stead.

"William Waldron, Recorder for the Province of Mayne, chosen and sworn for one year."⁶

The tax laid upon the province by the court at this session was £4 11s., in the apportionment of which they assigned to the Piscataqua plantation £2 10s.; to Gorgeana, £1; to Saco, 11s.; and to Casco, 10s. It appears from this that the General Court still held jurisdiction from Piscataqua to Casco.

We quote from the records of this session the action of the court in the case of John Bonython, who had set at defiance the authority of law, and offered violent resistance to the officers sent to arrest him:

"21st of Oct., 1645, at Saco. Ordered, that whereas, John Bonithon, of Saco, in the Province of Mayne, hath been summoned divers time, in his Majesty's name, to appear at our Courts, and hath refused, threatening to kill and slay any person that should lay hands on him, whereupon the law hath laid its due proceedings to an outlary, and divers judgments, executions, and warrants of the good behaviour, against him. We therefore, at a General Court assembled, adjudge the said John Bonithon outlawed and incapable of any of his majesty's laws, and proclaim him a Rebel.

"Ordered, by consent of the Court, that if Mr. John Bonithon be taken, that he be sent to Boston to answer such things as shall there be brought against him.

"Ordered, for the charges of the General Court at Saco, for the Province of Mayne, 21st of Oct., 1645: Saco to pay 11s.; Casco, 10s.; Gorgeana, £1; Piscataqua, £2 10s. Total, £4 11s."

Two law cases which occurred at this session may be worthy of mention. One was an action of account presented by John Trelawny, of Piscataqua, for services in the fisheries at Richmond's Island, against John Winter, a trader there; the other was a suit by Edward Godfrey, of Agamenticus, one of the Council, to recover £20 awarded him by the High Court of Star Chamber, in England,

against George Cleaves, the deputy President of Lygonia, resident at Casco, now Portland. Both judgments were for the plaintiffs.

The decision of the authorities in England, which Cleaves and his associates had been waiting for nearly two years, had now arrived, and the paramount authority of the government of Gorges within the Rigby patent was at an end. The subject had been referred to the Governor-General and Commissioners of the American Plantations, who made their report in March, 1646. They decided "that Alexander Rigby, in virtue of the deed and documents adduced, is the rightful owner and proprietor, in fee-simple, of the territory or province of Lygonia; being a tract of land forty miles in length and forty miles in breadth, lying on the south side of the Sagadahock, and adjoining unto the great ocean or sea called *Mare del Nort*; and in him is settled the right of planting, ruling, ordering, and governing it."

Thus the government of Cleaves, under Rigby, was authoritatively installed, the commissioners ordering all the inhabitants of the province "to yield obedience to the constitution of government," and directing "the Governor of Massachusetts, in case of any resistance, to afford the officers appointed by said Rigby all suitable assistance."

"According to this decision," says Williamson, "the river Kennebec proved to be the divisional line between the two provinces; and the only remaining settlements within Gorges' charter were those of Wells, Gorgeana, Piscataqua, and the northern Isles of Shoals. No decision could be more unwelcome and offending to the adherents of Gorges. If the land-titles of settlers under him within the patent of Lygonia were not thereby put at hazard, three of his councilors, Vines, Jocelyn, and Bonython, and several other officers, fell within Rigby's jurisdiction, and must either yield allegiance to his government or leave their estates and homes. To resist would only expose them to the coercive power of Massachusetts, which, they had reason to believe, she would be by no means displeased to exercise. Hence Henry Jocelyn prepared to remove to Pemaquid, and some others did actually quit the province."

In October, 1645, Richard Vines sold his estate to Robert Childs, and returned to England, whence he proceeded to Barbadoes. He was a high royalist, and was deeply chagrined and disappointed at the unfortunate turn affairs had taken both in England and in the province. He had been one of the earliest and most zealous promoters of the colony, having first come over in 1609, and been constantly in the country for thirty years. His residence was near Winter Harbor, on the sea-shore.

Henry Jocelyn succeeded Vines as deputy Governor, and presided over the court held at Wells, July 6, 1646; present, Richard Bonython and Edward Godfrey, commissioners; Henry Boade, Basil Parker, and Abraham Preble, assistants.† It appears from this that some change had been made in the style of the officers of this court; they are no longer called "Councilors for Sir Ferdinando Gorges," but "Commissioners." Williamson says a court was convened at Wells this year "to revive and organize a new administration, lately so mutilated and crippled," which "elected — Godfrey, Governor; Richard Leader, Nicholas Shapleigh, Thomas Withers, and Edward Rishworth, Councilors,—the latter being appointed also Recorder." There may have been a movement of this kind, in the absence of

⁶ York Records, Book A, leaf 33.

[†] York Records, Book A.

Jocelyn, prior to the session of the court on July 6th, but Jocelyn had been appointed by the court the successor of Vines, in case of the removal of the latter from the country, and the records show that he was in his place as deputy Governor, at the session of the court, as above, on the 6th of July, 1646. The following is from the record of a court held in June the following year:

"June 30, 1647.—The Indictment of Charles Frost.

"Whereas, there was slain Warwick Heard, of Sturgeon Creek, by Charles Frost, does stand here presented and Indicted, that he Feloniously contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity did the 23d day of March last with a fowling-piece murder the said Warwick Heard; having unt the fear of God before his eyes. You are therefore to inquire whether it was wilfully done with malice pretence, quarrell, or by accident or unawares, or misadventure.

"The Jury find that Charles Frost did kill Warwick Heard by misadventure. And Charles Frost quit by proclamation."

At the Court of Elections, Oct. 20, 1647, no changes in the officers of government are mentioned. Great care was taken of the public interests, and the people enjoyed considerable prosperity. One memorable act was passed by this court, viz., the incorporation of the Piscataqua plantations into a town by the name of Kittery, which embraced the present towns of Kittery, North and South Berwick, and Eliot. It was the first incorporated town in Maine, Gorgeana being a city not a town. The town records begin March 19, 1648.*

A curious memorial presented to the court this year reflects some light upon the faint delineations of these times:

"The humble petition of Richard Cutts and John Cutting sheweth: That contrary to an order or act of Court which says, '*no woman shall live on the Isles of Shoals*,' John Reynolds has brought his wife hither, with an intention to live here and abide. He also hath brought upon Hog Island a great flock of goats and swine, which, by destroying much fish, do great damage to your petitioners and others; and also spill the spring of water upon that island, rendering it unfit for any manner of use—which affords the only supply and relief to all the rest of the Islands. Your petitioners therefore pray that the act of Court may be put in execution for the removal of all women from inhabiting there; and that said Reynolds may be ordered to remove his goats and swine from the Islands without delay; and as in duty bound is your petitioners' prayer."

In compliance with the request, the court ordered the said Reynolds to remove his swine and goats from Hog Island within twenty days, and also from such other islands as were inhabited by fishermen. But "as to the removal of his wife, it is thought fit by the Court that, if no further complaint come against her, she may enjoy the company of her husband."†

In dismissing the subject of Sir Ferdinando Gorges' government, it may be well to insert a brief biographical sketch of one so intimately identified with the early history of York County.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges was the younger son of Edward Gorges, Esq., of Wrexall, Somerset, whose will, dated Aug. 10, 1568, was proved Sept. 17, 1568. The elder son was Sir Edward Gorges, Kt., and died at Wrexall, where he was buried, Dec. 16, 1624. It is not certain that Sir Ferdinando Gorges was born at Wrexall, and the probability is that he was not, as the Wrexall registers, which have

been carefully kept, contain no record of his baptism. Moreover, his father, Edward Gorges, died at Clerkenwell, Aug. 29, 1568. His funeral certificate is in the College of Arms (i. 5, 161). The mother of Sir Ferdinando was Cicely, daughter of William Lygon, of Madresfield, Worcestershire, an ancestor of the present Earl of Beauchamp. She married, secondly, John Vivian, Esq.

Edward Gorges, in his will, bequeathed to his son, Ferdinando, "a chayne of gold, waying 23 oz.," one hundred pounds sterling, and his "manor of Bridcomb, Wrexall, to have and to hold to him and his assigns, for and during the term of xxiv. years, if he shall so long live." The date of his birth is given in the genealogy as "between 1565 and 1567." He was knighted for gallant services at the siege of Rouen, France, by Robert, Earl of Essex, in 1591.‡ Sir Ferdinando Gorges' first wife was Ann Bell, daughter of Edward Bell, of Writtle, Essex. They were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Feb. 24, 1589-90. She was buried in St. Sepulchre's, London, Aug. 6, 1620. They had four children,—John, Robert, Ellen, and Honoria; the two last died young. He married, secondly, Mary Fulford, daughter of Sir Thomas Fulford, and sister of Bridget Fulford, the wife of Arthur Champenown, of Dartington, Devon. Mary Fulford was the widow of Thomas Achin, of Hall, Cornwall, whose will was proved 1619. She died 1623. It was through this marriage that Francis Champenown (spelled in America Champennoon), the son of Arthur and Bridget Champenown, is called the nephew of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. Sir Ferdinando married, thirdly, Elizabeth Gorges, one of the daughters of Tristram Gorges, son of Sir William Gorges, Kt., of St. Budeaux, Devon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Martyn Cole. He was her third husband. She died in 1629. They had no issue. He married, fourthly, Elizabeth (Gorges) Smyth, third daughter of Sir Thomas Gorges, Kt., by Helena Shackenburg, the widow of William, Marquis of Northampton. They lived at Lower Court, called sometimes "Ashton Philipps," Long Ashton, probably the dower house of his wife. She died about 1658. Sir Ferdinando Gorges died at Long Ashton, and was buried there May 14, 1647. His will was in the Diocesan Registry of Wills, Somerset, but cannot now be found.

Much respecting the life of this distinguished man, the founder of Maine and patron of the earliest settlements in New England, will be found in the State papers and other printed documents. Reference may also be had to Oldmixon's "History of the Stewarts," vol. i. p. 76; Seyer's "History of Bristol," vol. ii. pp. 309 and 404; Barrett's "History of Bristol," p. 414; "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," pp. 42-47; "Archeologia" of the Society of Antiquaries (vol. xxxv. part i.), entitled "New Materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, by J. Payne Collier," read before the society June 22, 1853; also iv. Hume, p. 350.

Gorges and Sir Walter Raleigh, whose acquaintance was intimate, and minds equally elastic and adventurous, turned their thoughts at an early day to the American hemisphere.

Being many years the survivor, he had the superior ad-

* See History of Kittery in this work.

† Collection vii., Mass. Hist. Soc., p. 250.

‡ Journal of the Siege of Rouen, by Sir Thomas Coningsby; edited by John Gough Nichols, F.A.S.

vantage. He took into his family several transported natives, and by listening to narratives about their people and country he was amused, informed, and animated. Sanguine in the belief that rich and powerful states would rise in this region, his mind and his tongue dwelt with rapture upon the theme.

Although his schemes may have been sometimes visionary, and inspired by views and motives out of harmony with the spirit of the times, yet no one can charge him with dishonesty or a lack of energy in the pursuit of what he conscientiously believed to be right and to the best interests of the early colonists whom he induced to come to New England. In religion an earnest adherent of the English Church, he never manifested bigotry or intolerance towards other forms of faith, or persecuted Puritans, Quakers, or Dissenters.

In the grand patent of New England he was an active and able member, the principal advocate of their rights, and the most powerful champion in their defense. None did more towards planting a colony at Sagadahock, and subsequent settlements in the vicinity. He sacrificed his time, expended his money, and sent over his own son and kindred, fully confident of final success.

His death, at the advanced age of seventy-four, in arms on the side of his king, from whom he had received so many tokens of favor, gave full proof of his fidelity; and his life and name, though by no means free from blemishes, have just claims to the grateful recollections of the Eastern Americans and their posterity.

His eldest son, John, succeeded to his estates and title; a man of no considerable energy, who survived his father only a few years. He left a son, Ferdinando, who inherited the title and some of the energies of his grandfather.

We turn now to the Rigby-Cleaves government. George Cleaves had no sooner received the decision of the commissioners in favor of the title of Rigby to Lygonia, than he convened a court under the authority of the proprietor at Saco; at which place, at Casco, and at Black Point, he held sessions, at appointed intervals, three or four times a year. The style of the court was the "General Assembly of the Province of Lygonia," and consisted of assistants and deputies chosen by the people. Founded, as this government apparently was, in rightful authority, and backed by the constant menace of the authorities of Massachusetts, it was useless for those disaffected towards it east of the Saco River to make any resistance, or to place themselves in an unfriendly relation to it. Hence we find several of the former prominent friends of Gorges giving in their adhesion, and accepting offices under Cleaves. Among these were Henry Jocelyn, of Black Point, and Robert Jordan, of Spurwink, who soon became prominent in the new government. The officers of this government were a deputy president and six assistants, who were chosen from among the justices or judicial magistrates. The deputy presidency was conferred by Rigby upon George Cleaves, who appears to have held that office as long as the government remained in force.

During this time Cleaves made many grants of land. As early as May, 1647, he granted to Richard Moore four hundred acres at Cape Porpoise, and in September of the

same year he conveyed to John Bush a tract in the village of Cape Porpoise. He also made grants in Scarborough and Falmouth, all of them as the "agent of Col. Alexander Rigby, President and Proprietor of the Province of Lygonia."

Records of only three courts held by Cleaves are now to be found, and these are very imperfect. One relates to a court held at Black Point, by George Cleaves, Henry Jocelyn, and Robert Jordan, in which merely the appointment of an administrator is noticed; and the others, held in Casco in September and December of the same year, exhibit the proceedings which took place on the petition of Robert Jordan, the executor of John Winter, for the allowance of his claim against Trelawny. The proceedings of the Assembly in September, 1648, are subscribed to by George Cleaves, William Royall, John Cousins, Peter Hill, and Robert Booth. Royall and Cousins were from Westustogo, now North Yarmouth; Hill and Booth were from Saco; Watts was from Scarborough.

The government of Cleaves possessed considerable energy, and for awhile was wafted by the popular breeze of republicanism. We meet with nothing in the records to indicate that the affairs of the province were not well administered, and conducted without interruption, until the death of Rigby, which took place in August, 1650.

Rigby was a gentleman of excellent character. He has been described as "the patron of Episcopal ministers and the friend of enterprising, ignorant poor." His early and generous exertions to send religious instruction to his province, to the islanders, and to the fishermen upon the coast, were conspicuous before his purchase of Lygonia. He encouraged Richard Gibson, before mentioned, to protract his mission in these parts, and was a friend of Robert Jordan, an Episcopal clergyman for thirty-six years at Richmond's Island and Spurwink, where he lived till the time of the first Indian war. No doubt this affinity of religion had a great deal to do with the reconciliation of Jordan, and also of Jocelyn, to their association with Cleaves in the Rigby government.

The authority of Cleaves seems to have been overturned by political combinations among his associates. At least Cleaves, who was in England, so reported to Edward Rigby, son of the proprietor, after the decease of his father, who, on the 19th of July, 1652, wrote a letter to Henry Jocelyn, Robert Jordan, Thomas Williams, Arthur Macworth, Robert Booth, Morgan Howell, John Wadleigh, Jonas Bailey, Hugh Mosier, Thomas Morris, and all others whom it concerned in Lygonia, severely animadverting upon their conduct, and informing them that all political power derived from his late father had expired with his death. Portions of this letter will here be quoted to set the matter in a clear light. After speaking touchingly of the death of his father, he says,—

"I am greatly displeased with the movements and illegal proceedings among you, of which, according to the information derived from his late deputy president, you are the instigators or advisers. They were unexpected; nor shall your wrongs and abuses offered to our authority be overlooked without due and timely submission. All political power derived from him, you must be aware, expired at his death; and I command you whom I am addressing, and such others as have been commissioned by him to be the public officers of the Province, to

desist and abstain wholly from further transactions *virtute officii*, till you have directions from me, which, I assure you, will be communicated without delay.

"Heartily, Gentlemen, do I regret to learn that my father's kindness and generosity towards you, and his confidence in your probity, should be repaid in a manner so wholly prejudicial to his interests and mine. Again, let me tell you, that if, after receiving this notice, you do not lay aside your private and secret combinations, and abstain from unlawful measures, and unanimously join with me and my deputy and other officers in the plans devised to promote the peace and good of the Province, I shall adopt and pursue such a course towards you as will enforce submission and effectually rectify all your misdeeds and wrongs. At present I will not enumerate them, nor dispute with you about them. Suffice it to say, that *I conceive all the official acts, either of the deputy president, the six assistants, the judges, or any other officer whatsoever*, in the commission of my father, done subsequently to his decease, which was in August, 1650, are utterly void."

The letter of which the above is an extract was written in London, on the 19th of July, 1652. It put an utter end to the expiring government of Lygonia, and left Saco, the seat of it, and the other plantations to the eastward to act according to the dictates of discretion and policy. Cleaves returned to Casco the following year, but before his arrival Massachusetts had determined that her charter embraced both the rival provinces of Gorges and Rigby, and the people of the western portion had submitted to her jurisdiction. Before giving the history of this important change in civil affairs, it will be necessary to revert to the government established in the eastern portion of the province under Edward Godfrey.

CHAPTER VI.

ADMINISTRATION OF EDWARD GODFREY.

The Restricted Province of Maine—Affairs after the Death of Gorges—Death of Charles I.—Godfrey Elected Governor of Maine—Petition to the House of Commons—Encroachments of Massachusetts—Articles of Submission to her Jurisdiction signed at Kittery and York.

In our preceding chapter we had brought down the government of Lygonia to its close in 1652. We are now to go back to 1648, and consider the state of civil affairs in the province of Maine,—*i. e.*, the restricted province of Gorges, extending to the Kennebank River. These two governments were co-existent, and to some extent rival institutions. The inhabitants were nearly equal under each, although the territorial limits of Lygonia considerably exceeded those of Maine. In neither of the governments were the lines distinctly drawn between the legislative, judicial, and executive departments. The same tribunal made laws, tried causes, and carried their sentences into execution. The administration under Gorges possessed the most system and energy; that under Rigby was the most popular, the politics and sentiments of the provincial officers being more in unison with the triumphant Republicans in England, and the Puritan rulers of Massachusetts.

The certainty of the death of Gorges having been ascertained, the people of Wells, Gorgeana, Kittery, and the Isles of Shoals held a popular convention at Gorgeana, in July, 1649, for the purpose of a general consultation as to the best measures to be pursued with reference to the govern-

ment of the province. A free discussion was had upon their rights, duties, and difficulties.

"To promote the settlement and the greatest good of the country," said they, "has been our unchanging purpose; in which we have endeavored to manage and regulate its affairs according to the express powers given in the charter to the Lord Proprietor, the ordinances established by him and the Provincial General Court, and the laws and usages of England. But most of his charter councilors have departed the province,—the Parliament of England has commanded us not to intermeddle with the patent to Mr. Rigby,—and since Sir Ferdinando's death no instructions have been received, nor can any be reasonably expected from the parent country, so long as it is filled with the present distractions, and involved in civil war."

In view of this state of affairs,—entertaining doubts of the continuance of the governmental powers of the charter after the death of the Lord Proprietor, and perhaps fearful to offend Parliament if they acted under that instrument,—after premising that the privileges of Agamenticus, or Gorgeana, should be preserved entire, they formed themselves into a social compact, in the words following:

"WE, WITH OUR FREE AND VOLUNTARY CONSENT, DO BIND OURSELVES IN A BODY POLITIC AND COMBINATION, TO SEE THESE PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND PROVINCE REGULATED, ACCORDING TO SUCH LAWS AS HAVE FORMERLY BEEN EXERCISED, AND SUCH OTHERS AS SHALL BE THOUGHT MEET, BUT NOT DECEPTANT TO THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF OUR NATIVE COUNTRY."⁸

Having further ordained that an annual election of Governor and councilors should be had by the majority of voters, they proceeded immediately to elect Edward Godfrey, Governor, and Richard Leader, Nicholas Shapleigh, Thomas Withers, and Edward Rishworth, Councilors. Mr. Rishworth was also appointed secretary or recorder. The administration was continued in the same hands the two following years, and the proceedings were conformed substantially to the provisions of the charter and the usages already existing. "Determined according to the dictates of wisdom and prudence to be obedient subjects to the predominant powers of the realm, they professedly approved of their measures, and when they heard that Charles, their sovereign, was no more, and that the reins of government were in the hands of the Commons, they readily took directions from that body." Dec. 1, 1651, the following petition was sent by Governor Godfrey, with the concurrence of his court, to the House of Commons:

"*To the right honorable the Council of State appointed by Parliament:* We esteem it our greatest honor and safety to be under the present government, established without king or house of lords, and request the benefit and the common safety and protection of our nation. We beg leave also to state that divers inhabitants of this Province, by virtue of sundry patents and otherwise, have for these twenty years been under the power and guidance of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who had these parts assigned to him for a Province. But he being dead, and his son, by reason of heavy losses sustained, taking no care of our political welfare, and most of the charter Councilors, or Commissioners, having died or departed the Province, we were under the necessity of combining together for the purposes of government and self-protection, according to the laws of the realm. It is our humble prayer, therefore, that our confederate union may be confirmed; that we may be declared members of the Commonwealth of England: that the privileges and immunities of freborn Englishmen may be granted and secured to ourselves and our posterity as established rights usually enjoyed by other Provincial subjects; and that the same favors may be bestowed upon us as upon the other Colonies.

"Per me, EDWARD GODFREY, Gov.,

"in behalf of the General Court."

⁸ Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Coll., vol. i. p. 153.

Previous to this petition to the House of Commons, Massachusetts had determined to extend her jurisdiction over the eastern provinces. To this end, in 1651, at the October session of the General Court, it was directed that addresses be prepared and transmitted to Edward Godfrey and his Council, and to the inhabitants at large in the Province of Maine, acquainting them with the grounds and reasons of their claim. They also appointed three of their most distinguished citizens commissioners, viz., Simon Bradstreet, a venerable counselor, Daniel Dennison, commander-in-chief of the militia, and William Hawthorne, Speaker of the House, with instructions to repair to the province and admit the inhabitants, by their consent, into the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Should they meet with opposition, they were directed to protest against all pretended combinations, governments, or exercises of authority therein, and in general to proceed according to the dictates of their discretion.* The commissioners made their appointed visit, but returned without success. The General Court, now fully determined to pursue her claim, ordered a survey made of the boundaries of the Massachusetts charter, which was accordingly done, and the report made, showing that Maine as far east as Clapboard Island, near the mouth of the Presumpscot River, was included in the charter of that colony.

These movements met with decided opposition from Governor Godfrey, who addressed a letter to the General Court, stating his surprise and resentment at their conduct:

"An attempt to hold the Province of Maine under your charter," said he, "or by any legal title, without the pretense either of purchase, prior possession, or anterior claim, and also without the people's consent, is the height of injustice. Far different treatment have you received from your eastern neighbors. Yes, when that charter of yours was heretofore threatened with a *quo warranto*, at the Council Board in England, and your agents were struck with the muteness of statutes, it was I who answered the objections and obviated the cavils. Hitherto you have declared yourselves satisfied with your own possessions, as bounded on a line parallel with the Merrimack, three miles distant from its source, and its northerly bank, following its meanders to its mouth; whereas you are now hursting your bounds, and stretching your claims across provinces to which, till lately, no man, however visionary, so much as imagined you had any right. Your commissioners, it is true, have communed with us plausibly about equal privileges; yet such is the charity you have heretofore manifested towards our religion and other interests, that we trust you will excuse us if we are the more wary of your proposals and promises."

This spicy letter called forth a reply from the General Court, signed by Edward Rawson, their secretary, of the following tenor:

"*Worshipful Sir*,—Our patent, by Divine Providence, continues to be firmly established, under the great seal. It is true, it was demanded, yet never prosecuted to final judgment; and the Commonwealth of England has, by express recognition since, given it fresh and full validity. Though the 'Grand Patent of Plymouth' has been dissolved, ours, sanctioned by a Royal Charter, has successfully encountered every attack. Nor do we now claim an acre beyond its true limits; and had you attentively examined its articles, you must be satisfied with the correctness of our construction. For several years the extent of our jurisdictional rights were not fully understood; and so long as doubts remained,—so long as the people of Maine were contented with the regular charter government established among them and a friendly intercourse between them and us was continued uninterrupted,—we were disposed to forbear, though we have never abandoned the pursuit of our utmost claim and right.

"In your resistance, probably a majority of the provincial inhab-

itants are your opponents: for they are greatly desirous of being united with us, and they richly deserve our protection and assistance. Most heartily we thank you for your service rendered us before the Lords Commissioners of Plantations; but nevertheless, we are bound to inform you that the inhabitants and lands over which you claim to exercise authority are within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and that we demand our rights, assuring you at the same time that you all shall share equal acts of favor and justice with ourselves, should a coalescence be amicably formed. If, however, neither rights nor reasons will induce you to hearken, we shall continually protest against all further proceedings of yours, under any pretended patent or combination whatever. And, finally, that our conduct and record in this affair may be such as will be promotive of God's glory, and the peace of yourselves and us, are the aim and prayer of your cordial friends.

"EDWARD RAWSON, Secretary."

GOVERNOR GODFREY'S SECOND LETTER.

"Sir,—Our rights are equally invaluable as yours. Though you may boast of being owned by the Commons in Parliament, and expect to dwell in safety under the covert of their wings, we also are under the same protective power, and are resolved to continue in the possession and exercise of our privileges till that venerable body shall otherwise order. The dissolution of the Grand Patent had no more effect upon ours than upon yours. Indeed you have, in various ways, for more than twenty years acknowledged the authority of our patent, and we marvel greatly at your movements and discontent, more especially since we have given you no occasion; and since it has been solemnly settled long ago that your patent should begin on the sea-shore, three miles northwardly of the Merrimack. If, according to your intimations, there be a party of malecontents among us, I am acquainted with two or three only of that character, and these are such as have fallen under the penalties of the law. Yet, were they tenfold that number, it were neither honorable nor just to proceed against us on such grounds. No! nor yet for the uncertain and unknown favors which you proffer ought we to harter away our rights and dear-bought liberties? It would be treason! To talk gravely of artists to settle your latitude, to run your lines and survey your limits, in these parts, is preposterous. We, ourselves, know something of geography and cosmography, and our exclusive aim is the good and peace of the country."

"EDWARD GODFREY, Governor."

Upon the receipt of the above letter three commissioners were sent from Boston to hold a conference with the authorities of Maine. By appointment, they met Governor Godfrey and his Council at Kittery Point on the 11th of July, 1652, where, after a spirited controversy, they were unable to come to any terms of reconciliation. The commissioners, finding their adversaries inexorable, publicly proclaimed to the people of Maine the right of Massachusetts to govern them as her colonists. They protested against the existing government as having no binding authority, and virtually absolved the provincials from all allegiance to Godfrey and his associates. This was followed by another, on the part of Godfrey and his Council, remonstrating and complaining bitterly that, after having lived twenty years in contentment, and expended thirty-five thousand pounds in money, and endured innumerable hardships for the sake of rational and civil liberty, they must now submit to the dictation and control of others, against the principles of right and justice and against their own consent.

But all this availed nothing. Oct. 23, 1652, the General Court of Massachusetts issued the following commission:

"To our trusty and well-beloved friends, Mr. Simon Bradstreet, Mr. Samuel Simonds, Major Daniel Dennison, Capt. William Hawthorne, Capt. Thomas Wiggis, and Mr. Bryan Pendleton:

"Whereas, you are chosen Commissioners by this to settle the civil government among the inhabitants of Kittery, the Isle of Shoals, and so to the most northerly extent of our patent:

"You, or any three or more of you, are hereby authorized and required, with all suitable dispatch, to repair to those parts and summon together the inhabitants, in places which you shall judge most convenient, and declare unto them our just right and jurisdiction over those tracts of land where they inhabit, requiring their subjection, and granting them equal protection and privileges with ourselves.

"We further give to any three or more of you full power and authority to summon and hold courts there, for hearing and determining all causes, civil and criminal, according to the statute regulations and usages of our County Courts; to appoint commissioners, constables, and such other officers as you shall judge needful for preserving the peace and establishing order and a civil administration of justice; to invest the commissioners with such powers as a major part of you shall judge meet, and administer to them and the other officers the proper oaths; to confirm and settle all lawful properties: to grant the proper protection, and the privileges enjoyed by other inhabitants within our jurisdiction, and otherwise to act in the premises as this Court shall give you further orders: doing whatever in your wisdom and discretion will be most conducive to the glory of God, the peace and welfare of the inhabitants, and the maintenance of our own just rights and interests.

"And we do hereby command all magistrates, commissioners, captains, and other officers, civil and military, within the county of Norfolk,* and all the inhabitants upon the Isles of Shoals, and those beyond the river Piscataqua, within the limits of our patent, to be aiding and assisting these our commissioners as they shall have cause to crave or require. In confirmation of all which, we have caused the seal of our colony to be hereunto affixed, this 23d day of October, 1652.†

Six of these commissioners, viz., Messrs. Bradstreet and Simonds, of Boston; Wiggin, of New Hampshire; and Pendleton, of Maine, undertook the duties assigned them. They opened a court at Kittery, November 15th, and sent out under their hand a summons to the inhabitants, requiring them in the name of Massachusetts to assemble at the house of William Everett, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock the next morning, for the purpose of having an administration of justice established among them. Most of the townsmen attended, and the conference continued four days. The inhabitants at length proposed to subscribe to the article of submission, provided certain conditions prepared and submitted by them could be the terms of union. The court refused, saying they must *first* submit, *then* they could have a guarantee of their rights and privileges. All further debate being useless, on the 20th of November forty-one subscribed to the following article:

"We, whose names are underwritten, do hereby acknowledge ourselves subject to the government of Massachusetts Bay in New England."

The names of those in Kittery who subscribed were the following, in alphabetical order: John Andrews, Philip Babb, Mary Baylie, John Bursley, Humphrey Chadbourne, William Chadbourne, Abraham Culney, Daniel Davis, John Diamond, Dennis Downing, Thomas Durston, James Emerie, Anthony Emerie (Emery), William Everett, Nicholas Frost, Charles Frost, John Green, Hugh Gunnison, John Hoord, Reynold Jenkins, Thomas Jones, George Leader,‡ Nathaniel Lord, Antepas Hannericke, Robert Mendam, Joseph Mill, Hughbert Mattome, Richard Nason, William Palmer, Daniel Paul, Christian Renich, Nicholas Shapleigh,‡ Jemima Shores, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Spinney, Jona-

than Simonds, Richard Thomas, Robert Weymouth, John White, Gowen Wilson, John Wincoln, Thomas Withers.‡

In the proceedings of the commissioners at Agamenticus (York), on the 22d of November, a spirited discussion took place, in which Governor Godfrey was the leader. The opposition remained inflexible till a formal vote was called, when it was found that a large majority were in favor of the articles. The Governor then submitted with the rest. Their names are as follows, alphabetically arranged: Philip Adams, Sampson Angier, John Alecke, Joseph Alecke, Samuel Alecke, Richard Banks, Nicholas Bond, George Beanton, Arthur Bragdon, Richard Codagon, Thomas Crockett, Thomas Cartoons, John Davis, Nicholas Davis, John Davis (2d), William Dickson, Thomas Donnell, Henry Donnell, Robert Edge, William Ellingham, Andrew Everett, William Freathie, Hugh Gaile, EDWARD GODFREY, William Gomsey, John Gonge,‡ John Harker, Philip Hatch, Robert Hetherse, William Hilton,‡ Edward Johnson,‡ Robert Knight, — Lewis, William Moore, Henry Norton, John Parker, George Parker, Abraham Preble,‡ Francis Raynes, William Rogers, Edward Rishworth,‡ Edward Start, Sylvester Stover, Mary Tapp [acts only], John Tisden, Sr., John Tisden, Jr., Edward Wentome, Thomas Wheelwright,‡ Peter Wyer, Roland Young.

CHAPTER VII.

JURISDICTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Terms of Submission—Organization of Towns—York made the Shire Town—Court at York—York and Kittery Represented in the General Court—Submission of Wells, Saco, and Cape Porpoise—Their Incorporation as Towns—Order to Collect and Preserve all the Records of Former Administrations.

THE terms upon which the people of Kittery and Agamenticus acceded to the submission and formed a coalescence with Massachusetts, have been classified and arranged under the following articles, as ordinances of the commissioners:

1. The Isles of Shoals and all the territory northward of Piscataqua, belonging to Massachusetts, were erected into a county by the name of YORKSHIRE. A county court was established, to be holden alternately in Kittery and Agamenticus, at appointed times twice a year, by such magistrates or assistants as the General Court might from time to time designate, assisted by three or five resident associates, elected for the purpose within the county. The jurisdiction and authority of this court, in matters civil and criminal, were to be equal with those of the same tribunals in Massachusetts, and the court was also directed to appoint three commissioners in each township to decide petty causes where there was no resident magistrate.

2. Kittery was recognized as a municipal township, and the settlements of Agamenticus were made a town by the name of YORK; and both at the same time received a guarantee of equal privileges with other towns of Massachusetts, having severally the right and the liberty of elect-

* New Hampshire was then Norfolk County.

† 2 Massachusetts Records, p. 128.

‡ Former members of Godfrey's Council. The names above included most of the heads of families in Kittery.

ing every year to the General Court one or two deputies or representatives, as the voters might prefer.

3. The inhabitants, having taken the oath of freemen, were eligible to any place of trust or honor within the government, and invested with full right to vote for Governor, assistants, and other general officers of the country. They were also to enjoy equal acts of favor and justice with the people on the southerly side of the Piscataqua, and no person was ever to be drawn out of this county to any ordinary or general trainings without his own express consent.

4. Each of the towns and every inhabitant were forever to possess and enjoy all their just rights of property, titles, and interests in the lands and houses which they held and had occupied, whether by grant of the proprietor, the town, the Indians, or their former General Courts.

5. The boundaries of Kittery, York, and Wells were to be examined and set out anew within the ensuing year by their respective townsmen, or by a committee appointed by the General Court. Until they were so examined and settled they were to remain as originally granted, or according to the survey and return of agents theretofore appointed by Provincial General Court. If, when the lines were run, they should cross the marshes or lands in Kittery and York in new places, the ownership of the soil was not to be thereby affected.

6. To all who were admitted freemen the commissioners awarded an indemnity, and pronounced all breaches of the penal laws, and all the acts and exercises of civil government by them prior to October, mentioned in the last protest, to be forever exempt from prosecution.

7. To receive the imposts and other moneys due to the corporations of Kittery and York, and pay what they were severally owing for public services, supplies, or otherwise, the commissioners appointed Nicholas Shapleigh collector, and directed him to make a report of his proceedings to them within one month. And in case of insufficiency collected to discharge the people's engagements, it was to be supplied by an assessment, or rates, according to the former custom. The commissioners also appointed Mr. Shapleigh "Shire Treasurer,"—an office which was ordered, subsequently, to be filled from year to year by the County Court.

8. In organizing an administration of justice, several men of intelligence and distinction in each town were appointed town commissioners, who were authorized to meet in their respective towns between the terms of the County Court, and, with the associates, hear and determine, without a jury, all civic causes or personal actions not exceeding ten pounds. Also, each commissioner or magistrate, in his own town, was empowered to sit alone in judgment, and decide upon misdemeanors and petty offenses, and in pecuniary trials of forty shillings, and at his discretion to bind the offenders to keep the peace, admit them to bail, or commit them to prison. They were, moreover, severally invested with authority to solemnize marriages, and to administer all qualifying oaths, as well to those who might wish to become freemen as to those elected or appointed to office.

9. Any two of the commissioners were empowered to confirm or sanction the choice of all military officers of and

under the rank of a captain; to grant licenses to keep taverns or ordinaries, and for retailing spirituous liquors and wines; and it was enjoined upon them to provide their respective towns with "The Book of the Laws," and such other acts as had been passed "since the last book came forth in print."

The Massachusetts Commissioners next proceeded to select and constitute the officers necessary to carry these regulations into effect. The town commissioners they appointed in York were Edward Godfrey, Abraham Preble, Edward Johnson, and Edward Rishworth; in Kittery, Bryan Pendleton and Thomas Withers,—Hugh Gunnison, associate.

A county court, formed by a Massachusetts magistrate and one of the above sets, was to hold a term in their respective towns once a year, having power to try all causes not capital. Grand and petit or trial juries were also to be appointed at each term of the court, summoned proportionately from the towns of York and Kittery. Edward Rishworth was appointed clerk of the writs and county recorder, and Henry Norton was chosen marshal. The constables appointed and sworn were four, viz., Thomas Davison and Robert Mendam, of Kittery; Nicholas Davis, of York; and Philip Babb, of Hog Island, whose jurisdiction extended to all the Isles of Shoals except Star Island. The keepers of ordinaries licensed were John Davis, of York, and Hugh Gunnison, of Kittery. The latter was required to pay a license of "20s. the butt" on liquor dispensed to his customers.

The General Court held at Boston in May, 1653, admitted for the first time two representatives from Maine; they were John Wincoln, of Kittery, and Edward Rishworth, of York. At the same session five town commissioners were appointed, upon the Isle of Shoals, to determine small causes of £10, and in other respects to act as magistrates. Also the chief military officer there was directed to take command of the militia upon all the islands.

The first county court under Massachusetts was held at York on the 30th of June, 1653. The record is as follows:

"The Court holden this 30th of June, 1653, at York, in the County of York, by the Right Worshipful Richard Bellingham,* Esq., Capt. Thomas Wiggan, Magistrates: Edward Godfrey, Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, Edward Rishworth (Recorder), Associates for the present year for the said county."

Among other acts at this session the court commanded the inhabitants of Kittery and York severally to elect three associates to assist at future sessions of the court, according to established law, instead of the local or special commissioners mentioned.

When the business of the court was finished, the board of legislative commissioners, Messrs. Bellingham, Dennison, Wiggan, Rawson, and Pendleton, repaired to Wells, and immediately summoned the inhabitants of that town, Saco, and Cape Porpoise to convene at the house of Joseph Emerson, July 4th, for the purpose of being admitted freemen of the colony. On the day appointed six in Wells took the oath, and on the day following twenty others, the names being as follows: Samuel Austin, John J. Barrett,

* Mr. Bellingham was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

John Barrett, Henry Boad, Joseph Bowles, John Buck, Nicholas Cole, William Cole, Joseph Emerson, John Gooch, William Homans, Ezekiel Knight, Arthur Littlefield, Francis Littlefield, Thomas Littlefield, Edmund Littlefield, Francis Littlefield, Jr., Thomas Millot, John Smith, John Saunders, John Thing, John Wadly (Wadleigh?), Robert Wadly, John Wakefield, John White, William Wardell, and Arthur Warmstall. Richard Ball, Edmund Clark, John Elson, and Richard Moore were admitted afterwards.

The next town called was Saco. More than common interest was felt in her decision, as she was the most considerable plantation within the Lygonia patent, and had been the seat of the governments now to be superseded by the authority and jurisdiction of Massachusetts. She had, however, had enough experience in a state of civil affairs which had degenerated into revolution and anarchy, and which offered no promise of anything better in the future. Her people were therefore ready for the change, and on the first call sixteen subscribed to the submission and took the oath. Their names are as follows: George Barlow, Robert Boothe, Richard Cowman, James Gibbins, Thomas Hale, Peter Hill, Philip Hinkson, Richard Hitchcock, Christopher Hobbs, Thomas Reading, Thomas Rogers, William Seadlock, Ralph Tristram, Henry Waddock, John West, and Thomas Williams. To this list John Smith, one of the original patentees of Lygonia, caused his name to be added by proxy.*

At the same session in Wells twelve from Cape Porpoise appeared before the commissioners, and by subscribing a submission and taking the oath, as others had done, all became freemen of Massachusetts. The names of the subscribers are John Barker, Stephen Batons, Andrew Bussey, John Cole, Gregory Hoskeries, Morgan Howell, George Jeffreys, Griffin Montague, William Reynolds, Christopher Squirrel, Simon Teoft, Peter Tenbatt, and Thomas Warner.† The commissioners at this time erected the plantations of Wells, Saco, and Cape Porpoise into towns, and constituted them municipal portions of Yorkshire. They were made eligible to all the rights and privileges of the other towns, with the exception of sending representatives to the General Court.

Henry Boade, Thomas Wheelwright, and Ezekiel Knight were appointed town commissioners for Wells; and these, with John Wardly and John Gooch, were designated selectmen. Joseph Bowles was appointed clerk of the writs, and Jonathan Thing constable.

The town commissioners of Saco were Thomas Williams, Robert Boothe, and John West, who were also the selectmen. William Seadlock was clerk of the writs, and Ralph Tristram constable. Griffin Montague was constable for Cape Porpoise.

The Massachusetts commissioners, as a board, possessed sovereign power and authority, and yet it must be admitted that they exercised it without abuse. In a liberal and generous spirit they expressly stipulated that the inhabitants of all the towns of Maine should be forever exempt from public or colony taxes, being obliged to defray only their own charges, including those of their courts, and to dis-

charge their own debts. Their acts and measures extended to matters prudential, judiciary, executive, and ecclesiastical. In some of these they descended to minute local affairs. For instance: the inhabitants of Wells, Saco, and Cape Porpoise were required within one year to lay out and make a road from town to town, sufficient for footmen and horses, and to clear and fit for carts the highways from house to house, within their respective towns, otherwise their delinquency would incur a fine of ten pounds. They licensed "Robert Boothe, a pious layman," to hold religious services in Saco till some "provision should be made by law for supplying this and other destitute places with accredited ministers." They silenced George Barlow, an erratic and visionary declaimer, of Saco, who had been complained of to them as a disturber of the peace; commanding him never more to "preach or prophesy" in this place, assuring him that his disobedience would expose him to pay a fine of ten pounds and cost.‡ In the case of John Baker, of Cape Porpoise, excommunicated for "uttering opprobrious speeches against ministers of the gospel," pretending to have "a spirit of prophecy," and other things charged against him, the Board heard the evidence, put the said Baker under a recognizance of twenty pounds to appear and answer at the next County Court in Yorkshire, to be of good behavior in the mean time, and never more preach publicly in any part of the colony. These acts were acknowledged as favors, for Maine at that time was cursed with irresponsible, self-constituted pretenders to the ministry, and many communities "were disquieted by new-fangled doctrines, or rent in pieces by turbulent, self-willed, noisy disputants, or disorderly communicants." Three persons classed in this category, viz., Henry Boade, Edmund Littlefield, and William Wardwell, had been excommunicated from the church in Wells; the commissioners heard the facts in the case and sanctioned the excommunication, admonishing them to desist from all acts of obstinacy and disturbance, and pursue a Christian course of conduct, lest they, who had professed themselves to be the disciples of peace, should at last be the subjects of penal severity.§

Apprehensive of meeting with difficulties in their attempts to execute their commission further eastward, the board closed their official services with the following *Protest*, which the marshal of the county publicly proclaimed:

"Whereas, we have declared the right of the Massachusetts government to the towns of Wells, Saco, and Cape Porpoise; and the inhabitants thereof, being summoned, did appear before us at Wells, on the 5th of July, 1653, and acknowledge themselves subject thereto, and took the oath of freemen and fidelity to that colony: and the undersigned, her commissioners, have appointed and settled a government over them:

"We do now, therefore, *protest* against all persons whatever that shall challenge jurisdiction, or that shall exercise any act of authority over them, or over any other persons to the northward, inhabiting within the limits of our patent, which doth extend to the latitude 43° 43' 7" northwardly, but what shall be derived from us as Commissioners or from the General Court of Massachusetts.

"Given under our hands at Wells, in the county of York, July 6, 1653.

"RICHARD BEELINGHAM.

"DANIEL DENNISON.

"THOMAS WIGGIN.

"EDWARD RAWSON.

"BRYAN PENDLETON."

* 1 Williamson, p. 350.

† 2 Mass. Rec., p. 190; Williamson, p. 351.

‡ 2 Mass. Rec., p. 190.

§ Ibid., p. 187.

The change already effected was followed by a legislative order to collect all the remaining records of different administrations in Maine into one office, appointed to be kept by the County Recorder. In pursuance of this order the collection of judicial, legislative, and executive proceedings, including many curious laws and ordinances, and not a few cases which shed a quaint and even ludicrous light upon the customs and manners of the early times, has been wonderfully preserved through subsequent wars and numerous other perils, and are now to be seen in the offices of the clerk of the courts and register of deeds in the county of York. This collection is invaluable to the historian: from it we have made many quotations in the foregoing chapter, and we shall make others equally interesting as we proceed.

The whole number of men in the five towns who at first signed the act of submission was about one hundred and fifty; others took the oath afterwards. The public mind became very much tranquillized; still there was a large and formidable minority, and in its ranks were several men of the largest wealth and influence in the eastern plantations. One of these was George Cleaves, of Casco, late deputy president of Lygonia; another was John Bonython, of Saco, a turbulent and lawless man, who had been condemned by the court as an outlaw; a third was Henry Jocelyn, of Black Point (Scarborough), formerly one of Gorges' Council; and a fourth was Robert Jordan, of Spurwink (Cape Elizabeth), an Episcopal clergyman of learning, and the proprietor of a large estate. There were many other malcontents, though of less boldness, activity, and influence.

Cleaves was in England when the first measures of the General Court towards subjecting Maine were undertaken. The court sent him a conciliatory and respectful letter, stating anew to him the grounds of the claim, the generous course pursued, and the voluntary submission of five towns, assuring him of their determination to prosecute and maintain the rights of their patent still further eastward; and that, if the obstinacy of opposers could not be abated by reason, justice, and liberal treatment, they must expect rigor. After repeated and exhaustive efforts on the part of the General Court for a period of about three years, during which every reasonable inducement, urged to gain the consent of the people of Lygonia, was met by stubborn opposition on the part of Cleaves, Jocelyn, Jordan, and their associates, the government of Massachusetts resolved to enforce her claim by stronger measures.

The militia was considered at this early day the safeguard of the public; and the General Court caused military companies to be formed in Kittery, York, Wells, and Cape Porpoise, erected the whole into a regiment, and appointed Nicholas Shapleigh sergeant-major and commandant. He was also required to meet with the company officers for improvement in military tactics, and to see that the soldiers were well armed, equipped, and disciplined. This was in 1656. In August of this year seventy of the inhabitants of Saco, Cape Porpoise, Wells, York, and Kittery addressed a petition to Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, stating that they were "a people few in number, not competent to manage weighty affairs," and praying to be continued under

the government of Massachusetts. The malcontents in Lygonia had previously addressed a letter to Cromwell complaining of Massachusetts, whom they charged with "usurpation and avarice," to counteract which she had furnished Mr. John Leverett, her minister at London, with facts and instructions which insured the continued good graces of the Lord Protector.

In 1657 the inhabitants within the patent eastward of Saco were summoned to appear before the County Court at the June term in Yorkshire, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance. They paid no regard to the summons. They were then commanded to answer for their default before the General Court in October, to which they replied through Cleaves, protesting against the legality of the legislative authority, and declaring their firm intention to maintain their independence. The court met this threat in a spirit of conciliation and reason, assuring them that nothing but equal justice and the good of all concerned were intended. This mildness and forbearance had the effect of disarming in a great measure their resentment, and prepared the way for an amicable arrangement which was soon entered into for the establishment of the contemplated union. Meantime, Jordan, Jocelyn, and Bonython, on account of their violent opposition, had been arrested by order of the General Court and taken before that body, where, for the sake of regaining their liberty and avoiding fines, they thought it most prudent to subscribe to a humble submission, and, after taking the oath of allegiance, were discharged.*

The commissioners appointed by the General Court to take the submission of Lygonia were Samuel Simonds, Thomas Wiggan, Nicholas Shapleigh, and Edward Rishworth. With instructions to admit the remaining eastern inhabitants of the patent, settle a government among them, and give them a guarantee of equal rights enjoyed by other freemen of the colony, they repaired to the house of Robert Jordau, at Spurwink, where, on the 13th of July, 1658, a conference was held, and after mutual agreement upon terms of union, thirty-three of the inhabitants subscribed to the freeman's oath.

Thus was the jurisdiction of Massachusetts extended over all the territory embraced within her charter. The rights and privileges granted to the eastern section were the same as those which had already been conferred upon the western. The article granting religious toleration was not only a just but a wise concession to a people differing generally in religious belief from the Puritan faith prevailing and established by law in Massachusetts and in the other colonies in alliance with her. Although the original province of Maine could not be admitted into the union of colonies on account of a difference of religious faith, it was deemed wise by Massachusetts to waive that condition for the purpose of extending her dominion over the same province a few years later, and guarantee that difference of religion shall work no forfeiture or abridgment of civil rights. The fifth article of the compact is—

"That none of the privileges hereby granted and secured shall ever be forfeited by reason of any difference in matters of religion, nor be affected otherwise than by known and established ordinances and penal laws formally enacted by the General Court."

* Sullivan, p. 371; 1 Williamson, p. 391.

By the action of the commissioners Scarborough and Falmouth were erected into towns, and there was now a chain of incorporated municipalities—seven in number—extending along the entire sea-coast from the Piscataqua to the Presumpscot.

In 1659, Falmouth and Scarborough, unitedly, elected Edward Rishworth, of York, their first representative to the General Court. Saco was admitted to the privilege about the same time, and elected Robert Boothe.

The delegation from Yorkshire now consisted of five members, and might be ten if the towns sent all they were entitled to. The assistants designated this year to preside in the County Court of Yorkshire were Thomas Danforth and Thomas Wiggin; and the people of Maine, in their connection with Massachusetts, enjoyed peace and prosperity several years. In the County Court held at Scarborough in September, 1659, Henry Jocelyn, Nicholas Shapleigh, Robert Jordan, Edward Rishworth, and Abraham Preble were associates. It had been so arranged that one term should be held annually in the western, and one in the eastern part of Yorkshire.

CHAPTER VIII.

REVIVAL OF THE GORGES CLAIM.

Restoration of Charles II.—Effect on the Royalists—The Gorges Claim revived by Ferdinando, Grandson of the Lord Proprietor—Conflict with Massachusetts—The King and Council decide in Gorges' Favor—Letter from King Charles—Arrival of the King's Commissioners—Collision between the Two Sets of Justices at York.

ON the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of England, in 1660, the heirs of Rigby, and of Gorges, renewed their respective claims to the provinces of Maine and Lygonia. Edward Rigby, the son of Sir Alexander, was the lawful heir of the latter province, but having neither influence with Cromwell, on account of his adherence to the Episcopal Church, nor with the newly-restored king, on account of his Republicanism, he had failed to prosecute his claim. His rights, once established, might, under more favorable circumstances, have been recovered, but all attempts made by his agents to derive some advantage from the patent proved fruitless.

Not so with Ferdinando Gorges, the grandson of the Lord Proprietor of Maine. From the well-known devotion of his family and himself to the royal cause, and the politics of the new ministry, he might make large calculations upon court favor. Nor was he without able assistants to advocate his cause, and mould public sentiment in his favor in Maine. The former adherents of his grandfather were still alive, and powerful, and it was not without a struggle, and a humiliation which they keenly felt, that they had submitted to the authority of Massachusetts. No wonder that now, when they had an opportunity, they should seek to be avenged. Edward Godfrey, although he had submitted, and borne office under Massachusetts, owed that colony a grudge for deposing him from the governorship, which he was ready, at the first opportune moment, to pay. Hence, at the first movement of Gorges, in England, to

recover his province, Godfrey became his agent, and indefatigable attorney before the king and court, having repaired to England for that purpose, where he was zealously assisted by Mason, one of the heirs to the province of New Hampshire. They had succeeded so far as to bring their claims before the king and council, and before Parliament, and to secure the appointment of a legislative committee of seven, to whom the matter was referred for investigation.

Aware of these proceedings, the General Court, in December, 1660, presented addresses, both to the king and Parliament, which produced a favorable impression, although no answer was received for more than a year. In the mean time the committee appointed by Parliament on the Gorges and Mason claims reported in favor of the rights of the heirs, and that Massachusetts had usurped authority over the province, to the great damage of the rightful owners. They also included Godfrey in the claim for damages, saying, "Mason and Godfrey have themselves been damned at least £5000, with what pretence of right your committee have been unable to ascertain." Nevertheless, the General Court received a gracious answer from Charles, in return for which they proceeded, on the 7th of August, 1662, with suitable pomp and ceremony, to proclaim him king, and, according to his requirements, sent to England two ministers, or agents,—Mr. Simon Bradstreet and Mr. John Norton. These men, though well received, returned the next summer, bringing with them the Act of Uniformity, by which about two thousand dissenting ministers were removed from their livings, and the king's letter, by which the charter of Massachusetts was fully confirmed.

Symptoms of revolution in Maine were now everywhere apparent. Although the towns might send ten representatives to the General Court, not one this spring was returned. Great disaffection existed towards Massachusetts. Gorges contemplated assuming the reins of government, and, it is said, gave commissions to several officers, while he united with others in urging the king to commission and send over a governor-general of New England, including New York. To counteract these movements the General Court displaced Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh and appointed William Phillips, of Saco, major-commandant of the provincial militia; and, before the usual time for holding the County Court in Yorkshire, directed Richard Waldron, of Dover, N. H., to preside and discharge the ordinary business of the term. The General Court, furthermore, sent a precept to the people of Maine, which was promulgated through the recorder and constables to all the towns, as follows:

"To the Inhabitants of Yorkshire.

"You and every of you are hereby required in his Majesty's name to yield faithful and true obedience to the government of this jurisdiction, established amongst you, according to your covenant articles, until his Majesty's pleasure be further known."

In 1663 the excitement had considerably abated, and three representatives were returned to the General Court, viz., Roger Plaisted for Kittery, Edward Rishworth for York, and George Cleaves for Falmouth and Scarborough.

The assistants, Thomas Danforth, William Hawthorne,

and Eleazer Lusher, who were appointed to hold the Yorkshire court this year, were instructed to confirm any officer, civil or military, whom they could approve, and to punish every one pretending to possess or to exercise adverse civil authority, unless he could show it derived immediately from the king. At this court many were fined for acts of opposition to Massachusetts; the town of Scarborough was also fined, as a municipal corporation, for acts of disobedience. James Wiggan was indicted for swearing, with a profane oath, "that if his trencher of fish was poison he would give it to the Bay magistrates," and was sentenced to pay a fine and give bonds for his good behavior. When arraigned, he said he was a marshal under Gorges, and the court had no right to try him. William Hilton, of Cape Porpoise, was found guilty of "tearing a seal from the warrant issued for choosing a deputy to the General Court, and for contempt of authority," was fined. Robert Boothe, of Saco, was presented by the grand jury for saying of the Bay magistrates, "They are a company of hypocritical rogues; they fear neither God nor the king." Among others censured and fined for this class of offenses were Francis Champemnon, Robert Jordan, Major Shapleigh, and Francis Small, all men of wealth, enterprise, and standing in the province. As a sort of counterpoise to this severity the General Court this year confirmed to their tenants nearly all the lands in Falmouth, and allowed purchases to be made of the Indians. Nicholas Shapleigh and Francis Small, about this time, purchased of the Indians an extensive tract between the Ossipee Rivers, which has ever since been holden under their deeds.

On the 11th of January, 1664, Ferdinando Gorges obtained from the king an order to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, by which they were required forthwith to restore to him his province, and give him quiet possession of it, or else without delay assign their reasons for withholding it.

On the 15th of April, 1664, the king appointed a board of Royal Commissioners, consisting of Col. Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, Mr. George Cartwright, and Mr. Samuel Maverick, to settle affairs in the colonies generally. The plan contemplated taking New York from the Dutch and conferring it upon James, the Duke of York and Albany, which was successfully done, giving to that province the name of New York, in honor of the Duke; settling the affairs of the Duke's province at Sagadahock; taking away the charter of Massachusetts; restoring Maine to Gorges; and establishing over the whole territory, from the Hudson to the Penobscot, a vice-regal government under a governor-general appointed by the king. Having settled the government of New York, the commissioners proceeded to Boston in February, where they were received with undisguised jealousy, and soon encountered direct opposition. The people of Massachusetts determined "to adhere to their patent, so dearly obtained and so long enjoyed." After a long and stormy debate with the authorities at Boston, the commissioners left in June for New Hampshire, Maine, and Sagadahock, "denouncing upon the colonists and government of Massachusetts the doom due to rebels and traitors."

With the commissioners came one John Archdale, an agent of Gorges, bringing orders relative to the province of

Maine. He gave commissions to Henry Jocelyn, of Scarborough, Robert Jordan, of Spurwink, Edward Rishworth, of York, and Francis Neale, of Falmouth, who took upon themselves to rule; but their regency was cut short by the entrance of the king's commissioners into the province. Charles having resolved to put Gorges in possession of Maine, addressed to the provincials a letter dated the 11th of June, 1664, which was probably communicated through his commissioners. As this is probably the only letter which the people of this portion of Maine ever received from the hand of royalty, we give it entire:

"To our trusty and well-beloved subjects and inhabitants in the Province of Maine, and all whom it may concern. We greet you well."

"As we are informed, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the grandfather of the present proprietor, and a generous promoter of foreign plantations, obtained a royal charter of Maine, and expended in settling it more than £20,000, and yet was wholly prevented from reaping the fruits of his expenditures and labors by the unhappy civil wars, wherein he, though advanced in age, bravely engaged in his master's service. In the meantime, his opponents, intoxicated with success, as we understand, and deaf to the voice of justice, have given countenance to measures by which the provincials have been brought within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay, and the proprietary deprived of all the issues and profits of his property, though according to the decision of our 'Counsel learned in the law,' his right to the charter is fully established; the Province was in possession of the original proprietor and under his government several years; the large sums mentioned had been by him expended in settling and managing it; he has in the late civil wars been plundered and imprisoned several times; and being exhausted by losses and ill-treated by the pretended 'Committees of foreign plantations,' he and his agents in those times of trouble had left the inhabitants to the temporary government of their own choice. Since the restoration, he, by his commissioners, has endeavored to repossess himself of his Province, and two years since proclaimed his Majesty king, established courts, and gave to many the oaths of allegiance; but the government of Massachusetts prohibited all further proceedings of those commissioners till they had orders from the supreme authority of the kingdom. We have therefore taken the whole matter into our princely consideration, and have thought fit to signify our pleasure in behalf of Ferdinando Gorges, the present proprietor, and do require you to make restitution of the Province to him or his commissioners, and deliver to him peaceable possession thereof, or otherwise without delay show us reasons to the contrary. And so we bid you farewell."

The General Court decided that the "distracted condition of the people in Yorkshire" required rather their protection and assistance than the withdrawal of their jurisdiction, and that the government of their choice should not be hastily vacated. They spoke with an authoritativeness not to be mistaken:

"A County Court will be holden at York in the present as in previous years. All civil officers will continue to exercise and perform their duties, and the inhabitants will show as formerly due obedience to the colony administration. If Edward Rishworth neglect his duty as County Recorder, Peter Wyer will take his place, and to him the present incumbent will deliver the books and papers. Since there is no resident magistrate in that County, Ezekiel Knight, of Wells, will act as such in every particular, till the further orders of the Legislature. Messrs. Simonds and Danforth will hold the usual term of the Courts in York the current year, and all transgressors of the law, if any, will have its penalties measured to them with all retributive justice."

By the middle of June this year (1665) the king's commissioners had arrived in Kittery. They seemed equally to oppose the governments of Gorges and of Massachusetts,

and exhibited a petition for signatures addressed to the king, praying for a new colony charter. They found several people who were dupes enough to sign their petition. They passed several days at York, undertaking to establish a superstructure of civil government. At length they issued their proclamation, thus :

"By the King's Commissioners for settling the affairs of New England :

"We having seen the several charters granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and the Corporation of Massachusetts Bay, and duly weighed the matter in controversy, do now receive all his Majesty's good subjects living within the Province of Maine under his immediate protection and government. We also appoint and constitute Francis Champemnon and Robert Cutts, of Kittery ; Edward Rishworth and Edward Johnson, of York ; Samuel Wheelwright, of Wells ; Francis Hooke and William Phillips, of Saco ; George Mountjoy, of Casco ; Henry Jocelyn, of Black Point ; Robert Jordan, of Richmond's Island ; and John Wincoll, of Newehawanock, *Justices of the Peace*, and constitute them a Court to hear and determine all causes, civil and criminal, and to order all the affairs of the said Province for the peace and defense thereof ; proceeding in all cases according to the laws of England as near as may be till the appointment of another government by the Crown.

"In his Majesty's name we require all the inhabitants of the said province to yield obediences to the said Justices, and forbid as well the Commissioners of Mr. Gorges as the Corporation of Massachusetts Bay to molest any of the inhabitants of this Province till his Majesty's pleasure be known.

"Given under our hands and seals at York, within the said Province, the 23d of June, 1665.

"ROBERT CARR.

"GEORGE CARTWRIGHT.

"SAMUEL MAVERICK."

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The commissioners, after establishing a similar form of government in the Duke of York's province, returned and held courts in Casco in October, and Saco in November, 1665. This latter court must have had considerable business, such as it was, judging from the following report of its doings, taken from the York Records, Book B :

"Court at Saco, 1665, Nov'r. Edward Rishworth is Plant. In an action of the case for not payment of a Debt due to him out of Mr. Green, his Estate, deceased, contra Jere. Sheers admistrin. of the said Green.

"The Court finds a non suit against the plant, and gives the defendant his charge, 18s. Because he is not capable to be sued within one year, and one day after Letters of admin. taken.

"We present Joane Forde, the wife of Stephen Forde, for calling the constable Hornheaded Rogue and Cowhead Rogue. Joane Forde punished for this offence by nine Stripes given her at the post at a Court holden at York, Decemr., 1665.

"We present Joseph Winnock, of Black Point, for abusing Mr. Francis Hooke, Just. Peace, by saying that he was no more Drunk than Mr. Hooke, and called the said Hooke Mowne Calfe.

"Joseph Winnock fined for offence Forty shillings.

"We present Joane Forde, the wife of Stephen Forde, of the Isle of Shoales, for reviling and abusing the Neighbours by very evil speeches. Jane Forde for abusing the Constable and other Her Neighbours, is appointed to have Ten lashes at the post, which was by John Parker, in presence of the Court, accordingly executed.

"In his majestys behalf we Indite Rich'd White, of York, for swearing and calling his wife whore.

"Richard White fined for swearing 2s. 6d., and for abusing his wife 20s., the fine of 20s. for abusing his wife, upon her Request and his promise of amendment, is remitted, and he paying 5s., for the officers fees, is discharged.

"In his majestys Behalf We Indite Richard White, of York, for Abusing Thomas Bragdon, one of the grand Jury, by saying that the said Bragdon was not fit to be a grand Juryman, and that he would complain upon him to-morrow and have him put out of his place, for he was a Knave.

"Richard White fined for his offence 20s., and paying five shillings for the officers fees, is acquitted."

Of this provincial government York was made the chief seat. To that place the commissioners repaired after holding court at Saco, and prolonged their stay for a considerable time. The General Court, to oppose them in the exercise of authority, sent Messrs. Danforth, Lusher, and Leverett to hold a term of court in Yorkshire in October. But they were stopped at Piscataqua, October 10th, by a sharp letter sent to them by Col. Carr, who ordered them to desist from their purpose and proceed no farther. They therefore returned to Boston. On the arrival of the Commissioners there soon after, they were charged by the General Court with being disturbers of the public peace, and were requested to meet a committee for the purpose of a conference. "No, not a word need pass," replied Carr ; "but remember, the king's pardon of the late rebellion is Conditional, and the authors of the opposition among you must expect the punishment awarded to the rebels in England ; and you well know their fate." Here all intercourse with them terminated.

The commissioners were soon recalled to England, and the affairs of Maine, left in the hands of the justices appointed, many of whom were unpopular, soon degenerated into lamentable confusion. For three years no representative from the province appeared in the General Court. In 1668 that body appointed Maj.-Gen. John Leverett, Mr. Edward Tyng, Capt. Richard Waldron, and Capt. Richard Pike commissioners to hold a court at York, appoint civil and military officers, and take all necessary measures to re-establish civil government over the people. This effort on the part of Massachusetts was met by strong remonstrance on the part of Governor Nichols, of New York, who wrote a threatening letter, charging Massachusetts with a breach of good faith in again interfering in the affairs of Maine, so long as the king had not declared what was his further pleasure respecting that province. "I am," said he, "not a little surprised to find that you are preparing to usurp again the government of Maine ; at a time, too, when the rights of ownership, which have been submitted to the king by different claimants, are still awaiting his royal determination." The authorities of Massachusetts were not affected by the letter of Governor Nichols. The commissioners (excepting Mr. Pike), accompanied by a military escort, arrived at York on the 6th of July, intending the next day to proceed with their court. They appointed Peter Wyer (Weare) clerk, and finding Nathaniel Masterson imprisoned by the dominant party, they appointed another marshal *pro tempore*, whose duties, however, were soon suspended by the incumbent's release. Without much ceremony or formality they were presently met at their lodgings by Henry Jocelyn and the other justices appointed by the King's commissioners, when they all agreed to a free conference the next morning. At the hour appointed the parties met, and the commissioners in justification of their proceedings said,—

"His Majesty directed Massachusetts either to resign the province to Mr. Gorges, or assign to him our objections ; and it is well known we have chosen the latter alternative. The cause is still under his consideration ; and when have we been required by our common sov-

ereign to surrender the administration of justice to *your* commissioners?"

The commissioners then repaired to the meeting-house and opened court. Between the hours of adjournment and the re-assembling in the afternoon, the opposition justices took possession of the meeting-house, with a considerable force which they had summoned, and sent a crier about town to warn the people that his majesty's justices were in session. On repairing to the meeting-house the commissioners found it full of people, and upon the marshal ordering them to give place a scene of tumult ensued; several rose from their seats and began to speak. The commissioners commanded silence, and ordered the marshal to clear the house. As the justices were leaving their places, Mr. Jocelyn, one of them, prudently advised his partisans near him to retire. As soon as the excitement was allayed and the assembly had dispersed, the commissioners and justices held a conference, at which the former, by request, read the king's letter of the 10th of April, and the latter also read their commissions. After the reading of these papers, and an expression of determination on the part of the commissioners to go forward with the duty they had undertaken, the justices retired, and the commissioners proceeded with their court.

It appeared from the canvass of votes that five towns out of the seven had made returns. Five associates were declared elected, viz.: Bryan Pendleton, of Saco; Francis Raynes, of York; Francis Neale, of Falmouth; Ezekiel Knight, of Wells; and Roger Plaisted, of Kittery.

The military of Yorkshire were formed into six companies, duly officered, and united into a regiment. Bryan Pendleton, of Saco, was made major by brevet, and commanded the battalion at Black Point.

In Kittery, Charles Frost was Captain; Roger Plaisted, Lieutenant; and John Gattery, Ensign. In York, Job Alcock, Lieutenant; and Arthur Bragdon, Ensign. In Wells, John Littlefield, Lieutenant; and Francis Littlefield, Jr., Ensign. In Scarborough, Andrew Alger, Lieutenant. In Falmouth, George Ingersol, Lieutenant.

In the General Court held in Boston in May, 1669, there were three representatives from Yorkshire, viz.: Charles Frost, from Kittery; Peter Wyer (Weare), from York; and Richard Colicott, from Falmouth and Scarborough.

In 1670 the interior regulations of Yorkshire were completed. Thomas Danforth, an experienced assistant of ten years, was designated to preside in the County Court; and Elias Stilman, of Great Island; John and Richard Cutts, of Kittery; and three or four others in different towns were appointed commissioners as usual, invested with the authority of magistrates, to try small causes, solemnize marriages, administer oaths, and take the acknowledgment of deeds. The Legislature now solemnly enacted that the several towns and inhabitants should be secure in the enjoyment of the same civil and political privileges which were granted to them when they were first brought under the charter.

CHAPTER IX.

INDIANS OF YORK COUNTY.

Distinct Tribes—Two Languages Spoken—Indians East and West of the Saco River—Passamaquoddy—Remarkable Prediction of Rowles—Wonnolancet—Blind Will—Abenakis—Sokokis—Etechemins—Squande—Form of Government among the Indian Tribes.

THE Indians within the territory of this county were originally of two distinct races or families, separated from each other by a radical difference of language. The divisional line was somewhere between the Saco and the Agamenticus Rivers. Those on the Saco, and eastward as far as Passamaquoddy, spoke one language, or a language so nearly the same that the different tribes could easily understand one another; while those at Agamenticus, Piscataqua, and Newichawannock, spoke the language of the *Abergenians*, or Northern Indians. It was observed by Mr. Goodkin, who was superintendent of Indian affairs, in 1656, that the Piscataqua Indians could not pronounce the L and the R; as for instance, the word *lobster* they called *no-lsten*, whereas the tribes to the eastward sounded these letters easily. There was another fact having a very significant bearing on this question. A copy of Mr. Eliot's Indian Bible, printed in 1664, was obtained by Rev. Daniel Little, missionary to the Indians of Penobscot and St. John, since the Revolution, which he carried with him; but he said not one word of their language could be found in it. On the other hand, in a vocabulary compiled by Mr. Cutter, keeper of a trading-house upon the Saco River, Mr. Little discovered a great similarity of language with that spoken farther eastward.

There were in New Hampshire, and the western part of Maine, four tribes of the *Abergenians*, existing in a sort of political alliance or confederacy, the most powerful of which were the *Pentuckets* and *Pennacooks*, of whom the former, in 1630, were the more numerous people. At Squampscot, now Exeter, there dwelt a chief who was the head of a small inland tribe in that vicinity. Another, or fourth tribe, inhabited the banks and branches of the Piscataqua, including the Indian settlement at Cocheco, now Dover. These were commonly called the *Newichawannocks*, although Goodkin calls them the *Piscataquans*,—of whom Rowles, otherwise named Knolles, was for many years the sagamore. All of them were under political subordination to the celebrated Passamaquoddy, chief of the *Pennacooks*, whom they acknowledged to possess a rightful and paramount superiority.*

The dwelling-place of Rowles was on the northerly side of the Piscataqua, not far from Quampagan Falls, in Berwick, formerly Kittery. He was a sagamore of some celebrity. In 1643 he conveyed lands in his vicinity to Humphrey Chadbourne, and afterwards to Speucer, the former being the oldest Indian deed in the records of Maine. It is certain that all the Indians upon the river to its mouth were his subjects,† though he was under Passamaquoddy, his superior lord.

The depredations frequently committed by the *Tarra-*

* Hubbard's New England, p. 32; Mass. Hist. Coll., p. 142; Belknap's New Hampshire, p. 289.

† 1 Morse's Geography, p. 310, ed. 1812; Sullivan, p. 143.

times upon the people of these tribes induced the sagamores to encourage English settlements among them, in expectation of their assistance against the enemy. It is stated by Belknap that the four chieftains, May 17, 1629, joined in a quit-claim to John Wheelwright and his associates of all the country between the Piscataqua and the Merrimac, below Quampagan and Amoskeag Falls. The veracity of this transaction has been doubted, but it is certain that the natives lived for many years on terms of friendly intercourse with the settlers. In the first Indian war the sagamores of these tribes resolved to be neutral; but their conduct was evidently controlled by fear more than by friendship, and, above either, by a presentiment that all quarrels with the English would be ruinous to the Indians.

Passaconaway possessed talents and sagacity, which gave him most exalted rank and influence among his countrymen. He was a prophet, or *powwow*, as well as a civil ruler, and by that claim to the supernatural which has always exerted a potent spell over the savage mind, he swayed and controlled them at his pleasure. He made them believe he could give nature's freshness to the ashes of a burnt leaf, raise a living serpent from the skin of a dead one, and transform himself into a flame. Becoming old, he made a great feast in 1660, to which he invited his tribes, calling them his children. He spoke to them as a dying man to dying men, in words which seem almost prophetic. "Hearken," said he, "to the last words of your father and friend. The white men are sons of the morning. The Great Spirit is their father. His sun shines bright above them. Sure as you light the fires, the breath of heaven will turn the flames upon you and destroy you. Listen to my advice. It is the last I shall be allowed to give you. Remember it and live."

Similar presages affected the mind of Rowles. About 1670, when bedridden of age and sickness, he complained of the great neglect with which the English had treated him. At length he sent a message to some of the principal men of Kittery, now Berwick, to visit him. "Being loaded with years," said he, "I had expected a visit in my infirmities, especially from those who are now tenants on the lands of my fathers. Though all of these plantations are of right my children's, I am forced in this age of evils humbly to request a few acres of land to be marked out for them and recorded, as a public act, in the town-books, so that when I am gone they may not be perishing beggars in the pleasant places of their birth; for I know a great war will shortly break out between the white men and the Indians over the whole country. At first the Indians will kill many and prevail, but after three years they will be great sufferers and finally be rooted out and utterly destroyed."*

Wonnolancet, the son of Passaconaway, and Blind Will, the successor of Rowles, heeded the premonitory counsel of the chiefs with sacred respect, and perpetuated peace and amity with the whites. A few facts must here be related of Blind Will, who was a brave ally of the whites in King Philip's war, and was afterwards slain through a mistake

by a company of *Mohawks*, who had come down the country at the request of Maj. Waldron.

It must be borne in mind that the *Mohawks* and their associates of the Five Nations, otherwise called the confederacy of the *Iroquois*, inhabiting New York from the Hudson to Lake Erie, were at this time the most powerful confederation of Indians on the continent, and a terror to all the tribes of New England as far east as the Kennebec River. They had carried their conquests into Canada, subjugating the once powerful nation of the *Hurons*, and hung like a scythe of death upon the borders of New France, and at its very heart and citadel, which they repeatedly besieged. They had conquered and placed under tribute the tribes on Long Island and on the Connecticut, had subdued the *Eries* and Neutral Nation in Western New York, driven the *Adirondacs* from their mountain fastnesses across the St. Lawrence, conquered the *Andastes* of the Susquehanna, the *Delawares* on the bay and river of that name, and had carried their victorious arms into the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Smith, in his "History of New York," says that all the surrounding tribes had been conquered by them, and acknowledged their subjection by paying them tribute.

The *Mohawks*, the most eastern of the Five Nations, were the neighbors of the New England Indians on the west, and their friendship for the English and great reputation as fighting men induced Maj. Waldron to invoke their powerful aid against the *Tarrantines* of the Penobscot, who were pushing their depredations as far west as New Hampshire. Accordingly, in 1677, two messengers—Majs. Pinchon and Richards—were sent to the country of the *Mohawks* to secure their assistance. They were kindly received, and secured the promise of aid. About the middle of March some parties of them came down the country, and the first alarm was given at Amoskeag Falls, where the son of Wonnolancet, being out hunting, discovered fifteen Indians on the other side, who called to him in a language which he did not understand, upon which he fled, and they fired several shots at him without effect. Presently they were discovered in a woods near Cochecho. Maj. Waldron sent out eight of his Indians, whereof Blind Will was one, to make further discoveries. They were all surprised together by a company of *Mohawks*; two or three escaped, the others being killed or taken prisoners. Will was dragged away by his hair, and, being wounded, perished in the woods on a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Cochecho and Isinglass Rivers, which still bears the name of Blind Will's Neck.† This was evidently a mistake on the part of the *Mohawks*, supposing that the friendly Indians sent out by Maj. Waldron, merely for the purpose of inspection, were a band of the enemy.

The Indians of the Saco and eastward, except the *Mickmacks*, of Nova Scotia, were undoubtedly all of one race or tribe,—the *Abenagues*, or Men of the East, and the *Etechemius*, or Eastland People. Williamson says,—

"They were all without doubt descendants of the same original stock, and for an unknown period after the discovery of America the tribes were probably members of the same political family, differing little in language, looks, habits, or ideas of confederate union."

* The facts of this prediction, attested by Maj. Waldron, Capt. Frost, and Joshua Moody, are published in the Supplement to King Philip's War, p. 82.

† I Belknap's Hist. N. H., p. 128.

It would appear from the testimony of Captain Francis, of the *Penobscot* tribe, who is admitted to have been excellent authority on the subject, that the migration of the tribes was eastward from the Saco River, where the oldest of them had their ancient seat. He assured Mr. Williamson that all the tribes between the Saco and the St. John, both inclusive, were brothers; that the oldest lived on the Saco; that each tribe was younger as we pass eastward, like the sons of the same father; though the one at Passamaquoddy was the youngest of all, proceeding from those upon the rivers St. John and Penobscot.

"Always," he says, "I could understand these brothers well when they speak, but when the *Mickmacks*, or the *Algonquins*, or Canada Indians speak, I cannot tell all what they say."⁹

The *Abenagues* were divided into four tribes, viz., the *Sokokis*, or *Sacoos*, sometimes called *Sockhigones*, who lived on the Saco River; the *Anasagunticooks*, who held dominion upon the Androscoggin; the *Canibis*, or *Kenabes*, who had their villages upon the Kennebec; and the *Wawenocks*, who inhabited the country eastward of the Kennebec, to and including the St. George's River.

The *Sokokis*, or Saco Indians, were a numerous people till the first Indian war. The immediate residence of their sagamores was upon Indian Island, just above the lower falls. Two of them, Fluellen and Captain Sunday, conveyed lands, but when their successor, Squando, died, the glory seemed to depart from the tribe, and it gradually wasted away. In 1615 there were two branches of the tribe, and two principal villages; one was within the great bend of the river at Pequawket, or Fryeburg, the other fifteen or twenty miles below on the banks of the Great Ossipee. Here, before King Philip's war, they employed English engineers and carpenters and built a strong fort of timber, fourteen feet in height, with flankers, intending it as a protection against the *Mohawks*.†

No people ever defended their native country with more valor and obstinacy than did the *Sokokis* theirs, especially in Lovell's war. A number of them, relinquishing the French interest in 1744 for the ranks of the English, at the siege of Louisbourg distinguished themselves among the bravest soldiers. Afterwards they could muster only about a dozen fighting men, and before the capture of Quebec the tribe had become extinct.

The *Anasagunticooks*, or *Annascogins*, as they are called by Mather, Hubbard, and others, were originally a numerous and powerful tribe, inhabiting the country upon the waters of the Androscoggin, from its source to Merry-meeting Bay, and on the west side of the Kennebec to the sea. At Pejepscot, or Brunswick Falls, they had their usual encampments, or place of resort. This was one of the great trails or passes between the eastern and western tribes, where the savages met in council to plan expeditions against the English.‡

The *Anasagunticooks* were a warlike people. A short distance above the Great Falls they had a fort, which was destroyed by the English in 1690. "No tribe," says Williamson, "was less interfered with in their fishing and fowl-

ing, and yet none were more uniformly and bitterly hostile towards the colonists." There were two reasons for this: the first was that the early European explorers, particularly the Portuguese and the English, had been treacherous towards them, decoying them into their vessels and kidnapping their chiefs, and taking them away to foreign countries to dispose of them for slaves;§ and, in the second place, they were under the influence of the French, who taught them to hate and distrust the English. The venal and mercenary character of some of the early traders also destroyed their confidence, and they wreaked their first revenge upon those of that class nearest to them. Tarumkin, Warumbo, and Hogkins, their sagamores, were brave men, but their tribe wasted away during the wars, and in 1744 they were able to muster only sixty fighting men. Warumbo and five other sagamores sold the lands between Sagadahock and Maquoit to the sea, and the islands, July 7, 1683.||

These Indians were the earliest whom the French drew off to the St. François settlements in Canada. When the Revolution commenced there were only about forty of the tribe, who made the shores, the ponds, and the islands of the Androscoggin their principal home. Philip Will, who afterwards became a chief of this tribe, was in the siege of Louisbourg at the age of fourteen, and was taken prisoner by the French. Remaining with the remnant of his tribe, he was brought up in the family of Mr. Crocker, where he was taught to read and write the English language, and arithmetic. He was six feet three inches in height and well proportioned. The tribe made him chief, and for many years he was instrumental in preventing their utter extinction.¶

The *Pejepscot* Indians were in all probability a sub-tribe of the *Anasagunticooks*. They had customary places of resort, if not permanent places of residence,—at Brunswick Falls, at Maquoit, and at Mare Point. It is now considered probable, from the remains and relics found there, that the latter was the place of one of their villages in the sixteenth century.

The plague which broke out among them about the year 1616 so reduced them that they numbered only fifteen hundred warriors. They were still further reduced in numbers by war and other causes, so that there were, according to one authority, Nov. 25, 1726, only five Indians in the tribe over sixteen years of age. John Hegan was their sachem at this time. Twenty-five years later there were one hundred and sixty warriors in the tribe. This was a large increase in number, yet it shows how weak the tribe had become.

The settlement of the region occupied by this tribe, subsequent to the time of King Philip's war, presents continual scenes of carnage and destruction, midnight massacres and

§ Casper Corteiral, the Portuguese navigator, in 1500, enticed fifty-seven of the natives (men and boys) on board his ship, and luring them below deck, closed the hatchways upon them, and carried them off to sell them as slaves in Spain. Weymouth, the captain of the "Archangel," in 1605, kidnapped in a similar manner five natives, all men of rank, and took them to England. One of them, Squantum, after his return, was the first Indian who visited the Pilgrims on their arrival at Plymouth.—See *Life of Miles Standish*.

|| Kennebec Claims, p. 7.

¶ Hutchinson, p. 266.

⁹ Drake's Book of the Indians, iii. p. 173.

† La Hontan; Gorges, p. 85; Hubbard's Indian Wars, p. 339.

‡ Sullivan, p. 178.

conflagrations, until the tribe itself became extinct. The language of the *Abenague* nation has been carefully studied by many competent students, but the difficulties in the way of thoroughly understanding the different dialects are so great that much uncertainty still exists, both as to the correct pronunciation and derivation, and also as to the meaning of very many of the names formerly applied to localities.

The *Cunibas* had their residence on the Kennebec River, where, Hubbard says, "were great numbers of them when the river was first discovered." The tribe consisted of two or three branches: for while Monquine, Kennebis, Abbagadusett, between 1648 and 1655, in the capacity of chief sagamores, conveyed to the English all the lands (ten miles in width) on each side of the river from Swan Island to Wessarunnett River, Elderumken, another sagamore, made conveyances on Stevens and Muddy Rivers in 1670, and Esesenosque certified, in 1653, that the region of Teconnet belonged to him and the wife of Watchogo. The principal residence of the Kennebis, the head chief, and of his predecessors of the same rank and title, was on Swan Island in a most delightful situation, and that of Abbagadusett between a river of his name and the Kennebec on the northern borders of Merrymeeting Bay. The territories which the tribe claimed extended from the sources of the Kennebec to Merrymeeting Bay, and included the islands on the eastern side of the Sagadahock to the sea.

While Jeffreys, Charlevoix, La Houtau, and others, call this tribe the *Cunibas*, the name of *Norridge* is given them by Mather, Douglass, and most modern English writers, evidently from the name of their famous village. This was the residence of the French missionaries, who early taught the tribe the forms of worship and doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion. The derivation of the name Norridge has been given as follows: "*Norridge*" (*falls*) and "*wock*" (*smooth water*), i.e., little falls and intervals of smooth water above and below.* This old village of the Indians was a very pleasant site opposite the mouth of Sandy River. It was the general and almost the only resort of the tribe immediately after their ranks became thinned, and a spot consecrated to them by every sacred and endearing association.

The *Wawenocks* inhabited the country east of the Kennebec, to and including the St. George's River. Capt. Smith, while in the harbor of the latter river in 1608, was urged by the natives to pay court to the great Bashaba, the ruling prince or superior chief. The early colonists, also, at the mouth of the Kennebec, were urged by the natives to pay their respects to this great chief. Moxus, Wegunganet, Wivourna, and succeeding sagamores, sold lands to the English at Woolwich, Damariscotta, and other places in that quarter.

The habitation of the Bashaba was near Pemaquid. But subsequently to his death the principal headquarters of the tribe was on the westerly side of the Sheepscot River, near the lower falls. From this circumstance Hubbard speaks of them as the "Sheepscot Indians." Broken and wasted by the disasters of the great war, in which the Bashaba was

slain, they were never afterwards either powerful or numerous. In 1747 there were only two or three families remaining, and in a few years after, all of them were induced by the French to join the St. François settlement in Canada. They were a brave, active people. Capt. Francis said the name *Wawenocks* signified "very brave, fearing nothing." According to Capt. Smith, they were strong, beautiful, and very witty. The men had a perfect constitution of body, were of comely proportions, and quite athletic. They would row their canoes faster, he says, with five paddles than his own men could their boats with eight oars. They had no beards, he says, and thought ours counterfeits. Their women, though of lesser stature, were fleshy and well formed, all habited in skins like the men. This tribe was always in alliance with the *Cunibas*, unchanging in peace and in war, and appear in this character until their last treaty with the English.

The other divisions of the aboriginal people of Maine—the *Etechemins*, inhabiting the eastern portion of the State—we can only briefly mention. The geographical territory of the tribes of this division is placed by Hernon Moll, upon his map of the English Empire in America, along the banks and at the heads of the rivers Penobscot and St. John, eastwardly to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and southwardly to the Bay of Fundy. The charter of Nova Scotia, to Sir William Alexander, 1620, mentions the Bay of Fundy as dividing "the *Etechemins* on the north from the *Souriquois*, or *Mickmacks*, on the south." This great tribe or nation of Indians was divided into the *Tarrantines*, the native inhabitants of the Penobscot; the *Openagoes*, or Quoddy Indians, who had their residence at the Schoodic and Passamaquoddy Bay; and the *Marechites*, who inhabited the great river St. John, called by them the Ouygondy.

Of the *Tarrantines*, Williamson says,—

"They were a numerous, powerful, and warlike people, more hardy and brave than their western enemies, whom they often plundered and killed."

According to Hubbard and Prince, they kept the sagamores between the Piscataqua and the Mystic in perpetual fear. After the conquest and glory achieved in their battles with the Bashaba and his allies, they were not, like their enemies, wasted by disease and famine. They retained their valor, animated by success and strengthened by an early use and supply of firearms with which they were furnished by the French. Less disturbed than the western tribes in the enjoyment of their possessions, and also more discreet, they were always reluctant to plunge into hostilities against the English, and hence were neutral, and were supplied with provisions by Massachusetts during the first Indian war.†

SQUANDO.

This chief, whom Mather calls "a strange enthusiastical sagamore," was a sachem of the *Sokokis* or *Saco* tribe. Hubbard says he was "the chief actor, or rather the beginner," of the eastern war of 1675. The provocation which excited him to hostility—the upsetting of a canoe in which were his wife and child by some sailors on the

* Capt. Francis, quoted by Williamson, p. 467.

† Massachusetts Records, pp. 50-66.

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

Saco River, or Saco, a large Indian tribe, and a southern one, naturally like wild animals, which Squando resented as a great indignity, and to which he attributed the death of the child soon after—is related in the history of the war, farther on. But probably that was only the occasion, not the cause, of his ill-will, for he claimed to have a special revelation that the Great Spirit had left the English people to be destroyed by the Indians. Squando possessed great strength of mind, and was very grave in his manner and impressive in his address. In the spiritual devotions of the Indians he was a leader and an enthusiast, claiming to have direct intercourse with the spirits of the invisible world, who imparted to him a knowledge of future events. "An angel of light," said he, "has commanded me to worship the Great Spirit, and to forbear hunting and laboring on the Sabbath."

The Indians were not without a form of government, which had great similarity among all the eastern tribes. The chief aboriginal monarch of the east was entitled the Bashaba. His residence was with the *Wawanock* tribe. This ruler is frequently spoken of by the earliest navigators, but the line seems to have been terminated by his overthrow as early as 1616.*

At the head of every tribe was a sagamore† or chief magistrate, whose counselors, or wise men, were denominated sachems, in modern time captains. In council they directed war and peace. The government was patriarchal. The sagamore possessing superiority of rank and power always presided when present, and next to him was a sachem of secondary grade and influence. On great occasions all the principal men of the tribe were assembled and consulted, much as the people in a democratic form of government among white men are called upon to vote on questions intimately affecting the interest of the whole community. Their assemblies, from which females were usually excluded, were conducted with the utmost order and decorum; the old men spoke first, and were especially venerated by the younger members for their wisdom and experience.

The office of sagamore continued during life. When a sagamore died the tribe preferred to have his son or some near relative succeed him; but the choice was always by a popular election, and party spirit and rancor often ran high in these contests, as in the political campaigns of more civilized communities.

There being such a similarity between the political systems of the *Etechemins* and their English neighbors, it has been easy for them to borrow the very names of the latter for their officers of state, such as governor, lieutenant-governor, captain, etc., names which, in modern times, they have generally adopted. The three *Etechemin* tribes had, from time immemorial, chosen their sagamores and sachems by a general election, and those of each tribe were inducted into office by delegations chosen from the other tribes. The ceremonies of induction‡ were often very inter-

esting. "The Indians," says the *Penobscot*, "their laws, customs, and simple, consisting of those unwritten maxims handed down from one generation to another. But simple as they were, they were often of greater binding force and more generally observed than the complicated enactments of civilized nations, which cumber volumes of statute-books."

The character of many of the Indians was noble, especially when uncontaminated by contact with civilized men, and their orators have left us examples of eloquence unsurpassed for native force, strength, and sublimity. When the passions engendered by strife with them shall have died away, the American people will look upon them with a more just appreciation of their character, and study their history with greater interest.

CHAPTER X.

THE FIRST INDIAN WAR.

Cause of Hostilities—Attack on the House of Thomas Purchase—Murder of the Wakely Family—Massacre at Dunstan—Attack on Maj. Phillips' Garrison—Bloody Tragedy at Salmon Falls—Murder of Roger Plaisted and his Son—Attack on Falmouth—Capture of the Fort at Black Point—Daring assault on Wells—Death of Mugg.

AT the breaking out of King Philip's war the General Court, apprehensive of Indian troubles in the eastern settlements, appointed Capts. Patteshall, Lake, and Wiswell a committee to superintend military affairs at Sagadahock. They were instructed to furnish themselves with all necessary munitions of war for the common defense, and to sell neither gun, knife, powder, nor lead to any Indian except those well known to be friendly to the English. The Indians were the most numerous in this portion of Maine and were supposed to be the most dangerous. Although at this time England and France were in close alliance, the Indians had obtained of the French traders in Canada and on the Penobscot a supply of arms and ammunition, and had generally become well acquainted with their use. Of all the gifts of the European to the savage, this instrument, the gun, which enabled him so surely and readily to take the game upon which his subsistence depended, was the most highly prized.

This fact is alluded to because in its light will be more readily seen the ill-advised attempt of the committee to disarm the Indians in order to prevent them from destroying the white settlements. It is said that when the news of Philip's war reached York, on the 11th of July, 1675, Henry Sayward, of that place, dispatched a messenger to Sagadahock, with a letter to the committee, in which he mentioned the expedient of taking from the Indians along the coast their firearms and ammunition. The committee, at all events, acted upon the plan, and through a Mr. Walker, a trader at Sheepscot, many of the Indians in that vicinity were induced to give up their guns and knives. A band of some twelve others was soon brought in from the Kennebec, who did likewise. On this latter occasion a serious quarrel occurred between an Indian and a white man named Mallet, the Indian only being prevented from taking Mal-

* "The Saco is the westernmost river of the Bashechez,"—*Purchas' Pilgrimage*, book 10, chap. 6.

† Soundel by the Indians "Sunk-a-muh."

‡ See Williamson, vol. i. p. 496, for an account of the induction of Atteon, Neptune, and others, of the *Penobscots*.

let's life by being arrested and confined in a cellar. He, however, made confession, gave hostages for his good behavior, and offered a ransom of forty beaver-skins, upon which he was released and set at liberty.

Although Capt. Lake made every effort to conciliate the Indians, and Robinhood made a great feast to celebrate the "peace" with song and dance, yet the Indians were dissatisfied, and complained that their arms were taken from them to prevent their hunting game, in consequence of which they suffered greatly, and many had been reduced nearly to starvation. They also, at a later stage, charged the English with the systematic attempt to disarm them, so that they might destroy them and take their lands. This charge was not well founded, but the measures adopted afforded a pretext to the Indians generally to engage in the destruction of the white settlements.

There were other causes. Squando, the far-famed sagamore of Saco, had long cherished a bitter antipathy towards the English, and his resentment had recently been provoked by an affront which he could not overlook. As his squaw was passing along the Saco River in a canoe, with her infant child, she was accosted by several rude sailors, who, having heard that the Indian children could swim as naturally as the young of the lower animals, approached her, and, in a fit of inconsiderate humor, overset the canoe to try the experiment. The child sank, and though the mother, diving, brought it up alive, it soon after died; and the parents imputed its death to the ill treatment received. So highly did this exasperate Squando that he resolved to use all his arts and influence to arouse and inflame the Indians against the settlers.

Many of the early traders also overreached and deceived the Indians, and thus brought upon themselves their merited vengeance. Such was Walter Baguall, whom the Indians killed on Richmond's Island in 1631; and such was Thomas Purchase, who had lived near Brunswick Falls for thirty or forty years, and had acquired a large fortune by the spoils of Indian trade.

Though he had courted their friendship, and in 1639 had put himself and his possessions under the protection of Massachusetts, he was the earliest eastern sufferer in the war. What would have been his fate personally had he not been absent when the Indians visited and devastated his plantation, on the 5th of September, 1675, is unknown; but probably his life would not have been spared. As it was, the savages spared his wife; contented themselves with securing what plunder they could; killing a calf and some sheep near the door; rifling his store of liquors, and making themselves merry with the booty. In the midst of this scene a son of Purchase, suddenly returning home, on horseback, was an eye-witness of the mischief. But he was powerless to prevent it, and his own life being in danger, he fled, pursued by a sturdy and swift-footed Indian, with a gun concealed under his blanket. Being on horseback, however, he made good his escape.

On the 12th of September an Indian party made a descent on the Wakely family, living remote from neighbors at the Presumpscot River, in Falmouth. The family consisted of nine persons, at the head of whom was Thomas Wakely, an old man. Thomas Wakely himself was killed,

his wife, his son John and wife, and three of their children; two were taken captives, and the house reduced to ashes. "The flames and smoke brought to the place Lieut. George Ingersoll, and a military party from Falmouth Neck, too late, however, to do more than see the ruins and relics of this ill-fated family. The body of the aged man the fire had half consumed. The only remains of his wife and son were their bones burnt to a cinder. His daughter-in-law, near confinement, was pierced and mangled in a manner too horrid to be described; and three of her children, whose brains had been beaten out, were partly hidden under some oaken planks. The other, if surviving and made a captive, probably soon sank into the arms of death through fatigue and want, nothing afterwards being heard of the little sufferer." Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Mr. Wakely, about eleven years old, was carried into captivity, where she remained nine months, when she was restored to Maj. Waldron, at Dover, through the agency, it is said, of Squando.

After this a son of Lieut. Ingersoll was killed, and his house and those of his neighbors burnt.

The marauding bands of savages at this time seemed to be seeking the more remote and exposed settlements. On the 20th of September a company entered Scarborough, and killed several at Blue Point, a woman and six children being among the sufferers. They next visited Dunstan, at a considerable distance from the sea-coast, where the Algers had settled in 1650, having purchased one thousand acres of land from the Indians. On the 12th of October, Andrew Alger was killed, and his brother Arthur mortally wounded. A deposition in the old York records says,—

"Their families and their children and their families were driven off, their houses and barns burnt, their cattle killed, and the chief of all they had was destroyed."

The main settlement at Saco was at this time at Winter Harbor. But mills had been erected at the Lower Falls, surrounded by a few dwellings and tenant-houses. On the eastern side of the river, half a mile below the falls, stood the house of John Bonython, which in anticipation of Indian troubles had been fortified. A stronger garrison house, that of Maj. William Phillips, stood on the opposite side, near where the present bridge crosses the river. Bonython had been informed by a friendly Indian that a party from the hostile tribes had been at his wigwam trying to excite the *Sokokis* to lift the hatchet against the white settlers, and that they had passed on to the eastward, whence they expected soon to return with a larger force. This warning induced the settlers, to the number of about fifty persons, to take refuge in the garrison-house of Maj. Phillips. They had not been long within its walls, when they saw Bonython's house in flames. Maj. Phillips, on looking out of his chamber window, was wounded in the shoulder by a shot from an Indian concealed near the building. He stepped back from the window, to avoid being the mark for a second shot, when the Indians, supposing he had fallen dead, rallied with a shout from their ambush to attack the fort. At that instant they were fired upon from the house and flankers of the garrison in such a manner as to wound several of them, and deal a shot to their leader of which he died soon after. The Indians, however, rallied, and besieged the

house till near morning, when, discouraged in their attempts to take it by assault, they constructed an engine of combustible material on a cart, which they thought to push near enough to the garrison to set fire to it. But in this scheme they were thwarted by an accident; one wheel of the vehicle being obstructed by a gutter, over which they were attempting to push it, caused the engine to swing round towards the right flanker, exposing the whole party to a fatal fire, which was quickly improved. Six Indians fell and expired, fifteen were wounded, and the remainder, discouraged and mortified at their repulse, withdrew from the scene of action.

Maj. Phillips, finding his ammunition and supplies exhausted, and being unable to obtain succor, removed with the other settlers to Winter Harbor. His house was left unoccupied, and was soon after burnt by the Indians. They destroyed all the houses about Winter Harbor, and carried captive Mrs. Hitchcock, who never returned. It was reported that she died from eating some poisonous roots which she took to be ground-nuts.

About this time the Indians killed five travelers, whom they overtook on the banks of the Saco River.

About the same time Ambrose Borden was killed, and Robert Jordan's house with its contents was consumed, at Spurwink.

Hearing of the defenseless condition of Saco, Capt. Wincoln, of Newichawannock,* and sixteen volunteers, proceeded to their assistance by water. On landing at Winter Harbor they were fired upon by several prowling savages, and two or three of their number killed; the savages gave the alarm to their confederates, who were still in the vicinity in large numbers, and Wincoln, on landing with his little band of brave defenders, was met by one hundred and fifty Indians, well armed and equipped. Wincoln, overpowered by superior numbers, retired behind a pile of shingle-bolts, from which breastwork he contested the ground so vigorously with his adversaries that they were forced to retire with considerable loss. They, however, retired only to form an ambush near the place where Wincoln's boats had landed, into which his brave little band, joined by nine others from the town, unconsciously fell, and were shot down and nearly all killed.

The enemy now marked the settlements above the Piscataqua for destruction, and in marching thither killed several people in Wells.

About one hundred and fifty rods above the garrison and mills at Salmon Falls dwelt John Tozier, whose habitation was on the extreme frontier. He and the men of his neighborhood were absent with Captain Wincoln. His family consisted of fifteen persons, all women and children. Against this defenseless family, Andrew of Saco, and Hopehood of Kennebec, two of the boldest warriors of their tribes, led on the attack. Their approach was first discovered by a young girl of eighteen, who shut the door and held it fast till it was cut in pieces by their hatchets, and the family had escaped the back way. Mad and disappointed at finding the house empty, some of the savages inflicted repeated blows upon the heroic girl, till she was apparently expiring, and the rest, in pursuit of the family,

overlooked two of the children; one, three years old, being too young to travel, they at once dispatched, and the other they took and kept with them six months. The young heroine revived after their departure, and repairing to the garrison, was healed of her wounds and lived many years.

The incendiary savages the day following set fire to the house and buildings of Capt. Wincoln, which stood near the upper mills, and reduced them and their contents to ashes. One of the barns contained more than a hundred bushels of corn. The men from the garrison pursued them till night, firing at them occasional shots, but the darkness put an end to their pursuit. In the morning the savages appeared on the western shore, and fired several shots across the river at the workmen in the mill. At twilight they appeared more conspicuously, and flung their taunting speeches across the river, calling the people "English dogs" and "cowards."

Many of the eastern Indians had remained thus far peaceable. At Sagadahock the *Cunibus* had retired with their families to the trading-house under charge of Capt. Silvanus Davis, and were receiving a regular distribution of supplies. Abraham Shurte, chief magistrate of the plantation, had drawn them into a treaty to live in peace with the English, and to prevent, if possible, the *Anasagunticooks* from committing any more depredations upon the settlers or the traders. But in the excitement of the times many acted with great indiscretion, especially the islanders of Mounhegan, who offered a bounty of £5 for every Indian scalp that should be brought to them.

In October, 1675, the General Court, in order to secure as far as practicable the co-operation of such Indians as were disposed to be friendly, ordered moneys to be distributed out of the public treasury for the relief of those who would become the subjects and allies of the colony, and appointed Maj. Richard Waldron, of Dover, and Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, to negotiate a treaty with the friendly tribes upon terms congenial to their wishes. The court also directed the eastern trading-house to be discontinued, and made provisions for an expedition into Maine under Maj. Clarke. A vessel was laden with military stores and provisions, and sent from Boston with a force of fifty soldiers, commanded by Lieut. Joshua Scottow. We learn from Scottow's journal that he arrived with his soldiers at Black Point about the last of October, and had command of the garrison there, which was the headquarters of the "Maine Guard." October 31st, Capt. John Wincoln was sent up to Dunstan with sixty men to save corn and fight the Indians. November 2d, in the afternoon, twenty-nine of the inhabitants, while threshing grain, were nearly surrounded by seventy or eighty Indians. They were relieved by a force under Sergt. Tappen.

On fast day, 7th of October, a man in Newichawannock (South Berwick) was shot from his horse and soon died. Two boys, about a mile off, suffered the same fate, and were stripped of their clothing and guns. These acts were but the precursors of a savage onslaught, which indicated that the whole settlement had been doomed for destruction. October 16th, a hundred Indians assailed the house of Richard Tozier, killed him, and carried his son captive. Lieut. Roger Plaisted, the commander of the garrison, an officer of true courage and a man of public spirit, having a

* South Berwick.

partial view of the massacre about one hundred and fifty rods distant, dispatched nine of his best men to reconnoitre the enemy, who falling into an ambush, three were shot down, and the others with difficulty effected their escape. Plaisted on that day dispatched a letter to Major Waldron and Lieutenant Coffin, at Dover, saying,—

"The Indians are just now engaging us with at least one hundred men, and have slain four of our men already—Richard Tozier, James Barry, Isaac Bots, and Tozier's son—and burnt Benoni Hudson's house. Sirs, if ever you have any love for us and the country, now show yourselves with men to help us, or else we are all in great danger to be slain, unless our God wonderfully appears for our deliverance. They that cannot fight, let them pray."

While Plaisted was attempting to bring in the bodies of his slain companions, one hundred and fifty savages, rising behind a stone wall, poured upon his soldiers a well-directed volley, and leaping over the wall pursued the assault. The oxen took fright and ran to the garrison. The engagement instantly became fierce though unequal. Plaisted and his men withdrew to a more eligible spot of ground, and being greatly overmatched by numbers, the most of them withdrew; but he, disdaining either to fly or to yield, though urged again and again to surrender, fought with desperate courage till literally hewed to pieces by the enemy's hatchets. A fellow-soldier, and Plaisted's eldest son, unwilling to leave the intrepid man, sought their retreat too late and were slain. Another son, a few weeks after, died of his wounds. The father had represented Kittery four years in the General Court, and was highly respected for his uncommon valor, worth, and piety. He and his sons were buried on his own land near the battle-ground, in full view from the highway leading through Berwick, whose lettered tombstone tells succeeding ages—

"Near this place lies buried the body of Roger Plaisted, who was killed by the Indians, Oct. 16, 1675, aged 48 years; also, the body of his son, Roger Plaisted, who was killed at the same time."¹

The murder in Wells of Mr. Cross, Mr. Isaac Cousins, and a hired man of William Symonds, whose house they laid in ashes, completed the bloody work of the savages for the year. They had fought for revenge and plunder, and they were gratified, if not satiated. It was intended to lead a winter campaign against them in their fastnesses at Pequawket, Ossipee, and Pejepscot; but the unusual depth of snow caused the enterprise to be abandoned, and brought the destitute and suffering Indians to sue for peace. Messrs. Waldron and Shapleigh entered into a treaty with them; and it has been thought that "the dying embers of war, kept smothered through seven succeeding months," might never have been rekindled had the white people been governed by maxims of justice and prudence. But during the winter influences were brought to bear upon Maj. Waldron which induced him to issue general warrants for the seizure of every Indian known to be a manslayer, traitor, or conspirator. Armed with this authority, the unscrupulous traders along the coast, for purposes of their own private gain, went to seizing Indians, irrespective of their character or complicity with the war, and carrying them off to foreign countries to sell as slaves. A trader of this sort was warned away from the shores of Pemaquid by Mr. Shurte, who

entreated him to depart, as the English and the natives in that vicinity were in a state of profound peace. Yet he treacherously caught several, and carried them into foreign countries and sold them into slavery.[†] Another, by the name of Laughlin, with one of Maj. Waldron's warrants, seized several *Micknacks* at Cape Sable for the same dastardly purpose. Thus were the Indians, who might have been friends, made enemies, and the area of their hostility vastly extended, so that all the eastern tribes to Nova Scotia and the St. John were ready to raise the hatchet against the English. Mr. Shurte did everything in his power to conciliate them, assuring them that, if their friends were transported, they should be returned to their homes, and the transgressors arrested and punished.

Through the influence of Capt. Silvanus Davis and others, he induced the *Anasagunticooks* and *Canibus* to agree to a council with a view of forming with them a treaty of peace. They met the sagamores in council at Tecconnet, and were kindly and courteously received. The point which the Indians insisted upon was that they should be supplied with ammunition, so that they might be able to pursue their hunting and furnish themselves with subsistence. The English doubted the propriety of this step, lest they might use the ammunition against the settlers or furnish it to the western Indians, and a long parley ensued. Finally, Madockawando said, "*Do we not meet here on equal ground? Where shall we buy powder and shot for our winter's hunting when we have eaten up all our corn? Shall we leave Englishmen and apply to the French? or let our Indians die? We have waited long to hear you tell us, and now we want yes or no.*"

"You may," said the agents, "have ammunition for necessary use; but you say yourselves there are many western Indians who do not choose peace. Should you let them have the powder we sell you, what do we better than cut our own throats? This is the best answer we are allowed to return you, though you wait ten years." This answer displeased the chiefs, and they declined any further talk. The agents returned home, apprehending a speedy renewal of hostilities.

About this time the eastern Indians had been reinforced by some of the most cunning and desperate adherents of King Philip, who, upon the fall of their leader, Aug. 12, 1676, had dispersed themselves among the *Penacooks* and *Abenagues*, inflaming them with their own maddened passions, peculiarly in harmony with the spirit of Squando, who burned with impatience to see the work of destruction renewed. Three of the most noted fugitives had taken or acquired the English names of Simon, Andrew, and Peter. They had escaped to the Merrimac River a short time before the downfall of their prince, and had killed Thomas Kimball, and taken captive his wife and five children. They then endeavored to conceal themselves among the *Penacooks*, who had been neutrals in the war; but they were seized on one of Maj. Waldron's warrants, and closely confined at Dover, whence, in July, they effected their escape, and went to Casco Bay, where they murdered and captured the Brackett family, killed Michael Mitten, Robert Corbin, Humphrey Durham, and Benjamin Atwell. The

¹ 1 Williamson, p. 528; Sullivan, p. 250.

[†] Hubbard's Indian Wars, p. 332.

surviving inhabitants hastily fled to a garrison on Munjoy Hill, but feeling that they were not safe there, seized the opportunity, while the Indians were hurrying away their captives, to retreat in boats to Bangs' Island, where they protected themselves. The peninsula of Falmouth Neck (now Portland) was, during a subsequent period, wholly deserted, thirty-four persons being killed in this surprise, or carried into captivity, and nearly all the property of the place destroyed. The inhabitants did not return generally till the peace of 1678. In one month fifteen leagues of coast eastward of Falmouth were laid waste. The inhabitants were either massacred, carried into captivity, or driven to the islands or remote places, and the settlements abandoned or in ruins.

The inhabitants had endured with fortitude a series of hardships for many years, and those of the peninsula in particular could not entertain the thought of abandoning their homes and their all to the savage destroyer. Upon Munjoy's Island, two leagues from the shore, was an old stone house, which was easily made a shelter for a few of them; and upon Jewell's Island others fortified themselves. The Indians, flushed with success, resolved to overleap even these water-barriers, and attack the English in their island retreats. In September, while the men were engaged in fishing and the women washing by the water-side, the Indians, who had secretly landed in their canoes, made a rush upon them. At first a brave lad fired from the house and killed two of the enemy. Mrs. Potts and several of her children were quickly seized. On the arrival of some of the men, who by this time had heard the alarm, the Indians, to protect themselves from the shots, seized the children and held them between their own breasts and the guns, so that the parents dare not fire. The most of them, however, rushed with great intrepidity into the midst of the Indians, and, with the loss of a few killed and made captives, succeeded in driving them to their canoes. The assailants proceeded to Spurwink, where they killed two and wounded others.

Massachusetts, amidst these alarming depredations, raised a military force of one hundred and thirty English and forty *Natic* Indians, who arrived at Dover September 6th, where they formed a junction with the soldiers under Majs. Waldron and Frost. At this time four hundred Indians of different tribes assembled at Dover, many of them known to be malignant fugitives from the westward, others, treacherous violators of the treaty, and all acting in concert that boded ill to the whites. Waldron, by means of his noted "sham-fight," which he proposed that the Indians should engage in on one side and the English on the other, succeeded in "bagging" the whole four hundred in the most unsuspected way. The amusement was continued a short time, when Waldron induced them to fire a grand round, and the moment their guns were discharged, his troops surrounded the unwary Indians, seized and disarmed them, without the loss of a man on either side. Wonnolanect and his tribe, all adherents to the English and neutrals in the war, were discharged. The "strange Indians" from the westward, and every one who had been guilty of bloodshed or violence since the treaty (about two hundred in number) were confined and sent to Boston. They were tried by the

Supreme Court, and seven or eight executed; the others, receiving the sentence of banishment, were transported to foreign parts. This conduct on the part of Major Waldron was the subject of much criticism and considerable division of sentiment among the people, but it was approved by the government. The Indians, however, considered it a base Yankee trick, and they never forgot nor forgave it.

On the 3d of September, the troops, under the senior command of Capt. Hawthorne, proceeded to Falmouth, where they arrived on the 20th, having visited by the way Wells, Winter Harbor, Black Point, and Spurwink. On their arrival at Falmouth Neck, Fort Loyal was erected; the troops remained upon the Neck about three weeks, during which time a company of residents going to Peak's Island to kill and dress some sheep was surprised by the Indians, and all killed except one. They were all heads of families and prominent men, and their deaths, especially that of George Felt, were deeply lamented. This event occurred on the 23d of September. The next day a large lurking party at Wells shot James Gooch from his horse as he was returning from worship, on Sunday; his wife being on the same horse, was cut to pieces by their hatchets. At Cape Neddick they bruised a nursing mother, pinched her infant to her bosom, in which condition it was found alive with one of the breasts in its mouth. Again they entered Wells, and killed George Farrow.

The troops left Falmouth on the 12th of October, and spent the remainder of the month in South Berwick. The Indians watched them till they had passed Black Point, and on the second day after, one hundred and twenty of them made a furious assault upon the garrison there, under the arch-leader, Mugg. Henry Jocelyn, who was in command of the garrison, was induced to come out and hold a parley with the Indians, under the pretense from Mugg that if he would surrender he and all the inmates should be allowed to depart with their effects unmolested. While Jocelyn was holding his parley, the inmates, all except his household servants, had taken to their boats and departed, and he, being left alone, was obliged to surrender. Blue Point had been sacked the year before, and this success of the Indians completed the ruin of Scarborough. Mugg took great pride in his achievement.

But the most daring exploit of the savages during this autumn was the seizure of a vessel and crew at Richmond's Island. This vessel was under the command of Capt. Fryer, of Portsmouth, and had gone to Richmond's Island, at the solicitation of Walter Gendall, to remove the remaining stores there for fear the Indians would destroy them. While they were loading, the savages came upon them; the sailors on shore were seized, those on board driven below deck; by leaping into canoes, the bolder savages cut the cables; the wind blowing strongly from the southeast, drove the vessel ashore. "*Surrender,*" cried the Indians, "*or flames will soon make you prisoners of death!*"

In this wretched predicament, as Capt. Fryer lay wounded and bleeding, the men had no choice but to surrender themselves to the tender mercies of infuriated savages. Eleven of them were made prisoners. In the cartel, it was specified that they were to ransom themselves by delivering a quantity

of goods in a certain limited time; to procure which two were released, who, departing, returned with the goods before the time expired. But as the exactors were absent on some new expedition, their fellows took the ransom, killed one of the bearers, and retained the rest of the crew in custody.

On their way to Piscataqua, on the 18th of October, Mugg landed with a force at Wells, and sent his prisoner, Walter Gendall, to demand a surrender of the garrison. "Never," said the commander, "never shall the gates be opened till every one within is dead." Repelled by this reply, yet bent on mischief, Mugg and his men killed two persons, wounded a third, cut the throats of thirteen cattle, from which they took only their tongues, and disappeared.

Soon Mugg arrived at Piscataqua, bringing in Fryer dying of his wounds, and declared upon his faith, which he said was still good, that the prisoners taken at Richmonds' Island would shortly be restored without ransom. He proposed in behalf of Madockawando and others to negotiate a peace. Unreasonable as this may seem, the treaty proposed was actually made in Boston between Mugg and the Governor and Council on the 6th of November, 1676. Gendall and a few other prisoners were surrendered. The treaty was ratified by the sagamore of Penobscot.

Little faith was put in the sincerity of this treaty, and in the winter of 1677 apprehensions were generally entertained of a renewal of hostilities the following spring. The General Court ordered a winter expedition eastward, which was sent, February 7th, under Majs. Waldron and Frost, and landed at Mare Point in Maquoit Bay on the 18th. The force consisted of one hundred and fifty men and sixty *Natic* Indians. On landing at Mare Point they were hailed by a large party of Indians, among whom appeared Squando and "Simon, the Yankee-killer." The Indians said they desired peace and had authorized Mugg to make the treaty. Upon being asked why they did not release the prisoners, Squando replied, "I will bring them in the afternoon." Nothing more was seen of the Indians till noon the next day, when a flotilla of fourteen canoes was seen pulling up the bay and nearing the shore. Presently a house was seen in flames. The Indians, however, were severely punished by the soldiers, several of them being killed and wounded.

Waldron arrived with his force at Pemaquid on the 26th of February. Here a treaty was proposed in which it was agreed that arms should be laid aside on both sides during the conference. In the afternoon Waldron discovered the point of a lance under a board, and in searching further found other weapons concealed. Taking one, he brandished it towards the council, exclaiming, "*Perfidious wretches! you intended to get our goods, and then kill us, did you?*" They were thunderstruck; yet one more daring than the rest seized the weapon and strove to wrest it from Waldron's hand. A tumult ensued in which his life was much endangered. Maj. Frost, laying bold of Megannaway, one of the barbarous murderers of Thomas Brackett and his neighbors, hurried him to the bold of his vessel. Meanwhile an athletic squaw caught up a bundle of guns and ran for the woods. At that instant a reinforcement arrived from the

vessels, when the Indians fled in all directions, pursued by the soldiers. In their haste to get away one canoe was captured, from which five Indians were drowned; an old sagamore and five Indians were killed and four others were taken prisoners. The expedition, after leaving a garrison of forty men at Arrowsic, under Capt. Silvanus Davis, returned to Boston on the 11th of March without the loss of a man.

But the town which the savages seem to have marked out this year for utter destruction was Wells. From their first entering it, April 6th, when they killed three, to the end of the month, they made attacks upon the people and their garrison several times. On the 13th, John Weld and Benjamin Storer were killed. The fort was commanded by Lieut. Swett, a brave and vigilant officer. Seeing a strolling Indian, who was in fact a decoy, Swett sent eleven of his men towards the place to reconnoitre. By venturing too far they fell into an ambush, when two were shot dead and one mortally wounded.

The garrison having been re-established at Black Point under Lieut. Tappen, a man of great courage, the Indians attacked it, May 16th, with uncommon boldness and pertinacity. The siege was continued three days in succession, — the assailants determining to force a surrender or perish in the attempt. Of three Englishmen taken and slain, one was barbarously tortured to death. One of the enemy brought to the ground by a particular aim was then supposed to be old Simon, but was afterwards found to be the celebrated Mugg. The loss of their leader so dampened the courage of his companions that they, in despair of victory, departed.

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNMENT UNDER DANFORTH.

Purchase of Maine by Massachusetts—County Court—Trial of James Adams—Form of Government adopted for Maine—Thomas Danforth appointed Deputy President—Civil Officers—Confirmation of Land-Titles—Vacation of the Charter of Massachusetts.

IN 1676 the lords chief justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the lords of trade and plantations, decided adversely to Massachusetts' claim of jurisdiction over Maine. To avoid further controversy and trouble, Massachusetts now decided to purchase of Gorges all his right and interest in the province, and to this end instructed Mr. John Usher, of Boston, then in England, to negotiate the purchase, which he did, closing the contract for twelve hundred and fifty pounds sterling, on the 6th of May, 1677.

This transaction, while it settled a troublesome controversy, also originated a very important question, viz.: How should Maine be governed? The question, however, was not immediately made prominent, but for two or three years the General Court pursued its usual policy of administration.

In the spring of 1678 three assistants were admitted for Yorkshire, and Thomas Danforth was designated to preside in the County Court. The persons clothed with judicial authority for the year 1679 were Joseph Dudley and Richard Waldron, Commissioners, and Edward Rishworth,

John Wincoln, Joshua Scottow, and Samuel Wheelwright, Associates.

The last session of these judges in the County Court under the colony administration, held at York in July, was made memorable by the trial of James Adams, of York, for one of the most singular and inhuman crimes of which criminal courts furnish any record. Adams had become affronted with Henry Simpson, one of his neighbors, and determined to avenge himself upon two of Simpson's unoffending sons, whose ages were respectively six and nine years. His contrivance and crime were the more satanical as they were deliberate. In a solitary place, four or five miles from any of the dwellings of the inhabitants, he built of logs, beside a ledge of perpendicular rocks, a pen, or pound, several feet in height, inclined inward from the bottom to the top. After this he decoyed the boys into the woods under a pretense of looking for birds'-nests, and had the art to draw them within the pound,* where he left them to perish with famine and suffering. The children were soon missed, and the alarmed inhabitants searched the woods for them thoroughly more than forty-eight hours without success. The boys, presently aware of their wretched situation, made various trials to get out, and at length, by digging away with their hands the surface of the earth underneath one of the bottom logs, effected their escape. They wandered in the woods three days, being at last attracted to the sea-shore by the noise of the surf, where they were found.

The depraved criminal was soon arrested, and after conviction received this sentence:

"The Court, having considered your inhuman and barbarous offense against the life of the children, and the great disturbance to the country, do sentence you to have thirty stripes, well laid on; to pay the father of the children £5 money, the treasury of the county £10, out of which the expenses of postage and searching the town are to be discharged; also to pay the charges and fees of the prison, and remain a close prisoner during the Court's pleasure, till further order."

The same month sureties entered in recognizance of one hundred pounds before two of the associates, "conditioned to send him, within twenty-one days, out of the jurisdiction."[†]

At the October session of the General Court, the affairs of Maine were made the special subject of legislative discussion. In February, 1680, it was determined to assume the royal charter granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and, in conformity with its provisions, to frame a civil administration for the government of the province. This duty was assigned by legislative enactment to the Governor and Board of Colony Assistants, who decided that Maine should have a *Provincial President*, chosen by the Governor and said Board of Assistants from year to year; and a *Legislature* of two branches or houses,—the upper one to consist of a *Standing Council* of eight members, and the other a popular body, consisting of *Deputies* chosen by the towns, as in Massachusetts.

The *Council* was made appointive by the Board of Assistants and to continue in office at their pleasure; they

were also to be the judges of a Supreme Court and magistrates through the province. The legislative body was to meet once at least in each year.

The Board of Assistants then proceeded to elect a president, and the choice fell upon Thomas Danforth, at that time deputy Governor of Massachusetts. He was a gentleman of fine talents and good education, and possessed at this period great weight of character. He was born in England in 1622, came over early in life, and before being first deputy Governor, in 1679, had been an assistant for twenty years, president of the Board of Commissioners for the United Colonies, and had sometimes presided in the County Court of Yorkshire. His wisdom, firmness, and prudence qualified him to conduct difficult public affairs with success, and his high-minded republican principles rendered him pre-eminent in popular estimation.

To assist President Danforth in organizing and arranging the civil affairs of the province, and holding a term of the judicial courts the present season, the Board of Assistants, after the general election in May, appointed Samuel Nowell a special commissioner. He was an assistant this year (1680) and the next, and was appointed against his will to the office of joint agent with Mr. Stoughton to England. He had been a minister of the gospel, and was a man of reflection and good sense, and, moreover, in politics strongly attached to the high republican party of his time.

The freeholders of the province, being summoned, met at York, March 17, 1680, and a commission, under the seal of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, was exhibited and read, declaring themselves "the lawful assigns of Sir Ferdinando Gorges," and giving notice that they had "erected and constituted a Court and Council, and deputed Thomas Danforth, Esq., for the first president, to the end that the above-named province might be protected in the enjoyment of her rights and privileges, according to the rules of his majesty's royal charter granted unto the above-named Sir F. Gorges, Kt." Warrants for the choice of deputies to the General Assembly, to be held at York in the following spring, were issued. Maj. Bryan Pendleton was appointed deputy president, and authorized, with the assistance of other members of the Council, or magistrates, to hold intermediate terms of the court.

Mr. Pendleton was among the earliest colonists of Massachusetts, and settled in Watertown, which he represented six years in the General Court, and in 1646 he commanded the military corps since denominated the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" in Boston. He resided in Portsmouth several years, from which he removed to Saco in 1665. He signed a petition to the king, in 1680, praying for aid in "rebuilding the towns wasted and desolate by reason of the late Indian war." He died soon afterwards, and was succeeded in the office of deputy president by John Davis, of York.

Deputies were chosen by towns, and annual sessions of the General Assembly were held at York for five or six years.

The first General Assembly under the new form of government convened at York, in June, 1681. Bryan Pendleton, of Saco, as before stated, was deputy president. The Council, in addition to him, consisted of Charles Frost,

* The place was afterwards called "the Devil's Invention."

† Hon. David Sewall, 1794; 3 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., p. 9; 1 Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., p. 285.

Francis Hooke, John Davis, Joshua Scottow, Samuel Wheelwright, and John Wincoln. Edward Rishworth was secretary or recorder of the province. Messrs. Frost and Hooke were both of Kittery; the former had represented his town several years in the General Court, and was now appointed commandant of the regiment; the latter, supposed to have been the son of William Hooke, one of Gorges' first council, was provincial treasurer. Mr. Davis lived at York, had been commanding officer of the militia company, and in the late war had distinguished himself as a brave and discreet officer. Mr. Scottow, originally from Boston, had come to Scarborough with the troops from that city at the beginning of the war, and became a prominent and wealthy citizen. His name is identified with the authorship of "The Old Man's Tears."* Mr. Wincoln lived in Newichawannock, then a part of Kittery, where he was captain of the town military company; he was a brave officer, and had been several years a representative to the General Court. Mr. Wheelwright was the son of the reverend founder of Wells, and afterwards a councilor in the General Court of Massachusetts. These councilors or magistrates were also called justices, as they held the judicial courts of the province.

The number and names of those in the lower house this year are not given, but four years afterwards the number of deputies was twelve.

By a writ of *quo warranto* sued out of the Chancery Court at Whitehall, July 20, 1683, the charter of Massachusetts was declared vacated on the 18th of June, following. The king appointed Col. Kirke Governor of Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Hampshire, and Maine,—an appointment universally displeasing to the colonists, but one which, fortunately or providentially, was never actually inflicted upon them; for the king dying Feb. 16, 1685, his brother and successor, James II., formerly Duke of York and Albany, did not incline to confirm or renew the appointment.

At the meeting of the Provincial General Assembly at York, in April, the new monarch was publicly proclaimed.

The administration of President Danforth continued popular and effective; the legislative body met annually, and the general government, as well as justice, was satisfactorily administered for six years. One of his measures of public policy, in view of the danger apprehended by the Indians, was to maintain a garrison at Fort Loyal, in Falmouth, which appears to have been an object also of general concern. For this purpose a tax was laid upon all the saw-mills of the province, which amounted to the sum of ninety-three pounds yearly. Most of the mills were at that time within the territory now embraced in York County. At a session of the General Assembly at York, May 24, 1682, Anthony Brackett was employed for one year to take command and charge of the garrison, to furnish provisions, ammunition, and every necessary article, and to man it with six men in summer and four in winter, for one hundred and sixty pounds. Edward Tyng, a worthy and active citizen, who had been an assistant in the General Court of Massachusetts, was commander of the fort the year pre-

ceding. He was afterwards one of the councilors under Danforth.

The deputies or representatives in the General Assembly in 1682 were Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, Abraham Preble and John Puddington, of York, John Harmon and Benjamin Blackman, of Saco, and Anthony Brackett, of Falmouth. In 1685, George Turfrey was representative from Saco, and George Ingersoll from Falmouth.

At the August session in 1682, William Serevens, a zealous and devoted Baptist minister, was fined ten pounds, and commanded "never more to have any public religious exercises whatever, at his own house or elsewhere, especially on the Sabbath." His refusal to submit to the injunction was deemed a contempt of his Majesty's authority; hence the court awarded,—

"That he in future forbear from his turbulent and contentious practices, give bonds for his good behaviour, and stand committed till the judgment of the Court be complied with.

"EDWARD RISHWORTH, Recorder.

"August 17, 1682."

This is said to have been the only case of religious persecution that ever occurred in the province,—i.e., by the provincial authorities. Sarah Mills, in Scarborough, had previously received twenty stripes "for Quakerism," by the authority of Massachusetts.† In the case of Mr. Serevens, it was the first appearance of a Baptist in Maine. He lived in Kittery, where several persons had embraced the tenets of this faith and been baptized by immersion. He was born in England in 1629, and came to Kittery early in life. Having great zeal and devotional gifts, he was commended to the fellowship of his Baptist brethren in Boston as "one whom God had qualified and furnished with the gifts and graces of his Holy Spirit to open and apply the good word, which, through the blessing of the Lord Jesus Christ, might be by him made effectual and useful." A small church was constituted Sept. 25, 1682; but the next year they removed with Mr. Serevens to Cooper River, in South Carolina.‡

Another important work of the government was that of confirming the land-titles, for which purpose President Danforth, in 1684, conveyed to several boards of trust the townships of Scarborough, Falmouth, and North Yarmouth, reserving to the chief proprietors a small quit-rent. The trustees then proceeded to make surveys and assignments to settlers and proprietors, according to their just claims and rights, whereby settlements were encouraged and advanced.

It was necessary in those days to proceed with great caution in forming new plantations, on account of the known danger from the Indians. In the spring of 1685 they disclosed unusual restlessness and symptoms of malignity. Francis Hook this year sent a letter to Capt. Barefoot, at Portsmouth, saying there were just grounds for apprehending an outbreak, "for the Indians have been guilty of affronts in the vicinity of Saco, threatening the people, and killing their dogs, and within the last three days they have gathered all their corn, and moved off pack and baggage. A word to the wise is sufficient. Myself and the rest in commission with us are settling ourselves in a posture for

* Mass. Hist. Coll., p. 300.

† 3 Maine Hist. Coll., p. 154; Southgate, Hist. Scarborough.

‡ Greenleaf's Ecc. Hist., p. 240.

defense, and to-morrow our council meet to consider what is useful to be done." By the timely and energetic measures which resulted in a treaty, the anticipated mischief was averted. On the 8th of September, 1685, the treaty was concluded, and signed by Lieutenant-Governor Walter Barefoot and three of his Council, on the part of New Hampshire, and Francis Hook and John Davis, two of the Councilors of Maine. It was signed on the part of the Indians, at different times, by twelve sagamores and chiefs, from Penacook, Saco, Androscooggin, and Kennebec.

Massachusetts had partly kept up her colony government since the vacation of her charter. May 12, 1686, only thirty-six deputies took their seats in the General Court, and the arrival of a commission from the king, appointing Joseph Dudley governor, put an end to that body on the third day of the session. Mr. Danforth was now removed from the presidency of Maine, and a court substituted, which was composed of Hon. William Stoughton, Judge; John Usher and Edward Tyng, Esqs., Assistants; and a justice was appointed in each town. The court sat at York in October.

Governor Dudley's administration lasted only four months and twenty-six days, when he was superseded by Sir Edmund Andros, who arrived in Boston on the 20th of December. Sir Edmund, between 1674 and 1682, had been dual governor of New York and Sagadahock, and had displayed an imperious and arbitrary temper. For his adherence to the prerogatives of the crown, his grateful master, James II., had now made him governor-general over all his colonies and dominions in New England.

CHAPTER XII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—1688-92.

Policy of Governor Andros—Indignity Offered to Baron Castine—War declared between France and England—Savages let Loose upon the Frontiers—Conquest of Acadia—Expedition against Quebec—Capture of Fort Loyal—Assault upon the Garrison at Wells—Destruction of York.

GOVERNOR ANDROS entered upon his administration with more vigor than prudence. Determined upon the enlargement of his dominion as well as upon the unlimited exercise of power, he resolved to seize upon the country lying between the Penobscot and the St. Croix, which, though included in the dual patent, was nevertheless claimed, and to some extent occupied, by the French. The Baron de St. Castine had his establishment upon the peninsula of Bagaduce, where he had lived for some time on the most intimate terms with the *Penobscot* Indians, into the family of whose chief he had married, and whose mode of life he had in a great measure adopted.

Andros proceeded to Pemaquid, where he fitted out an expedition under Capt. George, of the frigate "Rose," and, joining with his sloop and barge, they made sail for Bagaduce. Arrived in the harbor, near the fort and habitation of the baron, the Governor sent a lieutenant with a notice of his arrival and readiness for an interview, if the baron

desired. But the baron, too wary to be made a prisoner by surprise, had already taken his family and retired to the woods, leaving all to the will of the expected visitors. They found household furniture, firearms, ammunition, and coarse cloth, all of which they put on board the frigate, in nowise injuring his Catholic altar, chapel service, pictures, ornaments, or buildings. Having done this, they embarked and returned to Pemaquid.

The treatment which Castine thus received gave him great umbrage. He considered the plunder of his house a wanton outrage, being fully able, as he believed, to justify all his conduct towards the English; and he fully determined never to submit to their domination. Nor had he any great regard for the government of France, with which he became offended on account of being deprived, as he thought without just reason, of an honorable military command which he once held. He preferred to be the ruler of the Indians, with whom his friendship and address had rendered his influence supreme.

Castine had a terrible power to turn against his adversaries,—no less than the savage foe who had a few years before spread desolation and death along the whole frontier,—nor was he slow to invoke the renewed vengeance of these murderous hordes.

In August the Indians commenced hostilities. Immediately every fort between the Piscataqua and the Penobscot was repaired and put in the best posture for defense, and in September soldiers were enlisted and detached for an eastern expedition. But when Governor Andros returned to Boston he wholly disapproved of the measure and utterly refused to have war declared. He issued a proclamation, October 20th, ordering all the Indian prisoners to be discharged, commanding the Indians to set at liberty every one of his Majesty's subjects, and strongly recommending the tribes, if they desired peace and safety, to dwell near the English settlements. The savages paid no regard to his mandates or encouragements. The prisoners held by the English, being released, returned to their tribes, while the English prisoners among the savages were retained to be tortured or put to death in their barbarous frolics.

Perceiving that war was inevitable, he rushed to the opposite extreme, determined now to subdue the savages or frighten them into terms. Although it was late in November, he collected a force of eight hundred men and led them into the eastern country. No Indians were to be seen, for at this season of the year they were usually upon their hunting-grounds in the interior. The expedition, as could easily have been foretold, proved an utter failure. Indeed, it had been opposed by all the more wise and considerate, who saw the folly of such an undertaking at that season. To cover his defeat, however, he set a force at work building garrisons; eleven of these structures were erected and manned, but this was done with injudicious haste and bad judgment as to the proper places and distribution of the men. At Pemaquid he placed Col. Edward Tyng and Capt. Minot, with one hundred and eighty militia and thirty-six regulars; at New Dartmouth he placed twenty-four of the regular soldiers under Lieut. Jordan, and Capt. Withington's company of sixty militia; at Pejepscot he placed forty regulars and two militia companies of sixty

each; at Fort Loyal, Falmouth, sixty men under command of Capt. George Lockhart; at Saco, Capt. Lloyd with his company of sixty, and twenty-eight drawn from the commands of Maj. Henchman and Capt. Bull; at Kennebunk, Capt. Puddington was to draw in an emergency from Saco; the garrison at Wells was to be relieved in the same manner.

What Governor Andros would have done further had he remained in power is not easy to conjecture. But an administration of sixteen months closed his career in New England. The people had too much independence, too high a sense of liberty, and too much practical wisdom in the management of affairs which they understood better than any inexperienced foreigner to submit tamely to his domineering spirit, his arbitrary measures, or his repeated blunders, which were rapidly involving the affairs of the colonies in confusion and ruin. Hence they put an end to his government in a revolution at Boston in April, 1689, and reinstated the Danforth government over Maine.

Meantime, on the 12th of December preceding, James II., succumbing to the revolution in England, had abdicated the throne and fled to France; and on the 16th of February, William, Prince of Orange, and Mary, daughter of James, had been proclaimed king and queen of England.

This affair embroiled England and France, so that war was declared between the two nations; and extending to Canada and Acadia, enlisted the French of these provinces and their Indian allies in a desultory and barbarous war against the English colonies, in which the province of Maine suffered most severely.

On the 15th of May, 1689, the Danforth government was fully established, the former councilors of the province being confirmed, viz., Charles Frost, Francis Hook, Edward Tyng, John Davis, Joshua Scottow, Samuel Wheelwright, and John Wincola.

Maddockawando, chief of the *Penobscots*, at this time visited Boston with several of the leading men of his tribe. He represented the grievances of Castine, and how highly he was affronted at the plunder of his house by the English. The authorities sent the baron a conciliatory address, assuring him that the outrage had been committed by a party now out of power, and for whose conduct the present government was not responsible; neither did it approve the act. They sent also presents and conciliatory messages to the Indians; but in the present state of affairs between England and France it was impossible successfully to secure their peace and friendship. The French on this side of the Atlantic began aggressions with eager haste and pursued them with malignant fury, those of Canada taking the lead in instigating the Indians to join them and fall with exterminating ferocity upon the outer settlements of New England, particularly those of New Hampshire and Maine.

As soon as war was declared in Boston, December 7th,* the General Court resolved upon measures for regaining Nova Scotia and reducing Quebec. The first of these objects was successfully accomplished by an expedition under Sir William Phips, who completed the conquest of Acadia without resistance. Phips also sailed to Quebec with an

army, landing thirteen hundred effective men on the Isle of Orleans; but his note to Frontenac demanding a surrender being treated with haughty disdain, and learning the great strength of the fortifications, he considered it discreet to re-embark, and hasten away as precipitately as possible. His fleet, overtaken by a violent tempest in the St. Lawrence, was dispersed; two or three of the vessels were sunk, one was wrecked, others were blown off to the West Indies, and the remainder were more than a month on their way home.

Thus the expedition ended in disaster and defeat. Maj.-Gen. Winthrop, who had marched with an army to the head of Lake Champlain, intending a descent on Montreal, and a junction with Sir William at Quebec, was also discouraged, and returned without crossing the lake.

These disasters only rendered the French more bold and insolent. The Indians, encouraged by the sympathy and assistance rendered them, especially by the Baron de St. Castine, had begun their work of plunder and destruction upon the frontier settlements.

The first blood in this war was shed at Dartmouth, near Pemaquid, early in September, 1688. A few days after, Capt. Walter Gendall and his servant were killed at North Yarmouth. Towards winter two families in Kennebunk, of the names of Barrow and Bussy, were murdered. In April, 1689, the savages began hostilities at Saco, but no lives appear to have been lost. Two or three months later four young men of Saco, going to seek their horses for the purpose of joining a military party under Capt. Wincola, were surprised and killed. A company of twenty-four men were immediately raised to search for the bodies of the slain, who, falling in with the savages, pursued them into a vast swamp, probably the Heath, but were obliged to retire with the loss of six of their number.

The year 1690 was signalized by the destruction of the settlement at Salmon Falls (Berwick), and the capture of Fort Loyal, at Falmouth, by two parties of French and Indians. The garrisons in Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough were so discouraged at these events that they drew off immediately to Saco, and from Saco, in a few days, to Wells.†

There were at this time in Wells, between the present highway and the beach, several houses constructed of hewn timber, with flankers, and on each a watch-tower,—all of which were fortified, and might be occupied and used as garrisons. One of the largest and strongest was Mr. Storer's, situated near the old meeting-house, which was considered at this period a public fortification.

Scouting-parties were employed during the summer between Portsmouth and Falmouth, by reason of which the Indians were restrained from further depredations of any magnitude. In September, Col. Church was sent into the province with a considerable force, partially of friendly natives of the Old Colony. They landed at Pejepscot, where the fort built by Governor Andros was in possession of the Indians, who hastily fled upon their approach, leaving behind them several women and children; these were seized and all put to death, except the wives of two chiefs, whose

* It had been declared in England May 7th.

† Mather's Magnalia.

influence was wanted to obtain a restoration of prisoners. From that place Col. Church sailed to Winter Harbor. The next morning they discovered some smoke arising towards Scamman's garrison. Church immediately sent in that direction a scout of sixty men, and presently followed with his whole force.*

"This garrison," says Folsom, "was about three miles below the Falls, on the eastern side of the (Saco) river: when the detachment approached it they discovered the Indians on the opposite side. Three of them, however, had crossed the river, and seeing our men, ran with great speed to their canoes; in attempting to recross, one who stood up to paddle was killed by a shot from the party, and falling upon the canoe caused it to break to pieces (says Church), so that all three perished. The firing alarmed the other savages, who abandoned their canoes and ran from the river. 'Old Doney,' a noted Indian, was at the Falls, together with a prisoner, Thomas Baker (of Scarborough), and hearing the guns, came down the river in his canoe; but on perceiving Church's men, ran his canoe ashore, and leaping over the head of Baker, escaped to the other Indians. Col. Church afterwards went to Casco Bay, and from thence back as far as Wells, where the chiefs whose wives had been spared came and said three several times that they would never fight against the English any more, for the French made fools of them.'†

The chiefs referred to in the above extract were two sagamores who had been taken at Pejepscot. They came to Wells in October, 1689, where their wives were retained, and agreed to enter into a treaty at any place the English might appoint. It seems that the appointment was made for a conference at Sagadahock; for, on the 29th of November, the commissioners of Massachusetts met six sagamores at that place and a truce was signed between them for the suspension of hostilities till the 1st of May following, when they agreed to repair to Storer's garrison in Wells, bring in the captives and there conclude a lasting peace. Ten English captives were released, with one of whom, Mrs. Hall, they parted very reluctantly, because she was a good writer and had served them as a secretary.‡

This was almost the only good fortune which had thus far been attained in the war. Never had Maine witnessed a darker season. Only four towns survived the ravages of the Indians, viz., Wells, York, Kittery, and Appledore, or the Isles of Shoals. These the enemy had evidently marked out for utter and speedy destruction.

Col. Church, having collected and buried the mouldering bodies of the people slain in the capture of Falmouth, returned home in the autumn, leaving one hundred of his men at Wells under Capt. Converse and Lieut. Plaisted. He kindly collected a considerable contribution in Plymouth Colony, which he transmitted to the eastern sufferers, accompanied by a letter to Maj. Frost, John Wheelwright, Esq., and others, encouraging their expectations of still further relief.

At the time appointed, May 1, 1691, President Danforth, attended by several members of the Council and guarded by a troop of horse, arrived in Wells for the purpose of meeting the Indians and forming the expected treaty. Not one of them appeared,—being evidently deterred through French influence. A few who were in the neighborhood were brought in by order of Capt. Converse, who said they had forgotten the time, but promised to

bring in the rest in ten days, and in proof of their sincerity gave up two captives. To try their faith and honor, they were dismissed, but nothing more was seen of the Indians. President Danforth and his associates returned to York, promising to send Capt. Converse a reinforcement of thirty-five soldiers from the county of Essex, which arrived on the 9th of June.

In half an hour after the arrival of these troops the garrison was furiously beset by Moxus and two hundred Indians. Being repulsed, they presently withdrew, and proceeded to Cape Neddick, in York. Here they attacked a vessel and killed a greater part of the crew, set the little hamlet on fire, and then scattered in different directions. Madockawando is said by a captive to have remarked, "*Moxus miss it this time; next year I'll have the dog Converse out of his den.*"

Four companies of troops were dispatched late in July into the eastern service, commanded by Capts. March, King, Sherburne, and Walton, the first being the senior officer. They landed at Maquoit and proceeded to Pejepscot Falls. Returning to their vessels they had a sharp engagement with a large body of Indians, in which Capt. Sherburne was killed. Nothing was effected by this expedition, except to deter the Indians from their contemplated attack upon the Isles of Shoals.

The Indians, with their usual craftiness, delayed their attack upon York till the dead of winter, at which time they well knew it was the habit of the place to be less on their guard than common. Early in the morning of Monday, Feb. 25, 1692, at the signal of a gun fired by the enemy, the town was furiously assaulted at different places by two or three hundred Indians, led by several Canadian Frenchmen, who had crossed the country on snow-shoes. Although several houses were strongly fortified, the surprise of the town was complete, and the attack consequently more fatal. "A scene of fearful carnage and capture instantly ensued, and in one half-hour more than a hundred and sixty of the inhabitants were expiring victims or trembling suppliants at the feet of their enraged enemies. The rest had the good fortune to escape with their lives into Preble's, Harmon's, Alcock's, and Norton's garrisoned houses, the best fortifications in town. Though well secured within the walls, and bravely defending themselves against their assailants, they were several times summoned to surrender. "*Never,*" said they; "*never till we have shed the last drop of blood.*"

About seventy-five of the inhabitants were killed; the savages, despairing of securing the other victims by capitulation, set fire to nearly all of the unfortified houses on the northeast side of the river, which, with a large amount of property, besides the plunder taken, were laid in ashes. The savages then hastened away with their booty and their prisoners, "near an hundred of that unhappy people," says Dr. Mather. "Nay, it was now their hard destiny to enter upon a long journey amidst a thousand hardships and sufferings, aggravated by severe weather, snow, famine, abuse, and every species of wretchedness."

Rev. Dr. Dunmer, who had long been their able and beloved minister, now in his sixtieth year, was found by some of the survivors fallen dead upon his face near his own door,

* Church's Wars, p. 117.

† Saco and Biddeford, p. 194.

‡ 1 Williamson, p. 627.

having been shot as he was about starting on horseback to make a pastoral visit. His house was on the sea-shore, not far from the Roaring Rock. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1656, and married not long after the daughter of Edward Rishworth, Esq. She was among the captives, and heartbroken and exhausted with fatigue, soon sank in death.

A party instantly rallied at Portsmouth and pursued the enemy, but it was too late either to give battle to the Indians or to rescue the prisoners. So fatal was the blow to York that but for the timely aid and encouragement of Massachusetts, the remnant of the inhabitants would have abandoned the place during the war.

Wells was next singled out as the object of attack. Madockawando had not forgotten his threat to "have that dog Converse out of his den." Hence a formidable force, consisting of five hundred French and Indians, including the chief sagamores, under command of the French officer Portneuf, invested the place on the 10th of June. The inhabitants were dispersed among the fortified houses. Converse and fifteen soldiers were in Storer's garrison. On the 9th two sloops, which had been sent to supply the distressed and suffering inhabitants with provisions and ammunition, had arrived under command of Samuel Storer and James Gouge, having on board fourteen men. The first evidence of the presence of an enemy in proximity to the settlement was given by the cattle, which hurried in bleeding from the woods and put the inhabitants upon their guard. The next morning, before daybreak, John Diamond, a passenger who had arrived on one of the vessels, on his way to the garrison, was seized by Indian spies and dragged away by his hair. He was taken into the presence of the French officers, who were attended by Madockawando, Egermet, Moxus, Warumbo, and several other sagamores. They closely examined him to obtain all the information they could about the place. Either by mistake or design, he said there were in the garrison with Capt. Converse thirty brave men well armed. To show how certainly the enemy anticipated success, it is stated that they proceeded to "apportion the soldiers, the inhabitants, Mr. Wheelwright by name, the women and children, the sailors, and the plunder among the officers, the sagamores, and the army. Then one habited like a gentleman made a speech to them in English, exhorting them to be active and fearless." All being in readiness, they raised a hideous shout, and assaulted the garrison with great fury. The assault was continued throughout the day without success. A party also constructed a breastwork in front of the sloops, from behind which they fired guns and blazing arrows, setting fire to the vessels. The crews extinguished the flames by wet mops attached to the ends of poles, and fired with such precision and rapidity that the enemy were compelled to abandon their works. They next attempted to set fire to the sloops by means of an engine rolled on wheels, containing flaming materials, which they succeeded in bringing within a few rods of the vessels, but could not get near enough to be effective. In these operations several Indians and Frenchmen were killed.

The French and Indians, combining their forces, on the next morning moved the whole body towards the garrison.

It was at this time that one of Converse's soldiers proposed a surrender. "Utter the word again," said the captain, "and you are a dead man." Continuing his orders, "All lie close," said he, "and fire not a gun till it will do execution." As the besiegers with firm steps approached they gave three hideous shouts, one crying out in English, "Fire and fall on, brave boys!" The whole body then, opening into three ranks, discharged their guns all at once. A blaze of fire was returned both from the small arms and the cannon, some two or three of which were twelve-pounders; women heroically supplied ammunition, and in several instances acted as gunners. It was a crisis of life and death, and the English were victorious. The repulse was so complete that the attack was not renewed.

The Indians made another attack on the vessels, having constructed a fire-boat eighteen or twenty feet square, which they towed towards the vessels and in the current of the tide left it to float in flames directly against them. This would have inevitably proved their destruction had not a counter-breeze sprung up just at the opportune moment, which carried the flaming magazine to the opposite shore, where it split and filled with water.

At about ten o'clock in the evening the enemy retired, discouraged and mortified at their ill success. "A siege of forty-eight hours prosecuted by a host against a handful," says a historian, "was in the sequel no less a disgrace and a discouragement to the one than animating and glorious to the other." To retaliate for the death of one of the French officers, the savages put their only captive, John Diamond, to the torture. They stripped, scalped, and maimed him; slit his hands and feet between the fingers and toes; cut deep gashes in the fleshy parts of his body and stuck the wounds full of lighted torches, leaving him to die by piece-meal in the agonies of consuming fire.*

CHAPTER XIII.

CONTINUATION OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Sir William Phips—His Measures for prosecuting the War—Maj. Converse promoted to the Chief Command—Stone Fort erected in Biddeford—Depredations of the Indians—Lieut. Fletcher and his two Sons captured—Humphrey Scamman and his Family taken Captives—Continuation of the Struggle till the Peace of 1713.

THE new administration, under the charter of William and Mary, commenced in the spring of 1692. Sir William Phips was commissioned royal Governor. He was a native of Maine, born in Woolwich, upon the Sheepscot, Feb. 2, 1650, and was one of the youngest of his mother's twenty-six children, of whom twenty-one were sons. His wife was a daughter of Roger Spencer, of Saco. Bereaved of his father when a child, he passed his boyhood with his mother until he was eighteen, afterwards learning the trade of a ship-carpenter, and acquiring some education. About the time of King Philip's war he built a ship on the Sheepscot River, and, being driven away by the Indians, became a sea-faring adventurer.

* Mather's Magnalia, pp. 532-36; 2 Hutchinson, p. 67.

In some of his voyages he heard that a Spanish ship, laden with silver, had been wrecked and sunk, half a century before, not far from the Bahama Islands. He told the interesting story to the Duke of Albemarle, and entering into an agreement with him, sailed twice under his auspices from England, into those waters, in search of the wreck. During the second voyage, in 1687, after indefatigable efforts, he found it between forty and fifty feet under water, and took from it the immense treasure of thirty-four tons of silver, besides gold, pearls, and jewels, equivalent in value to one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of this treasure his part exceeded seventy thousand dollars, besides a golden cup, worth four thousand dollars, presented to his wife by his noble patron. For his enterprise, success, and honesty King James II. conferred upon him the order of knighthood, and appointed him high-sheriff of New England. This was during the administration of Governor Andros, with whom he differed so widely in politics that he declined the office. The conquest of Nova Scotia and the disastrous expedition against Quebec, at the beginning of the war, have already been noticed.

As royal Governor of Massachusetts under the new charter, Sir William took active measures to carry on the war against the French and Indians. He was authorized by the charter and advised by the Legislature, if necessary, to march the militia against the common enemy. A board of war was at once organized, consisting of three military men, and Benjamin Church was commissioned major-commandant of the forces. The Governor himself, attended by Maj. Church and four hundred and fifty men, embarked early in August for Pemaquid, where he had decided to establish a strong garrison. This was erected in a few months, under the direction of Capts. Wing and Banercroft, with two companies retained to do the work, and was finished by Capt. March. It was a quadrangular structure of solid masonry, measuring seven hundred and forty-seven feet around the exterior walls, and containing within the inclosure a strong citadel. The height on the south side fronting the sea was twenty-two feet, and the great flanker, or round tower, at the southwest corner, was twenty-nine feet in height. Eight feet from the ground the walls were six feet in thickness, and there was a tier of twenty-eight port-holes. Eighteen guns were mounted, six of which were eighteen-pounders, and Fort William Henry, as it was called, was garrisoned by sixty men. The cost of the structure was about twenty thousand pounds.

The expedition of Maj. Church eastward was attended with no important results, the Indians in several places disappearing on his approach, and hiding themselves in the thickets of the forest. Madockawando, in August, made a journey to Quebec, and it was agreed with Count Frontenac that, upon his sending two ships of war and two hundred Canadians to Penobscot, they should be reinforced by three hundred Indians under Madockawando, and the whole force should proceed to destroy Wells, York, Kittery, Piscataqua, and the Isles of Shoals; and having done this, return and demolish Fort William Henry. This project leaked out through John Nelson, whom Sir William had made Governor of Nova Scotia, who bribed two Frenchmen to convey the intelligence to Boston. Late in the

autumn, D'Iberville and the Chevalier Villebon, with two vessels of war and a great body of Indians, proceeded from Penobscot to attempt the reduction of Fort William Henry. But struck with its great strength, and finding an English vessel riding at anchor under its guns, the commanders concluded to abandon the enterprise. The Indians were so disappointed that they stamped the ground in rage.

In the spring of 1693 the intrepid Converse was commissioned major and commander-in-chief of the eastern forces, including the garrison, soldiers, and three hundred and fifty new levies. He ranged the country in quest of the enemy; was at Piscataqua, at Wells, at Sheepscot, at Pemaquid, at Teconnet; and on the west side of the Saco, near the Falls (Biddeford) he, with the aid of Maj. Hook and Capt. Hill, erected a very strong stone fort. The remains of this fort were visible on the high bank where the shops of the Water-Power Machine Company now stand when the excavations were made for these works in 1840. The remnant of the fort was demolished at that time. It is said to have been built with so much strength that the Indians never attempted to take it; of course, it afforded great security to the inhabitants. A number of soldiers were stationed here under the command of Capt. George Turfrey and Lieut. Pendleton Fletcher. So much energy was shown in the preparations for war in the early part of this year that the Indians became alarmed, sued for peace, and in August a treaty was made at Pemaquid, signed by the principal sagamores of all the Indians belonging to the several tribes of Penobscot and Kennebec, Androscoggin and Saco. The following summer, however, hostilities were renewed near the Piscataqua, at Spruce Creek, and in York. The leaders were fortunately seized,—Robin Doney and three others at Saco fort, and Bonazeen, at Pemaquid, in 1694. The latter was sent to jail in Boston.

The next March two soldiers belonging to the fort in Saco fell into the hands of the enemy, one of whom was killed and the other carried into captivity. The savages appear to have lurked about the fort, watching an opportunity for mischief. Sergt. Haley was cut off in this manner, venturing carelessly out of the fort in the latter part of the summer. The next year five soldiers, in a similar way, lost their lives. They had discovered the enemy in season to make their escape, but not agreeing about the course to be taken (being at a considerable distance from the fort) they unfortunately fell into an ambush and were all slain.

Maj. Charles Frost, of Sturgeon Creek, in Kittery, was killed on Sunday, July 4, 1697, returning from public worship at Berwick,—"to repair unto which," says Mr. Mather, "about five miles from his own house, he had that morning expressed such an earnestness that much notice was taken of it." Two others were killed at the same time; and two sons of Maj. Frost, who were in the company, happily escaped. The Indians had secreted themselves behind a collection of boughs lying near the road; the place was open and level, and apparently much less likely to conceal an enemy than other parts of the road which they had passed. Maj. Frost had filled various offices of great respectability. In 1693 he was a member of the Council of Massachusetts, elected by the people under the provisions of the new charter. He had been an officer in King

Philip's war, and was much feared by the savages. His father, Nicholas Frost, heretofore mentioned, was one of the first settlers of Kittery, and died in 1663, at the age of seventy-one, leaving two other sons,—John and Nicholas.

The capture of Lieut. Fletcher and his two sons took place the same year. Of this Dr. Mather gives the following account :

"Three soldiers of Saco fort, cutting some firewood on Cow Island for the use of the fort, were by the Indians cut off while Lieut Fletcher, with his two sons, that should have guarded them, went awolung, and by doing so they likewise fell into a snare. The Indians carrying these three captives down the river in one of their canoes, Lieut. Larabee, who was abroad with a scout, waylaid them, and firing on the foremost of the canoes, that had three men (Indians) in it, they all three fell and sank in the river of death. Several were killed aboard the other canoes, and the rest ran their canoes ashore and escaped on the other side of the river: and one of the Fletchers, when all the Indians with him were killed, was delivered out of the hands which had made prisoners of him, though his poor father afterwards died among them."

About the same time Humphrey Scamman and his family were taken and carried to Canada. The story of their capture is thus related by an aged lady, a granddaughter of Samuel, the youngest son of Mr. Scamman :

"When Samuel was about ten years old, as his granddaughter has often heard him relate, he was sent one day by his mother with a mug of beer to his father and brother, who were at work on a piece of marsh in the neighborhood of the lower ferry. He had not gone far from the house when he discovered a number of Indians at a distance, and immediately ran back to inform his mother. He regained the house and wished to fasten the doors and windows, but his mother prevented him, saying that the Indians would certainly kill them if he did. They soon came into the house and asked the good woman where her *sawap* (husband) was. She refused to inform them, when they threatened to carry her off alone; but promised, if she would discover where he was, to take them together without harm. She then told them. After destroying much of the furniture in the house, breaking many articles on a flat stone by the door, and emptying the feather-beds to secure the sacks, they went away with the prisoners towards the marsh, where they succeeded in capturing Mr. Scamman and his other son. A boy named Robinson had been for the team, and as he was returning he perceived the savages in season to make his escape. Mounting a horse, with only his garters for a bridle, he rode up to what is now Gray's Point, swam the horse to Cow Island, and, leaving him there, swam to the opposite shore, and reached the fort in safety. He found only a few old men and women in possession of the place. The guns were immediately fired to alarm the soldiers belonging to the fort, who were at work some distance off. The women in the mean time put on men's clothes and showed themselves about the fort, so that they could be seen by the Indians, who had come up to the opposite island. Deceived by this stratagem (supposing the fort to be well manned, as they afterwards acknowledged), they did not venture an attack, but drew off with a number of prisoners besides Scamman and his family. As the peace took place soon after, the prisoners were all restored, having been probably about one year in captivity. Mr. Scamman, on his return, found his house in precisely the same condition in which it had been left; even the mug of beer, which Samuel had placed on the dresser, was found remaining there. This mug is still in existence, preserved by our venerable informant as a memorial of the dangers and sufferings to which her ancestors were exposed. It is a handsome article of brown ware, with the figure and name of King William stamped upon it. Its age is about one hundred and forty years."⁹

In 1698, the war between England and France being at an end, the Indians made new overtures for peace, and commissioners were sent to treat with them, who concluded a treaty at Mare Point, in Casco Bay, Jan. 7, 1699. Thus

ended a bloody war which had continued with little intermission for ten years.

The settlements enjoyed, however, but a short respite from the unspeakable miseries of savage warfare. The succession of Queen Anne to the English throne in 1702 was followed by a renewal of hostilities with France. The next year Governor Dudley appointed a conference with the eastern Indians at Falmouth. Delegates appeared from the different tribes, who declared to the Governor "that as high as the sun was above the earth, so far distant was their design of making war upon the whites." Yet in August, six weeks after the conference, a body of five hundred French and Indians fell upon the settlements between Casco and Wells, burning and destroying all before them. One hundred and thirty people were killed and taken prisoners in the course of this devastation.† The garrison at Winter Harbor and the stone fort at Saco Falls were attacked by this party. The former, after a stout resistance, finally capitulated on favorable terms. In the assault on the fort at Saco eleven were killed and twenty-four taken prisoners, who were carried into captivity. At Spurwink twenty-two persons, all of the Jordan families resident there, were either killed or captured. The garrison at Scarborough this time held out against an attack. At Purpooduck (Cape Elizabeth) twenty-five were killed and eight taken. The inhabitants, having been lulled into security by the result of the conference at Casco, were taken by surprise, and became the easy victims of the perfidious cruelty of the savages.

Towards the close of the year five of the inhabitants of Saco who were getting home wood were surprised by the enemy, and three of them slain. The next month (January, 1704) a body of Indians attacked the garrison at Saco, at that time commanded by Capt. Brown, but were repulsed.‡

In 1705, Capt. Joseph Hill, who had fallen into the hands of the enemy and been taken to Canada, was sent to obtain an exchange of prisoners. He reported that there were at that time with the French one hundred and fourteen captives, and seventy with the Indians. About this time Ebenezer (afterwards Deacon) Hill and his wife were taken captives and carried to Canada, where they remained three years. Their oldest son, Ebenezer, called in after-years "the Frenchman," was born either in Canada or while they were on their return. Mr. Hill's house was on the west side of Saco River, near the head of "Ferry Lane."§

In 1707 an engagement took place at Winter Harbor between a fleet of fifty canoes, manned by one hundred and fifty Indians, and two small vessels, in which were Capt. Austin, Sergt. Cole, Mr. Harmon, and six others. Seeing the canoes approaching in a hostile manner, the men fired upon them as soon as they came near enough, producing some confusion among the savages; a brisk action ensued, in which the Indians captured one of the vessels, the men, however, making their escape to the other, with the loss of one man, Benjamin Daniel, who was shot through the bowels. As he fell he exclaimed, "I am a dead man;"

† Penhallow's Wars of New England.

‡ Judge Sewall's MS. Diary.

§ Folson's Saco and Biddeford, p. 199.

* Folson's Saco and Biddeford, written in 1830, p. 187.

but recovering a little, he added, "Let me kill one before I die." His strength, however, failed him ere he could get his gun to his shoulder, and he sank down and expired.

In 1708 the General Court passed an order directing the removal of the forces from the stone fort at Saco Falls (Biddeford) to Winter Harbor, where a new fort was built on the extremity of the point at the entrance of the Pool. Three hundred pounds were appropriated for this object, and Joseph Hammond and Capt. Lewis Bane were appointed to carry the order into effect. In 1710 one hundred pounds were granted by the court for the completion of the fortification, which was called Fort Mary. A supply of snow-shoes and moccasins was voted at the same time. The point where this fort stood is still called Fort Hill.

In August of that year about fifty French and Indians made an assault on Winter Harbor, killed a woman, and took two men, one of whom, Pendleton Fletcher, was captured for the fourth time. The garrison redeemed him. The next week a large party came, killed three and carried away six. They barbarously stripped off the skin from one of the slain, and made girdles of it. Col. Walton, with one hundred and seventy men, soon after visited the place and marched up the Saco River, but succeeded in destroying only two of the enemy and taking five prisoners. Corp. Ayers, of Fort Mary, about this time fell into the hands of the savages, but was liberated immediately, the Indians being weary of the war, which had reduced the number of their fighting men nearly one-half. They, therefore, sent a flag of truce to the fort and desired a treaty. But some of them committed depredations afterwards in Wells, York, Kittery, and Dover, N. H.

The year 1712 was, indeed, more calamitous and eventful to the people of Maine than several of the preceding years had been. About twenty-six persons were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners in York, Kittery, and Wells. The enemy first appeared at York, and in April or May shot Samuel Webber, between the village and Cape Neddick. Another party fell upon several men with teams in Wells, when three were killed and as many wounded. Among those who fell was Lieut. Littlefield, a brave and valuable man, whose death was deeply lamented.* He had for a long time commanded the militia company of his town, and was a skillful engineer, especially in waterworks. He had been taken a prisoner four years before, carried to Canada, and lately ransomed from his captivity. The Indians soon after were bold and daring enough to penetrate into the heart of the town, where they caught and hurried away two of its inhabitants with fiendish shouts of triumph. The repetition of these desperate adventures was enough to wither every hope and fill every heart with despair. No age, no condition, no place could enjoy the least rest or security. One boy was killed and another taken about this time at Spruce Creek, in Kittery.

As a scouting party was marching from the garrison in York towards Cape Neddick, May 14th, it was assailed by a body of thirty French and Indians. Nalton, the sergeant, was shot, and seven others seized and confined. The commander and others retreated and fought till they arrived at

a great rock, which sheltered them from the fire and fury of their pursuers, and enabled them to keep their ground till relieved by Capt. Willard and a "flying guard" from the fort. Every motion and movement of the inhabitants seemed to lie under the inspection of a lurking, malignant foe. John Pickernell, at Spruce Creek, was shot June 1st, as he was locking his door, on the way with his family to the garrison; his wife was wounded and a child scalped. Seven weeks after this a man was killed at Berwick, another at Wells, and a negro taken captive.

The last memorable skirmish which occurred in York County (and indeed in Maine) before the close of this terrible war, happened in the autumn of 1712, at Wells. It was on the wedding-day of Capt. Wheelwright's daughter. A considerable number of guests were present, some of whom had attended Mr. Plaisted, the bridegroom, from Portsmouth. When the marriage ceremonies were over, and the attendants were preparing to depart, they were informed that two of their horses were missing and could not be found. Several proceeded immediately in search of them, two of whom were shot down a few rods from the house, and others seized by the savages. Alarmed at the report of guns, Capts. Lane, Robinson, and Heard dispatched twelve men from the garrison across lots to meet or intercept the assailants, while they themselves, in company with Mr. Plaisted and his friends, mounted the bridled horses and gave them whip and rein in pursuit. In a few minutes these all fell into an ambush; Robinson was killed on the spot, the rest were dismounted, yet every one of them, except Plaisted, effected an escape. Plaisted was, however, in a few days, ransomed by his father, though the crafty savages required him to pay over three hundred pounds.†

This was the last act of savage barbarity in the county during the war. The treaty of Utrecht, which made peace between England and France, was signed March 30, 1713. The Indians, who had long been impatient for peace, but whose resentment had been kept alive by the French long after they were heartily sick of the war, now hastened to make peace with the English. By request of the sagamores, presented through Capt. Samuel Moody, of Falmouth, the Governor appointed a conference, to be held at Portsmouth on the 11th of July, at which the chiefs of the different tribes appeared and signed a treaty of perpetual peace and amity. Although they had inflicted terrible ravages upon the settlements, they themselves had been great sufferers by the war. More than a third of their fighting men had, within the ten years, wasted away or been killed, and probably an equal or a greater portion of their women and children. The warriors of the *Abenagues* and *Etechemins*—the two most powerful tribes—had been reduced to three hundred, while three tribes—the *Wonenocks*, *Sokokis*, and *Anasagunticooks*—had lost their separate tribal distinction, and become mixed or blended with St. François and others. The force of the natives appeared in a great measure broken and their leaders disheartened.

† 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., p. 140.

* Supposed to be the same Josiah Littlefield who represented Wells in the General Court in 1710.

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL AFFAIRS UNDER THE CHARTER OF 1691.

Territorial Extent of Maine—Government Formed under the Charter—Officers Appointed and Elected—Representation of the Towns in York County—Revision of the Judiciary System—Probate, Chancery, and Admiralty Courts Established—Militia Laws—Religious Toleration—Education.

HAVING followed the history of the struggle with the French and Indians up to the peace of Utrecht, July 30, 1713, we are now prepared to go back a few years and consider the civil affairs of the province under the charter of William and Mary. This famous instrument was granted to the colony of Massachusetts on the 7th of October, 1691. It was brought over by Sir William Phips, the first royal Governor under its provisions, and went into effect on the 14th of May, 1692.

By this charter the province of Maine, as to its territorial limits, was made to extend from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec, and all east of that, including Nova Scotia, was the province of Sagadahock. In 1696, Massachusetts surrendered the government of Nova Scotia to the crown, and at the peace of Utrecht it became a British province, which it has remained ever since.

The charter provided that *three* members of the Council—which was the upper house in the legislative body—should always be taken from the province of Maine, and *one* from Sagadahock. The whole number of councilors was at first by name inserted in the charter, and were charter members, to hold their places until the election in May, 1693. Those for Maine were Job Alcock, Samuel Donnell, and Samuel Hayman; and for Sagadahock, Silvanus Davis. Mr. Alcock and Mr. Donnell were both residents of York, and both were afterwards for some time justices of the Inferior Court, or Common Pleas. Mr. Alcock was one of the ancient, most respectable, and wealthy men of his town, and had been commander of the militia twenty years before; nevertheless, being somewhat advanced in years, he was never re-chosen to fill a position in the Council. Mr. Donnell was elected the next year, and once subsequently. He also represented his town two years in the House. Mr. Hayman, having an oversight and interest in public affairs at Berwick, received this mark of distinction on account of his personal worth; yet, owing probably to his short residence in Maine, he is not known to have been a member of the Council after the expiration of his charter term, nor to have filled any other public office in the province. Mr. Davis was a gentleman of good capacity and great fidelity. He had been an inhabitant of Arrowsic, and in superintending the interests of Clark and Lake upon that island and in the vicinity had acquired an eminent character for integrity, business enterprise, and prudence. When that island was laid waste he removed to Falmouth, and was there in command of the garrison when it was attacked and taken by the combined force of French and Indians on the 20th of May, 1690. Mr. Davis was taken prisoner, and was twenty-four days marching through the country to Quebec, where he remained four months, and was exchanged on the 15th of October for a Frenchman who had been taken by Sir Wil-

liam Phips.* Mr. Davis was a worthy member of the Council, and elected to the same body the next year.

In the places of Messrs. Alcock and Heyman, Francis Hooke and Charles Frost were elected in 1693. They had been members of President Danforth's Council, and were two of the most popular and useful men in the province. In the first Inferior Court, or Common Pleas, they were both judges, and Mr. Hooke was two years judge of probate in Yorkshire, or the county of York. In 1694, they were re-elected. The same year the places of Messrs. Donnell and Davis were filled by Mr. Samuel Wheelwright, of Wells, son of Rev. John Wheelwright, the original and principal proprietary settler of that town, and Mr. Joseph Lynde, who was a non-resident proprietor of lands in Sagadahock.† He lived in Boston, and was province treasurer. The Sagadahock territory was represented in the Council by a non-resident landholder, with a few exceptions, through a period of sixty or seventy years. When elected, and before taking the qualifying oath, he usually made affidavit at the Board that he was a proprietor of lands in said province.

The council was annually chosen on the day of general election in May, by the members of the Board and the new House of Representatives assembled in convention, and if any vacancies happened during the political year they were filled in the same way by the two branches united. *Seen* formed a quorum for the transaction of business, the Board being both a co-ordinate branch of the General Court and an advisory Council of the Governor. When the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were vacant, *all acts of executive power* were exercised by a majority of the whole Council, and there have been instances, especially in the Revolution, when commissions were signed by fifteen councilors.

The other branch of the General Court, called the House, was constituted of deputies, or representatives, elected by incorporated towns. Governor Phips, for the first time, issued warrants, May 20, 1692, to every town "to choose two and no more," and appointed a session on the 8th of June, when one hundred and fifty-three were returned. In this Legislature eight appeared from Maine, or Yorkshire, viz., two from each of the towns, as follows: Kittery, James Emery and Benjamin Hodson; York, Jeremiah Moulton and M. Turfrey; Wells, Eliab Hutchinson and John Wheelwright; Isles of Shoals, Roger Kelley and William Lakeman. Subsequent to the first year, the Isles of Shoals were never represented in the General Court, nor did any town in Maine afterwards for sixty years return at the same time more than a single member to the House. Some of the towns were always represented during that period, except in 1697. The whole delegation from the province in any single year never exceeded ten or eleven. The entire number in the House for the first ten years was usually between sixty and eighty, never, till 1735, exceeding a hundred members. *Forty* constituted a quorum for doing business; every one was entitled to a daily compensation of three shillings for his attendance, but was finable five shillings if absent a day without leave.

* Report of Capt. Davis, on file in Massachusetts office of State.

† The charter did not require councilors for that province to be residents, if they were proprietors of lands there.

Kittery was represented in 1693 by James Emery; in 1694, by William Serevens; in 1695, by James Emery, again; in 1696, by John Shapleigh, and in 1698, by Richard Cutts. York and Wells, united, were represented in 1694 by Ezekiel Rogers, Jr.; and, in 1698, Abraham Preble represented York alone. Any one twenty-one years of age, worth forty pounds sterling, or a freehold which would yield an annual income of forty shillings, was entitled to vote. Every town having thirty votes and upwards could return one representative; one hundred and twenty voters, two; having less than thirty, it might unite with the adjoining town in the election of a representative.

The General Court, consisting of both legislative bodies, had full powers to establish, with or without penalties, all wholesome and reasonable laws, statutes, ordinances, and orders not repugnant to those of England; to name and settle annually all civil officers whose appointment was not otherwise provided for, and to levy taxes needful for the support of the government and the protection of the people. But all orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances had to be transmitted by the first opportunity after enactment to the king for his approval under the royal signature. Hence the laws under this system were denominated the statutes of the reigning monarch who approved them, as, for example, "the Statutes of William and Mary," "the Statutes of Queen Anne," etc. A law, however, not approved by the king and Privy Council within three years, became of full force by the lapse of time. The necessity of transmitting the laws across the ocean, and submitting them to the criticism and liability of rejection of the royal board, made the legislators exceedingly careful to pass good laws, and restricted the number of them to a very moderate quantity compared with those made in later years. But to avoid transmitting every minor act, the General Court often acted by *Resolves*, and thus introduced a practice in legislation still continued more or less.

Among the first things done by the General Court under the new charter was to effect a thorough revision of the whole *judiciary system*. In the reorganization five judicial tribunals were established, viz., a Supreme Court, Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Justices Courts; afterwards Probate, Chancery, and Admiralty Courts. We give the following synopsis of these courts as furnished by Williamson in his "History of Maine:"

1. The Superior Court consisted of one chief justice and four puisne or side judges, any three of whom formed a quorum. It was a tribunal of law and justice in all civil and criminal cases through the province, and of assize and general jail-delivery in each county. But the statute establishing it was not approved by the crown till nearly three years had elapsed, so that none of the judges, except the chief justice, was permanently commissioned till 1695, nor before Governor Phips' return to England. In the mean time the jurisdictional powers of this tribunal were exercised by special commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, one of which, for instance, was issued by the Governor, June 2, 1692, to try witches. But after the statute took effect, it was found in its practical operations not to be sufficiently broad and explicit; and another was passed in 1699, which gave the court a jurisdiction of all matters

civil and criminal, including appeals from the lower courts, reviews and writs of error, as fully to every intent as the courts of Kings Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, had within the kingdom of England. The judges were appointed in 1695, and held terms in most of the counties twice every year. In June the sessions of the court were held in Yorkshire, and the shire town till the close of the second Indian war was Kittery, subsequently York.

The chief justice of this court was William Stoughton, first Lieutenant-Governor under the charter, a graduate of Harvard in 1650, appointed chief justice in 1695, and held the office till 1700. The judges were Thomas Danforth, late president of Maine, appointed judge in 1695, and held the office till his death, 1699; Elisha Cook, an eminent physician of Boston, appointed in 1695, and left the bench in 1702; Samuel Sewall, of Newberry, graduate of Harvard College in 1671, put on special commission in 1692, appointed judge in 1695, chief justice in 1718, and left the bench in 1728; Wait Winthrop, appointed in 1696, and left the bench in 1717. Each judge's pay was a grant of £40 a year till 1700, when it was raised to £50.*

2. An Inferior Court, or Common Pleas, was established in each county, consisting of four judges, who had cognizance of all civil actions arising within its limits triable at the common law. The statute constituting this court was also revised in 1699, but not essentially altered. The first bench of judges commissioned in Yorkshire, now commonly called the County of York, were Job Alcock, Francis Hooke, Charles Frost, and Samuel Wheelwright. The high-sheriff was Joseph Curtis. The terms in this county were holden at York on the first Tuesdays of April and July, and at Wells on the first Tuesdays of January and October. Appeals lay from the decisions of this court to next Superior Court sitting in the same county.

3. The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace was holden by the justices of the peace within the county at the same time and place as the Court of Common Pleas. It had authority to determine all matters relating to the conservation of the peace, and punishment of offenders cognizable by them according to law. But it being a needless expense for all the justices in the county to meet four times a year to try a few minor offenses, the number was made by the revising statute of 1699 to consist only of those justices named in the commissions. Appeals were allowed from this tribunal to the Superior Court, the appellant being put under recognizance to prosecute the cause, to file his reasons, to produce copies of the process and of the evidence adduced at the trial.

4. Justices of the peace were civil officers known under the charter of Gorges, but never hitherto in the colony of Massachusetts, the assistants acting as justices through the jurisdiction. A considerable number was now appointed and commissioned for each county by the Governor with the advice of the Council. They were to hold their office during good behavior. Each one had jurisdiction in all civil causes to the amount of forty shillings, and of all crimes so far as to commit or recognize to a higher tribunal all heinous offenses, and to punish such, as assaults and

batteries, violations of the Sabbath, gambling, drunkenness, profanity, and breaches of the peace, either by the stocks, cage, a fine of twenty shillings, or stripes not exceeding ten.

5. Probate business until the colony charter was vacated was transacted in the County Court. But in 1687, amidst the changes in government, Joshua Scottow, of Scarborough, was commissioned judge, and his son Thomas, a young graduate of Harvard College, was appointed deputy recorder for Yorkshire. Under the new charter, a judge and register of probate were commissioned by the executive for each county, to hold office during good behavior. In York County, in 1693, Francis Hooke was appointed judge, and John Wincoln register. Any appeal made from this court went directly to the Governor and Council.

6. A Court of Chancery was established, with powers to hear all matters of equity not relievable by common law. It was held at Boston by three commissioners, assisted by five masters in chancery, all of whom were appointed by the Governor and Council.

7. There was likewise an American Vice-Admiralty Court, and Wait Winthrop was appointed judge for New England and New York, by the crown, May 22, 1699. The successive judges were Messrs. Atwood, Mompeson, Nathaniel Byfield, John Menzia, Robert Achmuty, and, in 1747, Charles Russell.* Besides this there was a Provincial Judiciary Court of Admiralty held by the Governor and Council, sitting with the judge of the American Vice-Admiralty Court and the Secretary of State, for the trial of piracies and other crimes committed on the high seas.

From any decision of the Provincial Courts, in any personal action wherein the matter in difference exceeded three hundred pounds sterling, the charter allowed an appeal to the king and Council of England.

To revise and regulate the militia a statute was passed in 1693, which directed all the male inhabitants between sixteen and sixty years of age, other than those exempt by the law, to be enrolled and to do military duty four days in a year; who were all to be armed and equipped with a fire-lock and its appendages, furnished at their own expense. They were organized by the captain-general and commander-in-chief into companies severally of sixty men, and classed into regiments, whose musters were directed to be triennial. All military officers of and above an ensign's rank, the commander-in-chief appointed and commissioned without the advice of the Council, and all under that rank were appointed by the captains. On any alarm given—which was understood to be a discharge of three guns in succession at measured intervals—all the soldiers in the same town were required, under heavy penalties, to convene in arms at the usual place of rendezvous, and await the orders of their officers. No officer could quarter or billet a soldier upon any other inhabitant than an inn-keeper without his consent.

Liberty of conscience in the worship of God was granted to all Christians by the charter, except Papists, or Roman Catholics. No attempt to legalize the old platform of church

government met with any favor, nor would the General Court, after this period, be persuaded to interfere in any ecclesiastical disputes, otherwise than to recommend an arbitrator or compromise. To every church, with the exception named, was given and secured by law all its rights and privileges in worship and discipline. The reason why the Catholics were not protected was, that the struggle against the French in England and America at that time was over the very question of Catholic rule, and a feeling of strong animosity existed against them, both in the cabinet of William, the Protestant king, and on the part of the petitioners for the charter. It was too much to expect that either party would be willing to grant free toleration to their open and avowed enemies.

While this famous charter guaranteed the rights of religion, it also provided for what was deemed scarcely less in importance, as the bulwark of justice and liberty, and the safeguard of good government, viz., education. While each town was required by law—a provision which was inserted in each new grant for a colony or plantation—to supply itself with an able, learned, and orthodox minister as conveniently as practicable, and lots of land were required to be set off for the first minister who would venture into the new settlement, and for the support and maintenance of a constant ministry, they manifested equal care and zeal for the support of schools. Not only was a portion of land set off in each new settlement for educational purposes, but a law was passed making every town of fifty householders finable that failed to employ a schoolmaster constantly; and when the town embraced twice that number of families, it was required to employ an instructor capable of teaching the sciences and learned languages, or to support a grammar school. Hence it was that many of the liberally educated at Harvard and other colleges, who found their way into the new settlements, paved the way for professional life and for distinction in public affairs, by first being school-teachers. The names of many distinguished citizens of Maine, at a later day, such as David Wyer, Rev. Dr. Edward Payson, Theophilus Bradbury, Judge Freeman, Judge Frothingham, and Theophilus Parsons, afterwards the learned chief justice of Massachusetts, who were a portion of their lives teachers of these grammar schools.†

Without going further into details, it may be remarked that the political axioms of this period, drawn up in a statute, or *bill of rights*, was passed in 1692, showing in a peculiar manner the sentiment, sense, and intelligence of the federative community. By these no one might be despoiled of his liberties or rights, except by the judgment of his peers or the laws of the land. Justice shall never be sold, denied, nor deferred; nor shall any one be twice tried or sentenced for the same offense. All trials shall be by juries of twelve men, or by prior established laws. Bail shall always be allowed, except in cases of treason and in capital felonies; wherein reasonable challenges shall be granted at the trials. Writs of *habeas corpus* shall never be prohibited, nor shall any tax be levied or laid upon the people without an act of the Legislature. Such was the bill which was refused approval by the crown, because the Eng-

* 1 Douglas Summ., p. 494.

† History of Schools of Portland.

lish ministry foresaw that it would be a security against taxation by Parliament.

The administration of Sir William Phips continued only about two years and a half. He embarked for London, Nov. 17, 1694, where he died the ensuing February. In his administration of the government he sought to promote the best interests of Maine, the province of his nativity.

CHAPTER XV.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENTS AFTER THE WAR.

Towns Resettled—Civil Affairs—Committee of Claims and Settlements—Councilors and Representatives—Revival of the Superior Court—Trouble with the Indians—Depreciation of the Currency—Retirement of Governor Shute.

THE close of the war began to witness a fresh revival of settlements and public and private business. On the 9th of June, 1713, a new town was added to the list of those in York County by the incorporation of all that portion of Kittery above Thompson's Brook into a municipality by the name of Berwick. Ministers began to return to their scattered flocks, and parishes to be revived. This year the General Court ordered the resettlement of five towns; these were Saco, Scarborough, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, and one on Arrowsic Island. The next year, 1714, these towns became inhabited by several returning families, to which accessions were annually made until they were enabled to resume their municipal privileges. The settlement of Saco was so rapid that in 1717 the inhabitants exhibited a compact hamlet at Winter Harbor, and to encourage their zeal in settling among them Rev. Mr. Short as their minister, forty pounds were annually granted them out of the provincial treasury, for four or five years, in aid of his support.

Scarborough, prior to 1714, had been without inhabitants about ten years. The settlement of the town was recommenced at Black Point, and was immediately followed by other settlements at Blue Point and Dunstan. In December, 1719, a town-meeting was held, and the next year the records, which had been preserved in Boston, were safely returned. The number of families resettled at that time was about thirty. In 1727 a Congregational Church was formed, and Rev. William Thompson settled over them as pastor.

None of the desolated towns were resettled earlier or more rapidly than ancient Falmouth. The scattered inhabitants began slowly to return in 1709, and several dilapidated cottages upon the Neck were repaired so as to be rendered habitable. The first new framed house was erected by George Ingersoll, about 1714. To encourage the settlers the General Court, in 1716, granted them twenty pounds. At this time there were twenty families settled upon the Peninsula. In 1727 they built a meeting-house and settled their first regular parish minister, Rev. Thomas Smith.

The resettlement of North Yarmouth was delayed several years, and Cape Porpoise became the town which had a simultaneous revival with those just mentioned. Though it had never before its destruction compared with its neighbors in wealth and population, it had been inhabited by a

bold and resolute people, and on the 5th of June, 1718, the town was re-established by the name of Arundel, in honor of the Duke of Arundel, who was a member of the Plymouth Council. In 1723 it was represented in the General Court by Alanson Brown, its first deputy to that body.

The Committee of Claims and Settlement, in 1715, consisted of two councilors, John Wheelwright and Ichabod Plaisted, of Maine, and six members of the House,—Oliver Haynes, Edward Hutchinson, Adam Winthrop, Samuel Phips, Lewis Bane, and John Lighton.

Mr. Joseph Hammond, of Kittery, was one of the members of the Council from Maine from 1700 to 1709, the date of his death. He was also one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and a man of great integrity and worth, whom the people held in high estimation. He left a son of the same name, the worthy inheritor of his virtues, who first represented his town in the Legislature in 1711, and in 1718 was chosen to the Council, of which he was a member twelve years.

Mr. Ichabod Plaisted was a member of the Council from 1706 till his death. He was the grandson of Roger Plaisted, and the father of Samuel Plaisted, who died March 20, 1731, aged thirty-six years. Mr. Plaisted lived in Berwick, where he died Nov. 16, 1715, at the age of fifty-two, deeply lamented. No other name in the province of Maine had been more distinguished for military intrepidity than that of Mr. Plaisted, and he was also an honored judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years.

Mr. John Wheelwright was a member of the Council twenty-five years. He resided in Wells, probably upon the patrimonial estate of his grandfather, Rev. John Wheelwright, who was one of the original settlers of the town in 1643, and of his father, Samuel Wheelwright, who was a member of the Council six years, from 1694. He died in 1700. John, the grandson, was first elected in 1708, and was a member till 1734. He was also a judge of the Common Pleas many years, and a gentleman of talents, merit, and distinction. He died in 1745.

With the exception of one year, in which Mr. John Leverett was councilor, Mr. Joseph Lynde continued, by annual re-election, to hold his place in the Council from Sagadahock till 1716.

On the memorial of the councilors and representatives from Maine, the General Court, June 5, 1711, revived the annual term of the Superior Court, appointed by law to be held at Kittery, for the county of York, which for six or seven years prior, by reason of the war, had been entirely suspended. This was followed the next year by a settlement of the county treasurer's accounts, a speedy return of order, and the regular administration of law and justice.

This continued without interruption till 1722. In that year another town was added to the number of those already re-established. At the session of the General Court, in May, a petition was presented by John Smith and other proprietors of North Yarmouth, praying that the township might be re-established and suitable persons appointed to revive and manage the resettlement, in place of the trustees who had been appointed under President Danforth. Accordingly, William Taler, Elisha Cooke, William Dudley, John Smith, and John Powell were appointed

trustees, who held their meetings in Boston for five years, but afterwards within the township. The heirs or assigns of Gendall, Royall, Lane, Sheppard, and a few others held their old lands, otherwise no regard was paid to the original allotments or to quit-rents. The town had laid waste since it was destroyed by the Indians in 1688, eight years after it was first established. The records, which had been preserved in Charlestown, were returned, and the municipal government re-established. The town was laid out in a compact square of one hundred and sixty lots of ten acres each, so as to be more easily defended from attacks by the Indians. A fort was built and occupied by a small garrison. The progress of settlement was not rapid, yet it was such that within the next eight years a meeting-house was built, and Rev. Ammi R. Cutter, the first resident minister, was settled among them. He continued till his death, in 1763, and was succeeded by Rev. Edward Brooks, and he by Rev. T. Gilman, in 1769, who died in 1809. The next minister was Rev. F. Brown, afterwards president of Dartmouth College.

This was the last effort made for several years to effect a new settlement in the province. Within the same year trouble again broke out with the French and Indians. The Governor, also, was not in harmonious relations with the House, and the currency of the country was very much depreciated. Large loans of paper money, made by statute order of the Legislature on pledge of lands, became oppressive to debtors. In 1719 it was ascertained by the Commissioners of York County—Messrs. Preble, Leighton, Came, and Plaisted—that this county had received loans to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds; yet they were to be discharged upon the payment in specie of fifty pounds, nineteen shillings, and nine pence.* Such was the depreciation of the paper currency. The hard times occasioned by it was one chief cause of the resignation of Governor Shute, in 1722. He had expected an established salary of one thousand pounds a year, whereas he was allowed only an annual stipend of five hundred pounds in depreciated currency,—less, in fact, than two hundred pounds sterling. There had been a late instance when he could not so much as obtain a vote of the House to give an Indian tribe ten pounds, though it were for the purpose of perpetuating peace. At length, tired of controversy, without popularity, pleasure, or emolument, he suddenly formed the resolution of retiring, which he did, and in December embarked for England. He had been Governor six years and two months. His administration, though not popular, was not wholly unsuccessful.

CHAPTER XVI.

FOURTH INDIAN WAR.

All the Eastern Tribes Engaged—Measures of Defense—Indians Seize and Arm English Vessels—Destruction of Norridgewock—Death of Father Râle—Expedition of Captain Lovell—Desperate Battle with the Sokokis—Dummer's Treaty signed at Falmouth.

THE period from 1722 to the winter of 1726 was one of constant war with the Indians. All the eastern tribes were

engaged in the struggle. Although the French did not appear openly in this war, for fear of violating the treaty between the two nations, yet they zealously worked in secret by means of their priests and agents to incite the Indians to an attempt to dispossess the English of the lands which had been conveyed by their sagamores, and to either exterminate the white settlements or restrict them to a portion of the country in the western part of the province. In an interview, in 1724, the sagamores told the commissioners of Massachusetts that "if the English would abolish all their forts, *remove one mile westward of the Saco River*, rebuild their church at Norridgewock, and restore to them their missionary father, they would be brothers again." In the former treaty they had conveyed their lands to the English, and agreed to become British subjects. But they little understood the import of these acts. The Indians supposed that all the conveyance which a sagamore intended to give was merely the consent of his people for the whites to occupy the lands in common with themselves; whereas the English believed that all their rights to the land were entirely extinguished upon the Androscoggin, the Kennebec, and other rivers of which the sagamores had given deeds. This controversy could only be settled in blood and the extermination of the inferior race, as it has been settled over nearly the entire continent. The Indians, foreseeing that such must be the result of the struggle if they yielded to the English, resolved to unite their strength and make one more determined effort to retain their country and the graves of their fathers. Every effort to conciliate them now proved fruitless, and the war broke out on the 13th of June, 1722.

At this time a party of sixty *Canibas* and *Anasagunticooks* landed, in twenty canoes, on the northern shore of Merrymeeting Bay, and took nine families. At Damariscove, in North Yarmouth, they boarded a fishing-vessel, and when they had pinioned Lieut. Tilton and his brother, unmercifully beat the commander. They next made an attack upon Fort St. George, burnt a sloop, and took several prisoners. They, however, in the siege lost twenty of their men, and on account of the heavy rains were obliged to discontinue. Soon after, they set fire to the village of Brunswick, which was reduced to ashes. On the 12th of July they made an attack upon Casco; the English were driven into the garrison, but at night the Indians were pursued by Capt. Starman, and several of them killed. On the 25th of July the General Court declared war against the eastern Indians as the king's enemies, and as traitors and robbers. A force of one thousand men was raised, two armed vessels and several whaleboats brought into the service. These men were distributed as follows: one hundred at York, thirty at Falmouth, twenty at North Yarmouth, ten at Maquoit, twenty-five at Arrowsie, and twenty-five at Richmond fort. A large force was appointed to range perpetually between the Penobscot and Kennebec, and to destroy the strongholds of the Indians. Bounties of sixty pounds, afterwards raised to one hundred pounds, were awarded for Indian scalps, and other vigorous measures entered into. Command of the forces was given first to Col. Walton, and afterwards to Col. Thomas Westbrook, who made an expedition to the Penobscot, destroying considerable Indian property.

* Massachusetts Records, 1719.

In April an attack was made on Falmouth, and Sergt. Chubb, being taken for the commander of the garrison, was pierced by eleven balls. In May two men were killed in Berwick, one in Wells, and two on their way from that town to York. On the 19th of April and 26th of June the garrison-house of Roger Deering, in Scarborough, was surprised; his wife, two of the inhabitants, and two soldiers were killed. Also, John Hunnewell, Robert Jordan, Mary Scamman, and Deering's three children, while picking berries, were seized and carried into captivity. Five Indians, in August, entered the field of Dominicus Jordan, a principal inhabitant of Saco, fired at him and wounded him in three places. He, however, protected himself with his gun, retreating backwards, while they were reloading, and made his escape to the fort.

The Indians again appeared at Arrowsie, and beset the garrison, still commanded by Capt. Penhallow. Turning away suddenly, they made three of the inhabitants prisoners, as they were driving their cows to pasture, nor did they leave the island until they had killed a large number of cattle. At Purpooduck, May 27th, a party killed a man and wounded another; and about the same time David Hill, a friendly Indian, was shot at Saco. Afterwards the savages for a month or more withdrew from Maine to New Hampshire and the frontier settlements eastward. Nevertheless, a party of twenty-five fell upon the garrison at Spurwink, July 17th, and killed Solomon Jordan at their first approach, as he was stepping out of his gate. This was a timely alarm. The next morning the enemy retreated, pursued by Lieut. Bane, from the fort, attended by about thirty men, who, overtaking the Indians, obtained one scalp, which commanded a bounty of one hundred pounds to the pursuers.

So well prepared this year were most of the places assailed that the savages obtained comparatively little booty. They therefore rushed down upon the sea-coast and undertook to seize upon all the vessels they could find in the eastern harbors. New to them as this kind of enterprise was, they were in a few weeks in possession of twenty-two vessels of various descriptions, two of which were shallops taken at the Isles of Shoals, eight fishing-vessels, found at the Fox Island thoroughfare, one a large schooner armed with two swivels, and the others prizes taken at different places. In these successful feats of piracy they killed twenty-two men, and retained a still greater number prisoners. These were generally the skippers and best sailors, whom they compelled to serve on their motley fleet, and, supplying themselves with armed *Mickmacks* from Cape Sable, they became a terror to all the vessels which sailed along the eastern shores.

One of the most noted events of the year 1724 was the destruction of the Indian settlement at Norridgewock, and the death of Father R  le, the Jesuit priest, who had long resided there, and whose influence in instigating the Indians to hostilities against the English settlers was well known. He had, indeed, been the chief agent by whom the Governor of Canada had kept the animosity of the savages in a continual blaze, and in his religious teaching, which exerted a strong influence over them, he had inculcated doctrines which aroused their deepest passions and prejudices. For these reasons Norridgewock was singled out for de-

struction. The execution was committed to a detachment of two hundred and eight men, divided into four companies, commanded respectively by Cpts. Moulton, Harmon, Bourne, and Bane. They left Richmond fort on the 19th of August, and ascended the Kennebec River in seventeen whale-boats, arriving about noon on the 22d in sight of the village. Here the detachment was divided,—Capt. Harmon taking sixty men and going off towards the mouth of Sandy River, where smoke was seen, and it was supposed that some of the Indians were at work in their corn-fields, and Capt. Moulton forming his men into three nearly equal bands, and proceeding directly upon the village. All the Indians were in their wigwams, when one happening to step out, glanced around and discovered the English close upon them. He instantly gave the war-whoop and ran in for his gun. The amazement and consternation of the whole village were now exhibited; the warriors, about sixty in all, seized their guns and fired at the assailants, but in their tremor and excitement they overshot them, and not a man was hurt. A discharge was instantly returned, which did effectual execution. The Indians fired a second volley without breaking Moulton's ranks. Then, rushing to the river, they tried to escape. The stream at this season was only about sixty feet wide, and in no place more than six feet deep. A few jumped into their canoes, but forgetting to take their paddles, were in a hopeless dilemma; and all, especially the old men, women, and children, fled in every direction. The soldiers shot them in their flight to the woods, upon the water, and wherever they could bring their guns to bear upon them. About fifty landed upon the opposite side, and about one hundred and fifty more effected their escape into the thickets, where they could not be followed.

The pursuers then returned to the village, where they found the Jesuit in one of the wigwams firing upon a few of the English, who had not followed the escaping fugitives. He had with him in the wigwam an English boy, fourteen years of age, who had been a prisoner six months. This boy he shot through the thigh, as Harmon states upon oath, and afterwards stabbed in the body, though he finally recovered. Moulton had given orders to spare the life of R  le, but Jacques, a lieutenant, finding he was firing from the wigwam and had wounded one of the soldiers, stove open the door and shot him through the head. As an excuse for the act, Jacques declared that when he entered the wigwam R  le was loading his gun, and declared he would neither give nor take quarter.

Mogg, an aged and noted chief,* was shut up in another wigwam, from which he fired and killed one of the three *Mohawks* who had accompanied the expedition. This so enraged his brother that he broke through the door and shot the old sagamore dead, and the soldiers dispatched his squaw and children.

The soldiers, posting a strong guard, spent the night in the wigwams. When it was light, they counted, as two authors state, twenty-seven, and as a third says, thirty, dead bodies, including that of the Jesuit and several noted sagamores.

* A different Indian from the chief known as Mogg, killed near the close of the first war (see Chap. x.).

The plunder they brought away consisted of the plate and furniture of the altar, a few guns, blankets and kettles, and about three barrels of powder. After leaving the place, on their march to Teconnet, one of the *Mohawks*, either sent back or returning of his own accord, set fire to the chapel and cottages, and they were all reduced to ashes. R  le, the Jesuit, had ministered thirty-seven years to the Indians in this place.* On the 27th the detachment arrived at Fort Richmond without the loss of a man. It was an exploit exceedingly gratifying to the whole country, and considered as brilliant as any other in any of the Indian wars since the fall of King Philip. Harmon, who was senior in command, proceeded to Boston, where he was honored with the commission of lieutenant-colonel. In this bloody event the glory departed from the celebrated *Cumibas* tribe to return no more. The power and strength of the tribe were completely broken.

Another expedition of deserved note during this war was that of Capt. John Lovell against the *Sokokis*, on the northern border of York County. Capt. Lovell resided at Dunstable, where his patriotism, military ardor, and success as a leader of expeditions drew to his standard a number of enthusiastic and determined men, who were ready to fight the Indians anywhere under his leadership. On the 15th of April, 1725, he had gathered at Dunstable a company of *forty-six* volunteers, well supplied and armed, and on the 16th they took up their line of march towards the Ossipee Ponds and the upper branches of the Saco River, the region and range of the remaining *Sokokis* tribe of Indians. The great bravery of these natives and their antipathy towards the English were characteristics well known. Lovell's lieutenants were Josiah Tarwell and Jonathan Robbins; his ensigns, John Harwood and Seth Wyman; his chaplain, Jonathan Frye; and his chief pilot, Toby, an Indian. On their march Toby fell sick and returned. A soldier becoming lame was dismissed, though with reluctance, and was barely able to get home. Another was brought down by fatigue and illness after traveling upwards of a hundred miles, when the captain came to a halt on the westerly side of the Great Ossipee Pond, in New Hampshire, ten miles from the west line of Maine. Here he built a small stockade fort, principally for a place of retreat in case of any misfortune, and partly for the accommodation of the sick man, who was now left, with the surgeon and some provisions, under a guard of eight wearied men.

The number was thus reduced to thirty-four, including the captain, who, resuming their march, shaped their course northeastward till they came to the northwesterly margin of a pond, about twenty-two miles distant from the fort,—since called Lovell's, or Saco Pond, which is situated in the southeasterly part of the present town of Fryeburg. They had passed by the bend of the Saco River, where it crosses the line between New Hampshire and Maine and turns northeastward, leaving the Indian Pequawket village (now Fryeburg) between one and two miles north of them, and in the heart of the enemy's country, at the western corner of the pond, pitched their camp for the night. Early in

the morning, May 8th, they heard the report of a gun, and discovered a single Indian standing on a point of land a mile distant, on the easterly side of the pond. They suspected that he was placed there to decoy them, and that the main body of the enemy was probably in their front. After a consultation they decided to march in that direction. They had traveled about a mile when they met the Indian they discovered in the morning returning towards the village. As he passed he did not notice them till he received their fire; then, instantly returning it, he wounded Lovell and another man with a charge of small shot. Ensign Wyman then shot him, and they took his scalp. Seeing no other enemy they returned towards a place where they had left their packs on their march up. The enemy, meantime, having discovered their tracks where they had crossed the trail leading to the village, and counted them to ascertain the number of men, had followed on till they came to the packs, and there lay in ambush, about fifty in number. The moment Lovell and his men reached the spot, about ten o'clock A.M., the Indians rose in front and rear, and surrounding them, rushed upon them with a horrid yell. The English received the shock with entire steadiness, returning the fire, and driving the foe several rods. They rallied again and again, till three rounds had been fired on each side, during which Capt. Lovell and eight of his men were killed, and Lieut. Forwell and two others wounded. Several more of the enemy fell, yet being superior in numbers, they endeavored to surround the English. The latter retreated in good order to near the edge of the pond, where, on their right, was the mouth of Battle Brook (since so called), and on their left a point of rocks which extended into the water, their front being sheltered by a few pine-trees standing on a sandy beach, partly covered by a steep bog. Here they maintained the fight for eight hours against a foe superior in numbers and equal in courage, being at frequent intervals engaged in front and flank. At one time a group of savages appeared by their gestures to be engaged in a powwow, when Ensign Wyman, secretly approaching, shot the chief actor, and the others dispersed. Some of the Indians asked the English if they would have quarter. "Yes," they replied, "at the muzzles of our guns." They were determined to meet a speedy and honorable death rather than fall into the hands of the savages, to be tortured or made captives.

Mr. Frye, the chaplain, who was a young man much beloved, fought with undaunted courage. About the middle of the afternoon he received a wound which proved mortal, but after he had fallen he was heard several times to utter an audible prayer for the success of his companions.

John Chamberlain, a soldier, and Panguas, a noted chief, both men of undoubted courage and large stature, finding their guns too foul for proper use, accidentally stepped down to wash them at the same moment at the brink of the pond. Standing not far apart, they exchanged a few defying words, while, without waste of time, they washed their guns. The chief, as he forced down the bullet, called out to his foe, "Quick, me kill you now!" "May be not," said Chamberlain, whose gun, by priming itself, gave him the advantage, and in an instant he laid the warrior low.

At night the Indians retired from the battle, leaving the

* Charlevoix, iv. p. 120, Paris ed., 1744.

bodies of Lovell and his companions unscalped. The best authorities put the loss of the Indians at forty or fifty. Penhallow says, "Forty were said to be killed, and eighteen more died of their wounds." Of Lovell's band ten were killed, fourteen wounded, and one missing. Five of the wounded died afterwards. The *uninjured* ones were only *nine*. This battle broke the heart and spirit of the *Sokokis*, and they were never able to inflict any more loss and suffering upon the English. Col. Tyng and Capt. White, with attendants from Dunstable, subsequently went to the spot and buried the bodies of the fallen heroes at the foot of an aged pine, on which their names were carved, marking the place where the battle was fought.

The treaty of peace which closed this war was concluded at Falmouth, Aug. 6, 1726, and was signed and sealed by Lieutenant-Governor William Dummer, John Wentworth, Paul Mascarene, and several provincial councilors, and by Wenemovet, chief sachem, and twenty-five others of his associates.

CHAPTER XVII.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The French Seize Nova Scotia—Maine and Massachusetts aroused—Expedition against Louisbourg Set on Foot—Its Complete Success—Part taken in it by Men of York County—Sir William Pepperell—War Declared against the Penobscot Indians—Local Military Operations—Depredations by the Indians—Dispersion of a French Fleet—Treaty of Peace.

WAR again broke out between France and England in March, 1744, and before the intelligence reached Boston, the French Governor of Cape Breton had sent eight or nine hundred men in armed vessels, and seized upon Canseau, in Nova Scotia, lying immediately across the strait from Louisbourg, their stronghold and principal military station upon the island. Nova Scotia had been in the possession of the English since the peace of Utrecht, a period of thirty years. The houses at Canseau were burned by the French, and the garrison and inhabitants seized and made prisoners. This was followed by an attack upon Annapolis, the seat and garrison of the English Governor, who, not yet apprised of the taking of Canseau, was beset on the 30th of May by about three hundred Indians, led on by M. Lattre, a French missionary, who boldly demanded a surrender. But the Governor refused to capitulate, and immediately sent an express to Governor Shirley requesting assistance. Meanwhile, Duvivier the Governor of Cape Breton, arriving with his forces, joined Lattre, and they both invested the place till July 3d, when a reinforcement of four companies from Massachusetts compelled them to retire. During the siege they had surprised and killed as many of the English as could be caught without the fort, and had killed their cattle and burnt their houses.

This sudden onset of the French and Indians made it imperative that steps should immediately be taken for the defense of the eastern frontiers. It was readily seen that the Indians of the Penobscot—although by solemn treaty they had declared their allegiance to the English—might be induced to join the more eastern tribes in the war, and

kindle a flame which would again sweep over the entire country. While, therefore, forces were hurried forward to supply the garrisons and to act as scouting-parties, and munitions of war were sent into all the townships and plantations, no time was lost in sending commissioners to the Indians to ascertain more definitely their temper, and to confirm them, if possible, in their treaty stipulations of friendship and alliance. A delegation from Boston met the sagamores of the *Penobscot* tribe at Fort St. George in July, and after a parley, received from them fresh assurances of their desire for peace. After this the eastern people felt some relief, and a part of the scouting soldiery was dismissed.

The policy adopted by the Governor was to draw a line of separation between the Indians supposed to be loyal or neutral and those who had taken sides with the French, offering the former protection and friendship so long as they kept good faith with the English, and had no intercourse with such Indians as were enemies. With the advice of the Council he issued a proclamation, October 20th, publicly declaring war against the several tribes eastward of Passamaquoddy, and forbidding all the Indians westward of a line running thence to the St. Lawrence to have any correspondence with those Indian rebels. It was soon found, however, that geographical lines and executive edicts were an insufficient barrier against the natural attractions of race and the affiliations of old friendship.

Doubts being entertained as to the loyalty of the *Penobscot* tribe, it was determined to bring them to a decision one way or the other, and in November, Col. Pepperell was sent to require of them their quota of fighting men, according to the stipulation of the Dummer treaty. They were told that if they would enter the service they should receive soldiers' pay and rations, but if they failed to comply war would be declared against them at the end of forty days. In January they sent by express their answer to Boston, saying that their young men would not comply with the proposal of taking up arms against the St. John's Indians, their brothers.

Preparations having been made for the winter defenses of the garrisons, and one hundred effective men divided into scouting-parties to patrol the country continually between Berwick and Fort St. George, the Governor and Council now turned their attention more directly to the seat of war.

The conviction had been growing throughout the autumn that Louisbourg must be wrested from the enemy, or it would always be a place of the greatest possible annoyance to the eastern colonists and to the New England fishermen. Governor Shirley had learned of the strength and situation of the place from the English prisoners who had been taken at Canseau and retained some time at Louisbourg before being exchanged and sent to Boston. He associated with himself William Vaughan, Esq., of Damariscotta, a son of Lieutenant-Governor Vaughan, of New Hampshire, and they by careful inquiry and close investigation made themselves fully acquainted with the situation and strength of the place. Vaughan was largely engaged in the eastern fisheries, and from those employed in that business he gathered many valuable facts. The plan being laid before the General Court in the winter was at first rejected, but was recon-

sidered on the 26th, and carried by a majority of one vote. No sooner was the vote carried than there appeared throughout the province an uncommon degree of unanimity and zeal in the enterprise.

Louisbourg was situated in the southeastern part of the island of Cape Breton, about twenty leagues southeast from Canseau, on the opposite side of the strait. The entrance to it was a fine harbor of nine to twelve fathoms of water. The exterior of the town was two miles and a half in circumference. It was fortified on the southwesterly side by a rampart of stone, from thirty to thirty-six feet in height, and a ditch eighty feet wide. On the southeasterly side, along a space of two hundred yards, it was secured by a dyke and a line of pickets, where the opposite water was shallow and bordered by rocky cliffs, which rendered the place inaccessible to shipping. Its fortifications were very strong, there being six bastions and eight batteries, with embrasures for one hundred and forty-eight guns (forty-five mounted) and sixteen mortars. On the island at the entrance of the harbor was planted a battery of thirty guns, carrying twenty-eight-pound shot, and in front of the entrance, four thousand eight hundred feet from the island battery, was the royal battery of twenty-eight forty-two-pounders and two eighteen-pounders; and on a high cliff, opposite the battery, stood the light-house. The entrance to the city from the country was at the west gate, over a draw-bridge, near to a circular battery mounting sixteen guns of fourteen-pound shot. The streets of the town, which were wide, crossed each other at right angles, and the houses were well built. In the centre of the chief bastion, on the west side of the town, was a large stone building called the citadel, within which were the apartments of the Governor, soldiers' barracks, arsenal, and magazine, richly furnished with military stores. The French had been engaged in building and fortifying the place twenty-five years, and it had cost the crown thirty millions of livres. The conception of taking such a place by surprise was certainly a bold one, and was regarded by many as a wild and visionary scheme. Still every circumstance seemed to favor it, and no movement during any of the wars was entered into with so much ardor and enthusiasm.

Governor Shirley, in preparing for the expedition, selected his chief commanding officers from Maine. Captain Edward Tyng, of Falmouth, was made commodore of the fleet. He was a brave and skillful seaman. During the preceding summer, while cruising in the eastern waters, he had captured a French privateer and taken his prize, together with the officers and crew, to Boston, a feat which gained him great applause, and made him the recipient of a silver cup, presented by the merchants of Boston, in token of their appreciation of his meritorious conduct. The selection of a chief commander was a matter of great moment. It was necessary to choose one whose character and abilities would insure popular confidence of success, and the choice fell on William Pepperell, Esq., of Kittery, then colonel of the western regiment of the York County militia. His new commission gave him the rank of lieutenant-general. He was a merchant of unblemished reputation and engaging manners, extensively known and highly popular throughout

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. The second in command was Samuel Waldo, Esq., who was commissioned with the rank of brigadier-general. He was a native of Boston, son of Jonathan Waldo, a rich merchant of that city, and extensively interested in the Muscogus patent. At that time Mr. Waldo was colonel-commandant of the eastern regiment of York County, and the representative of Falmouth in the General Court. He was in the prime of life, a man of excellent understanding and great activity. The colonels in the Maine and Massachusetts troops were Moulton, Hale, Willard, Richmond, Gorham, and Dwight. Jeremiah Moulton, the third in command, was a native inhabitant of York, at that time a member of the Provincial Council, a judge of the Common Pleas, and county treasurer of York County. He had been in the public service, was acquainted with Indian warfare, and had acquired much credit in taking Norridgewock during the last war. Gorham had charge of the whale-boats, and Gridley commanded the train of artillery. Mr. Vaughan was given a lieutenant's commission, without any particular command, he preferring the trust of such special duties as the commander-in-chief might consider his adventurous genius best suited to perform.

In less than two months from the day the General Court resolved to undertake the expedition, an army of four thousand men was prepared to embark, and a naval squadron, consisting of thirteen vessels, besides transports and store-ships, carrying about two hundred guns, was ready to sail. Pepperell received his instructions from Shirley, March 19th, and on the 24th, at the head of his armament, put to sea at Nantasket. He was directed to proceed to Canseau, there build a battery and block-house, deposit his stores, and leave two companies to guard them. Thence they were to operate against Louisbourg, take the place by surprise, if practicable; otherwise reduce it by siege. Everything was propitious; the weather fair and beautiful; and all circumstances seeming to concur to crown the efforts of the adventurers with success.

We have not space to enter into the details of the siege. Suffice it to say, it was pushed with all energy and persistence, and on the 15th of June the French surrendered. In the capitulation sixty-five veteran troops, thirteen hundred and ten militia, the crew of the "Vigilant," and two thousand of the inhabitants (there being four thousand one hundred and thirty in all) engaged not to bear arms against Great Britain or her allies for twelve months, and, embarking on board of fourteen cartel ships, were transported to Rochfort, in France. The loss of the provincials was one hundred and thirty men; that of the French, three hundred killed within the walls. The "Prince of Orange," one of the English vessels, was sunk in a storm, and her crew drowned. The weather, which during the last forty days of the siege had been remarkably fine, now changed, and an incessant rain of ten days succeeded. Had this happened before the surrender, hundreds then sick of the dysentery must have fallen victims to the disease.

The news of this splendid victory filled America with joy and Europe with astonishment. It was celebrated in the New England towns by the ringing of bells, bonfires, and festivities, and July 13th by a public thanksgiving.

Gen. Pepperell, for this splendid achievement, was made a baronet by the crown, and was ever afterwards known as Sir William Pepperell. Com. Warren, who joined the expedition from the West Indies, was made admiral. The expense of the expedition was paid by Parliament about four years later, and two hundred thousand pounds sterling was shipped to New England for that purpose.*

The following letter, written by Sir William Pepperell to Judge Hill, of Berwick, on the eve of the expedition, will be read with interest. It is copied from the original, now in a good state of preservation, in possession of N. J. Herrick, Esq., of Alfred. The letter, as will be seen, was written one hundred and thirty-six years ago, just previous to his departure on the famous Louisbourg expedition, in which he achieved the highest distinction as a military commander:

"KITTERY, February 21st, 1744.

"DEAR SR,—The day Last past I heard that Capt. Butler had Enlisted in Berwick his fifty brave Sold'rs; this news was Like a Cordial to me to hear that Berwick, Brother to Kittery, my own native Town, had such a brave English Spirit. I received Last night a Letter from Yr Honorable Committee of Warr who write that they tho't there was upon our making up five or six companies of our brave County of York men Ye full number that was propo'd are Enlis'd & more so that there will be a number Clear'd off, hat you may assure Your Selfe that our brave County of York men Shall not be Clear'd off without they desire it.

"Speake to Capt. Butler to hasten down here, for I have some Enlisting money sent me for him. I am sorry that some of your Commission officers in Your Town Seem to be uneasy because they had not had Ye offer of a Commission in this Expedition; I understod you Spoke to them; did they Expect that at this time I should have wait'd on them, I think if they had Ye Least inclination to have gone I think it was there Duty they owed to God their King & Country to come & offer their Selves.

"My Love to Yr Lady & all inquiring Friends.

"I am your Affectionate

"Friend & Serv't,

"WM. PEPPERELL.

"I don't doubt in Ye Least but the Commission Officers in Berwick are Brave, good men as any in this Province, and would willingly Venture their Lives with their Colle, and I believe that nothing would now hinder them but their business in going on Ye intend'd Expedition, therefore I excuse them willingly; please to tell them all I Sincerely Value and Love them, & that if there should be occasion for forces to be Sent after us I don't doubt in Ye Least but they will be ready to com when their business is over. I begg all their prayers.

"Dear Brother I wish you well.

"W. P.

"On His Maj'stys Service

"To the Honorable John Hill, Esqr Att Berwick."

The Penobscot Indians having failed to comply with the requisition made upon them for their quota of fighting men, war was declared against them in August, 1745, and a high premium offered for scalps. The subtle and vindictive enemy, being now let loose from all restraint, started up from their swamps and morasses, harassing the whole line of settlements, and committing depredations upon the undefended plantations. Two companies were employed as scouts between Saco and Brunswick, who were unable to find the Indians collected in any force; but individuals and small parties would make sudden onsets for reprisal or revenge, and as suddenly disappear. In August a party was discovered in Gorham, which was then a frontier post, containing only a few settlers, and in September some

scattered Indians were traced in the neighborhood of Falmouth; one was fired upon at Long Creek, and a few days after a son of Col. Cushing, of Parpoodeuck, was killed by them. Four companies were raised in Falmouth and the neighboring towns, in September, to go in quest of them. They were all, however, unsuccessful, for scarcely had the presence of an enemy created an alarm upon the whole frontier than they suddenly retired far beyond the reach of observation. They were seen no more in that direction during the year, but in the spring of 1746 they came in stronger force, and hung around the vicinity the whole season. On the 19th of April ten of them appeared at Gorham, where they killed Mr. Bryant and his four children, and killed or carried away his wife and several other persons. In June they attacked the family of Wescott, on Long Creek, killed and scalped two men, and took their clothes and guns. This was done by seven Indians, when there were twenty-five soldiers almost within gunshot of the place. A day or two later an Indian was fired upon from Mr. Frost's garrison at Stroudwater, and five days after another was seen lurking not far from that place. They hovered around the towns all summer, seeking an opportunity to plunder or destroy life. In August one of Mr. Proctor's family and two others were killed at Falmouth, where about thirty Indians were discovered. Philip Greeley and others were killed at North Yarmouth. In Scarborough, Mr. Hunnewell, while mowing in his field, had his gun stolen at the other end of the swath by a lurking Indian. He mowed his return-swath without appearing to notice the movement of the savage, and as he came to the bank behind which the Indian was concealed, leaped over with an astounding yell, and, as the savage rose from his hiding-place, cleft his body in two with the scythe. Other comrades were seen not far off, whose movements indicated that they were about to join in the fight, wheu Hunnewell brandished his weapon at them in such a defiant manner that they fled, not daring to approach him.

In the summer of 1746 additional men were distributed among the garrisons at Saco, Brunswick, and St. George's. The attacks of the Indians were chiefly upon the eastern settlements,—Georgetown, Broad Bay Plantation, Pemaquid, Sheepscot, and Wiscasset,—all of which suffered more or less in the loss of lives, property, and prisoners.

In September the whole country was thrown into the utmost consternation by the arrival of a large fleet and army at Nova Scotia, from France, under the command of the Duke D'Anville, a French nobleman of great experience and ability. The fleet was the most powerful ever sent to North America. A force of seventeen hundred men from Canada, consisting of regular troops, militia, volunteers, and savages, was in readiness to join the fleet, but on account of its delay they had started on their homeward march, and a messenger reached them in time to secure the return of only four hundred. This force was designed for the destruction of the chief settlements in New England. But on their way, and after their arrival in Nova Scotia, they met with great misfortunes. The duke died on the fourth day after their arrival; the vice-admiral, in a delirium of fever, fell upon his own sword; an epidemic fever

* 2 Williamson, p. 233.

of a very fatal type broke out among the men, so that eleven hundred and thirty of the troops died after encampment; and the Indians, flocking thither in great numbers for arms, ammunition, and clothing, took the fatal disease, which preyed upon them till it carried off more than a third of the whole *Mickmack* race, and extended to the tribe on the river St. John. On the 13th of October part of the fleet, consisting of forty sail, left Chebucto for Annapolis, but being overtaken in a violent storm off Cape Sable they were so shattered that they returned singly to France.

This was regarded by the people of New England as a most signal providential deliverance. "Never," says an able and pious writer, "was the hand of Divine Providence more visible than on this occasion."

In the spring of 1747 a premium of two hundred and fifty pounds was offered for every Indian's scalp taken west of Passamaquoddy, and one hundred pounds for every one taken elsewhere.* The first appearance of the Indians this spring was at Scarborough, where they killed young Dresser, April 13th. The next day, at Saecarappa, they took Wm. Knight and his two sons prisoners. Within a week Mr. Elliot and his son were slain, and Mr. Marsh carried into captivity. A body of fifty Indians entered Falmouth on the 21st, and, after slaughtering several cattle, fell upon the family of Mr. Frost, whom they dispatched while defending his family with great bravery, and carried captive his wife and six children. By the 1st of May the whole frontier, from Wells to Topsham, appeared to be infested by swarms of savages. Aware, probably, that there were no soldiers in this section, except Capt. Jordan's company at Topsham, the eastern portion being better defended, they chose this ground for their ravages and reprisals. Near Falmouth they killed two women; at New Meadows, Mr. Hinkley; at Scarborough they fired upon an inhabitant; and at Wells they chased a man into the heart of the town. A party of some thirty entered Windham, probably with the intent to take captive every one of the settlers. By making an attack upon Bolton and young Mayberry, they probably thwarted their plan, for the report of the guns gave the people sufficient notice to secure themselves in the garrison.

These were the last depredations committed in this portion of Maine prior to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded Oct. 7, 1748. In June following the sagamores visited Boston to make terms of peace with the colonists. The time of the treaty was set for the last days in September, and was appointed to be held at Falmouth. Accordingly, Sir William Pepperell, Thomas Hutchinson, John Choate, Israel Williams, and James Otis, commissioners, accompanied by a guard of fifty York County militia, repaired to Falmouth, September 28th, where they waited till October 14th before a single Indian appeared, the French having been instrumental in keeping them back from the treaty. However, a considerable number arrived on that day, and the council was opened in the meeting-house of the First Parish. On the 16th the parties concluded and signed the treaty. They agreed to discontinue all hostilities, deliver up the captives without ransom, and never again molest the English settlements.

By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, each crown surrendered to the other all territorial conquests, and therefore the Island of Cape Breton again passed into the possession of the French.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CONQUEST OF NEW FRANCE.

Extent of the French Claims—Their Principal Fortifications—Difference between the French and English Colonists—Forts and Block-Houses in Maine—Conquest of Nova Scotia—Removal of the Acadians—Recapture of Louisbourg—Reduction of Niagara—Ticonderoga—Crown Point—Fall of Quebec—Destruction of St. François—Peace of the Colonies.

ALTHOUGH there had been five consecutive Indian wars within a period of eighty years, which had greatly reduced the strength of the savages throughout most of New England, there were still several powerful tribes in the eastern part of Maine, in Canada, and Nova Scotia, which continued troublesome so long as the French had any possessions on this side of the Atlantic. Happily for the peace and rest of the colonies, the time for the overthrow of their power was now rapidly approaching. The French had been very aggressive within the last few years; they not only claimed Canada, Nova Scotia, and the part of Maine eastward of the Penobscot, but the whole valley of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Michigan, and a large portion of Northern and Western New York. At the outbreak of the war in 1754 they had taken military possession of a large part of this territory, and had the alliance of all the Indian tribes within its borders, except those conquered and under treaty with Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, and the Six Nations of New York, whose powerful aid was given to the English in the war.

The French had forts at this time at Louisbourg, in Cape Breton; at Beau Séjour and Cape Verte, in Nova Scotia; two on the river St. John, built three years since; a strong fortress at Ticonderoga, on the isthmus between Lake George and Lake Champlain; Fort Frederic, at Crown Point, on the western side of the last-mentioned lake; Fort Frontenac, north of the outlet of Lake Ontario; Fort Ontario, at Oswego River, on the southwest margin of the same lake; Fort Niagara, just below Niagara Falls, on the southwest side; Fort Pontchartrain, at Detroit; Fort Du Quesne, at the head of the Ohio River, now Pittsburgh; Fort St. Vincent, at Vincennes, Ind.; Fort Gratiot, at the foot of Lake Huron, in Michigan; a strong fort at Mackinaw; besides fortifications at Green Bay, Portage, and Prairie du Chien, Wis., and others at various points along the Mississippi and on Mobile Bay. Thus they had spread themselves by the interior watercourses across the entire continent, following the St. Lawrence to the great lakes of the Northwest, and thence to the Mississippi, and down that river to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. New France had thus the dimensions of a vast colonial empire, five thousand miles in length, extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the tropics, embracing the largest rivers and lakes on the continent, and the richest lands of the Western Hemisphere. It was too large for the best re-

* 16 Mass. C. Rec., p. 312.

sources of France herself to defend against a hardy and energetic race of Anglo-Saxons, who, although they moved more slowly, built more securely the foundations of permanent and enduring society. The English colonists subdued the forests, made homes for themselves and their children, developed the resources of the soil, encouraged commerce and manufactures, built school-houses and churches, and laid the foundation of civil and religious institutions, for the conservation of liberty, justice, and social and moral order among the people. This Anglo-Saxon energy and genius for the organization of stable institutions, which has made the descendants of the colonists the masters of North America, was more than a match for the French even in its cradle, and after a brief struggle the power and pretensions of the latter crumbled before it, and sank into utter decay and insignificance.

The part taken in this struggle by the people of Maine, and particularly those of York County, makes it imperative that we should attempt at least an outline sketch of the war.

In 1754, when the war commenced, there was a line of forts and block-houses in Maine extending along the frontier from Salmon Falls to St. George's River. At Berwick, within two or three miles above Quampeagan landing, were several strongly fortified houses, known as Gerrish's, Key's, Wentworth's, and Goodwin's garrisons. There was also a picketed fort on the height of land at Pine Hill, formed of logs set in the ground, about twenty feet in height, and sharpened at the upper ends. Similar fortifications and block-houses constructed of hewn timber, inclosed by palisades or other works of defense, were established in every frontier township or plantation in Maine and Sagadahock. The soldiers who kept these garrisons and the settlers who resorted to them in every emergency or alarm were at all times armed, whether they went to public worship, to labor, or on business. The moment a lurking savage was discovered, means were used to communicate notice to the nearest block-house or garrison, when an alarm-gun was fired, and all the scattered people fled within the gates. If there were no large guns or swivels, three muskets were fired in succession at short intervals. Trained dogs were also used to scent out the footsteps of the lurking foe, detect skulking parties en route, or frustrate ambuscades. The habits of the Indians were pretty well understood by the settler, though such was often their devilish ingenuity that they would decoy the most wary into ambuscades and traps. For example, they would sometimes detach the bell from the cow or the ox, and by making with it its usual sound, as if the animal were feeding or browsing, direct the steps of the hunter after his herd to the spot, and shoot him as he approached, unconscious of the lurking foe. In such a state thousands of people lived during the war, being actually afraid to milk their cows in yards near the garrisons for fear of being shot by the Indians.

The war was carried on by the united forces of the English and the colonists. Early in 1755 four expeditions were undertaken against the French forts. Braddock was sent against Du Quesne, and was defeated in July. Sir William Johnson marched against Crown Point with six

hundred provincials, and won a brilliant victory in the vicinity of that fort. Governor Shirley and Sir William Pepperell proceeded against Niagara and Fort Frontenac without success. In the midst of these expeditions two large French ships, belonging to a fleet which had just arrived from the harbor of Brest, were taken by the English, the balance of the fleet escaping and making its way up the St. Lawrence.

A force was raised at this time for the conquest of Nova Scotia. It consisted chiefly of two thousand men, raised in Massachusetts and Maine. They had like pay and treatment in every respect as the regular soldiers. Governor Shirley had chief command, with the rank of colonel, and John Winslow was lieutenant-colonel, upon whom the immediate command of the whole force devolved. They, with two hundred and seventy regulars, and a fleet of forty-one vessels, under command of Col. Monkton, reduced Nova Scotia, and early in 1755 effected the removal of the Acadians or French neutrals, whose melancholy fate is well known to the reader of history, and forms one of the saddest chapters in the events of those times.

During this year the Indians were exceedingly troublesome, plundering and killing in small parties, in the most defenseless settlements. They committed depredations and murders in Gray, Dresden, Newcastle, North Yarmouth, and New Gloucester. June 10th additional supplies were sent to the eastern garrisons. On the 11th, war was declared against the eastern tribes,—all except the *Penobscots*. Companies of volunteers consisting of not less than thirty men were entitled to receive two hundred pounds for every Indian's scalp, and two hundred and fifty pounds for each captive. Individuals performing the same service were entitled to one hundred pounds per scalp, and one hundred and ten pounds per captive. But this species of warfare, although in self-defense, was not desirable by the eastern people. They preferred a place in Col. Pepperell's regiment, where glory as well as wages presented motives to military ambition. Since the capture of Louisbourg in the last war, there was manifested among the young soldiery of Maine a glow of military ardor.

In the distribution of the forces for the protection of the frontiers, fifty were placed on scout from Lebanon to Saco River; sixty from Saco to Gray, by the way of Sebago Pond and New Gloucester; ninety from Gray to Fort Shirley, at Frankfort; and one hundred from thence to St. George's River. These arrangements and the successes in Nova Scotia overawed the Indians for a short time, till Capt. James Cargill, in July, falling in with a hunting-party of *Penobscot* Indians, shot down twelve of them, and so enraged the whole tribe that conciliation was impossible, and war was declared against them on the 5th of November.

The campaign for the year 1756 was settled in January, in New York, by a council of the colonial governors, Shirley being at that time commander-in-chief of the American troops. It was agreed that ten thousand men proceed against Crown Point; six thousand against Niagara; three thousand against Fort Du Quesne; and two thousand up the Kennebec River, to destroy the settlements on the Chaudière, and by ranging to the mouth of that river, keep all the neighboring parts of Canada in alarm. In the win-

ter and spring a force of two thousand six hundred men was raised in Massachusetts and Maine, and put under command of Maj.-Gen. Winslow, recalled from Nova Scotia to take charge of them.

In June the king of Great Britain formally declared war against France, and in the same month Gen. Abercrombie, arriving with his army, took the chief command from Governor Shirley, who retired, and was subsequently Governor of the Bahamas. He had been Governor of Massachusetts since 1740.

In March three hundred recruits were divided into scouting-parties for the continued defense of the settlements in Maine, according to the plan and order of the preceding year. John Wheelwright, of Wells, was commissary-general and superintendent of Indian trade, and was instructed to take care of the munitions, to see that the forts and garrisons were in a defensible condition, and to procure all extra supplies necessary for the Kennebec expedition.

The Indians appear this year to have marked the settlements from Brunswick to Saco for destruction. But by a timely warning given by young Knight, who escaped from the enemy and put the settlers on their guard, the evil was in a great measure averted. Nevertheless the Indians made considerable havoc at North Yarmouth, Flying Point, Harpswell, New Gloucester, and Windham, at the latter place their chief, Poland, being killed in an engagement with several men, among whom Brown and Winship were victims of savage slaughter. Depredations were also committed farther east, and coasting vessels plundered while at anchor.

The expeditions planned for the summer resulted unfavorably, except that against Fort Du Quesne, under Gen. Forbes. Ticonderoga and Crown Point were not reduced. The expedition against Louisbourg in June, 1758, proved another brilliant success against that city and fortress. About six hundred men for this campaign were recruited in Maine, besides three hundred raised for scout and garrison duty. The enterprise received the popular sanction with almost as much enthusiasm as in the last war, seven thousand men being easily raised in the province. Major-General Amherst, commander of the regular and provincial forces, and Admiral Boscawen, with fifty-seven sail, mostly from England, anchored June 2d, in the bay opposite the city. The French garrison consisted of two thousand five hundred regular troops, three hundred militia, and sixty or seventy Indian warriors. The English, through the skillful and successful placing of the batteries by Gen. James Wolfe, soon gained complete command of the harbor, and several large breaches being made in the works, the French commander capitulated July 26th. The inhabitants of the island were sent to France, and the soldiers and mariners, five thousand six hundred and thirty-seven, sent as prisoners to England.

Events hastened to a glorious conclusion during the year 1759. Penobscot was taken possession of, and a strong fort erected on the west side of the river, about a league below the foot of Orphan Island, called Fort Pownall. Gen. Waldo, while surveying the spot, fell instantly dead of a stroke of apoplexy. The fort was garrisoned by one hundred men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Jedediah

Preble, of Falmouth. It was the most completely-constructed and defensible fort in the province, and the expenses of building it were reimbursed by Parliament.

In each of the three northern campaigns the English and provincial arms met with entire success. Niagara surrendered, July 25th, to Sir William Johnson, Gen. Prideaux being killed. The second day afterwards Ticonderoga and Crown Point were reduced by Gen. Amherst. Before that time Gen. Wolfe had commenced the famous siege of Quebec,—a place of ten thousand souls, and more strongly fortified and better garrisoned than any other place in America. Scaling the heights, deemed inaccessible to human skill, in a single night, that of September 13th, he commenced the attack upon the city. The battle, bloody and desperate, became general about nine in the morning, and before noon the victory of the English was decisive. Wolfe and Montcalm, the two opposing generals, were both killed, and with them fell sixteen hundred men, the loss of the French being about twice that of the English. On the fifth day the city capitulated, and, being reduced to the dominion of Great Britain, was garrisoned by about five thousand soldiers.

The people of Maine partook largely in the general joy which this event diffused over the whole country, in a well-founded hope that now savage warfare and scenes of blood would cease throughout the whole land. Every great reverse of fortune experienced by the French had a baleful effect upon the interest and affairs of the northern and eastern Indian tribes. Beaten in Nova Scotia, and met at every avenue in their late hostile attempts upon the well-guarded frontiers of Maine, they had entered the camp of the French to help them fight out their battles. They had thus changed the mode of warfare through necessity. Their bloody cruelties and devastations in the outer towns and plantations of New England were yet by no means effaced from recollection, and a day of retribution had arrived.

St. François, a village which had through a period of many years been enriched by the plunder of the English frontiers and the sale of captives,—the nest whence had emanated the most subtle and malignant tools of the French priesthood and authorities,—was now singled out for its deserved destruction. On the 13th of September, Gen. Amherst sent Maj. Rogers, with about two hundred rangers, to lay the place in ashes. After a fatiguing march of twenty-one days, he came in sight of the village, which he discovered from the top of a tree. Halting his men at a distance of three miles, he rested till twilight. In the evening he entered the village in disguise, with two of his officers. The Indians being engaged in a great dance, he passed through them undiscovered. Having formed his men into parties and posted them to advantage, he made a general assault, October 4th, just before day, while the Indians, fatigued by exercise, were sound asleep. A general slaughter ensued. Many were killed,—shot and thrust through, falling upon the spot; others, attempting to escape, were pierced or shot by the soldiers. About twenty prisoners were taken, and five English captives rescued from the horrid fate of their brethren, whose scalps, torn from their heads and waving from the tops of poles, met the gaze of the assailants as daylight revealed the sickening scene.

Early in 1760 the Indians began to sue for peace, and treaties were made with the *St. John*, *Pissamaquoddy*, and *Penobscot* tribes. The conquest of Canada was completed by the surrender of Montreal to the English, Sept. 8, 1760. The whole acquisition received a solemn confirmation at the close of the war by the sanction of a treaty, which was succeeded by a peace to the frontiers of New England firm and ending.

CHAPTER XIX.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

Extent of Yorkshire—Term of Court extended to Falmouth—Act for the Erection of Cumberland and Lincoln—Boundaries of York—Location of the Courts—Revision of the Judiciary—Provincial Tax—Population and Valuation of the County.

YORKSHIRE at first extended from the Piscataqua to a little east of the Presumpscot River, in what is now the town of Falmouth, Cumberland County. In 1716 the General Court ordered that all the lands, families, and settlements eastward of Sagadahock, within the provincial charter limits, be annexed to Yorkshire. At this time York was made the shire-town for holding all the courts and keeping the registry of deeds. Yorkshire continued to embrace an extent of territory commensurate with the present geographical limits of the State up to 1760.

As early as 1733 the inconvenience of attending court at York by people in the eastern part of the county was so severely felt that the towns authorized their selectmen to petition the General Court to divide the county, or have terms of the courts held farther east. It was in consequence of this effort that a term of the Inferior Court and of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace was extended to Falmouth for one session a year in June, 1735. The first term of these courts was held in Falmouth in October, 1736, by Chief Justice William Pepperell, of Kittery. Both courts were held at the same time and place. The judges were Samuel Came, Timothy Gerrish, Joseph Moody, and Jeremiah Moulton; John Leighton was sheriff. Falmouth thus became a half-shire town, and Yorkshire assumed the name of York County. In 1760 the two new counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were formed from the eastern portion. The boundary between York and Cumberland was made to run, as at present, northerly of Saco, Buxton, and Limington, to the point where the northwest line of Standish intersects the Saco River, and thence north two degrees west, on a true course to the most northern limits of the province. In 1805 the section north of the Great Ossipee was cut off to form a part of Oxford County; since which the boundaries of this once great jurisdiction have remained unchanged.

The Supreme Judicial Court was held at Wells from 1800 to 1802, when it was removed to Alfred. At the first session there the bench was occupied by Justices Dana, Cushing, and Thacher. The Common Pleas sat at Biddeford from 1790 to 1806, and at Waterborough from 1790 to 1806, in which latter year the sessions of this court were removed to Alfred. The latter remained exclusively the

shire-town till 1860, since which that honor has been shared by Saco.

The Supreme Judicial Court for York County sits at Saco on the 1st Tuesday in January, and at Alfred on the 3d Tuesdays in May and September. The Court of Probate is held at Saco on the 1st Tuesdays of January and February, at Biddeford on the 1st Tuesdays of May and July, and at Alfred on the 1st Tuesdays of the other months.

For the purposes of the Law Court, York County is associated with Cumberland, Oxford, Androscoggin, and Franklin Counties, forming the Western Judicial District, with annual term at Portland in July.

In 1799 the General Court divided York County cross-wise along the Great Ossipee, forming a northern district, with Probate Court and Registry of Deeds at Fryeburg. This arrangement continued till 1805, when the northern district was included in the new county of Oxford.

In 1800, in order to dispatch business which had accumulated on the docket, the number of judges of the Supreme Court was increased from five to seven. Terms were held twice each year in all the counties of Maine except Washington and Hancock, and, instead of all the judges being required to be present in the adjudication of causes, any three could hold a court, and sessions might be carried on at the same time in different counties. The act also authorized the appointment of a solicitor-general, with a salary of one thousand dollars a year. The commonwealth was divided into three circuits.

In 1805 the judiciary system underwent another modification. The number of judges of the Supreme Court was reduced again to five, any three of whom constituted a quorum for deciding cases of law in the spring circuit, and one judge alone authorized to preside in all jury trials. This introduction of the *ni si prius* system was an important improvement. It gave an opportunity to the judges to consult authorities, and centered the responsibility for correct and learned decisions in one individual, whose opinions were subject to revision upon a writ of exceptions before the whole court at the next term. With this improvement was also introduced a reporter of decisions, Ephraim Williams, of Deerfield, being the first to fill that office.

A law passed March 9, 1804, prescribed to the bench of Common Pleas a chief justice and two associates, instead of four judges, as previously; and so extended their jurisdiction as to embrace all matters cognizable by the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, except what related to jails and other county buildings, to county taxes and accounts, and to licenses and highways. The sessions of the two courts, which had previously been held together, were thus separated. This was the first essential change made in the subordinate courts for more than a century, or from their first establishment under the provincial charter of 1691.

The year of the division of the county (1760) was signalized by the accession of George III. to the throne of Great Britain. A provincial tax of £1000 was levied in 1761, of which the proportion of York County was £38 15s. 6d. The following apportionment exhibits the relative importance of the towns and plantations of the county at that time: York, £9 3s. 5d.; Kittery, £9 10s. 8d. 3f.;

Berwick, £7 10s. 9d.; Wells, £4 17s.; Arundel, £2 9s. 10d. 1/6; Biddeford, £4 11s. 11d.; Narragansett No. 1, or Buxton, 11s. 10d. On the 12th of March the same year, two shocks of earthquake were felt at fifteen minutes past two A.M., producing an undulatory motion of the earth quite perceptible in this region. The importation of tea, coffee, china-ware, and other articles into the province was at this time subject to excise duty, and Nathaniel Clark was collector for York County.

A census taken in 1764 showed the white population of York County to be 11,145, distributed among the several towns as follows: York, 2277; Kittery, 2338; Wells, 1563; Berwick, 2374; Arundel, 833; Biddeford, 627; Pepperell-boro' (Saco), 538; Lebanon, 200; Philipstown (Sanford), 150; Buxton, 225. There were 1734 families, 1281 houses, and 215 negroes.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

TOWNS.	1860.	1870.	Polls.	Estates.	Polls.	Estates.
Acton.....	1,218	1,008	255	877,816	270	932,189
Alfred.....	1,356	1,228	307	351,023	297	427,140
Berwick.....	2,155	2,291	408	483,447	431	641,329
Biddeford.....	5,549	10,282	1,615	4,293,047	2,305	5,682,462
Buxton.....	2,853	2,546	645	686,253	651	929,899
Cornish.....	1,153	1,100	267	268,465	257	310,678
Dayton.....	701	611	180	199,478	164	242,043
Elliot.....	1,767	1,769	396	460,438	399	535,992
Hills.....	1,883	1,541	379	348,599	424	444,428
Kennebunk.....	2,679	2,693	637	1,539,962	610	1,777,564
Kennebunkport.....	3,668	2,372	629	890,229	622	901,431
Lebanon.....	2,974	3,333	582	363,367	727	632,523
Lebanon.....	2,040	1,953	460	480,674	396	524,575
Limerick.....	1,441	1,425	268	282,339	307	392,647
Linsington.....	2,004	1,650	436	468,228	420	567,808
Lynn.....	1,307	1,052	286	269,833	269	345,346
Newfield.....	1,349	1,193	287	252,839	275	298,895
North Berwick.....	1,492	1,623	346	398,112	357	572,827
Parsonfield.....	1,145	1,294	454	551,465	454	632,077
Saco.....	6,223	5,765	1,173	2,991,564	1,349	3,116,574
Shapleigh.....	1,273	1,087	318	216,372	271	251,118
Sanford.....	2,321	2,397	526	447,001	526	590,342
South Berwick.....	2,624	2,510	591	776,587	532	818,022
Waterborough.....	1,824	1,548	386	286,440	388	364,270
Wells.....	2,878	2,773	652	591,001	639	683,940
York.....	2,825	2,654	614	702,215	614	771,776
Isle of Shoals.....	25					
Total.....	62,107	60,174	13,038	\$19,135,618	13,834	\$22,442,875

CHAPTER XX.

PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

Spirit of the People of Maine—York County Congress—Resolutions adopted by Towns—Excitement at the Court in York—Denunciation of Tories—Committees of Correspondence and Safety—Delegates to Provincial Congress—Military Service—Notable Events of the Revolution in Maine.

In no portion of the colonies, at the commencement of the war for independence, was the spirit of liberty and resistance to British aggression more pronounced than in Maine. The long discipline which the inhabitants had received in civil affairs and in war with the French and Indians, had prepared them to meet with intelligence and firmness the new issues involved in a struggle with the mother-country. That struggle, beginning at least ten years before the actual conflict of arms, during which the issues between the colonies and Great Britain were clearly defined, and the principles and rights of free government thoroughly discussed and understood, became the most valuable school for the training of a people who were afterwards to exercise the privileges of self-government.

The spirit of these preliminary discussions is well ex-

pressed by an able writer in a London magazine, who, upon reading the essays and resolves of that period, remarks,—

"There is such just and cogent reasoning, and such a spirit of liberty breathing through the whole of the American productions upon the subject of civil rights, as would not have disgraced ancient Greece or Rome when struggling against oppression."

The towns of York County held meetings at an early stage of the conflict, and resolved to uphold to the fullest extent the measures taken by the Provincial Congress to maintain the rights and liberties of the colonies.

The "York County Congress," so called, convened at Wells on the 15th and 16th of November, 1774. This body was composed of delegates from the several towns in the county, and put forth the following declaration and resolves:

"His Majesty's loyal subjects, the delegates of the several towns of the county of York, deputed to meet in County Congress, held at Wells the 16th day of November, 1774, truly professing ourselves liege subjects of His Majesty, King George the Third, and sincere friends to all our fellow-subjects in Britain and the Colonies, for the necessary defence of our liberties and privileges come unto the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the people have the right to tax themselves, and no other persons, assemblies, and parliaments have, and the English acts to tax them are unconstitutional.

"Resolved, That all civil officers in this county ought to exercise their powers as though these acts had not been passed; that venies for jurors ought to issue and be obeyed as before.

"Resolved, That this Congress recommend to every individual to use their influence for peace.

"Whereas, William Pepperell, baronet, in his lifetime honestly acquired a large estate, and gave the highest evidence not only of being a sincere friend to the rights of man in general, but having a fraternal love for this country in particular; and whereas his son William, to whom his estate was devised, hath, with purpose to carry into effect acts of the British Parliament, made with the design to enslave the free and loyal people of the continent, accepted and now holds a seat at the pretended Board of Councilors in this province, and therefore forfeited confidence; it is recommended to the people and his lessees to withdraw all connection, commerce, and dealings with him, and take no leases of his farms or mills; and if anybody does deal with him, we recommend the people to have no dealings or intercourse with such an one.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this county are due to the worthy and patriotic members of the Continental Congress for their noble and faithful exertions in the cause of their country.

"WILLIAM LAUGHTON, Clerk."

It is to be regretted that the names of the members of this Congress have not been preserved. But, no doubt, the body was composed of men of the highest standing in the county. The Congress convened at Littlefield tavern, and the bill of expenses, including considerable "brandy punch," "26 men's dinners at 11s. 3d.," "23 men's dinners at 11s. 3d.," and "15 horses at 10d.," is among the interesting relics of the meeting.*

At no period during the Revolutionary war was the popular excitement more intense than at this time. Men were denounced and proscribed not as comprehended under a general class, but individually, as persons with whom there should be no intercourse. There was no charity for dissenters, for the weak or irresolute, much less for those who were holding offices under the king, or were suppressing their patriotism in the interests of commerce, or for those who were timid or trembling amidst the general commotion

* See Judge Bourne's History of Wells and Kennebunk, p. 471.

which had been excited throughout the provinces. They could not tolerate even the presence of such men among them, regarding every one as either a friend or an enemy to his country.

In the first week of January, 1775, the court was held at York. Such was the passion and excitement of the hour that no reasonable man could look for a just verdict in any cause. John Sullivan, who was accustomed to attend the terms of court, was full of the spirit of rebellion against the arbitrary measures of the British government, and was ready to meet any emergency to which his outspoken sentiments of patriotism might lead. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and was full of the spirit just brought from a meeting of that body. He had expressed himself very freely in Congress, and was determined to express himself with equal freedom at court, irrespective of the conservatism of the judges, who were disposed, in view of the embarrassments of the occasion, to adjourn the session. This created a great popular clamor, and some of the excited multitude threatened to pull the judges from their seats. Sullivan harangued the people with great power and eloquence, telling them that their rights and privileges were to be wrested from them, that they were to be made the slaves of arbitrary power, and that the courts were the willing instruments for putting the yoke upon their necks. At the same time Capt. Daniel Bragdon, who had attended the Congress as an interested visitor, gathered a large multitude around him outside the court-house, and addressed them with all the eloquence of which he was master, calling upon them to arouse themselves in opposition to the acts of Parliament, and denouncing all as enemies of their country who would not come up to the work of resistance. Such was the excitement that the court adjourned without doing any business. Judge Sayward declared that he would not sit to hear an action through. Judge Moulton sympathized strongly with the great body of the people. James Sullivan, then in the practice of law at Biddeford, manifested somewhat more equanimity than his brother John, and, being desirous to avoid all collisions and political controversies in court, whereby its character might not be compromised, did what he could to maintain order and allay excitement, as also did David Wyer, then a prominent lawyer residing in Portland.

Although the court was quietly adjourned without day, Sayward, from the spirit here manifested, felt himself to be in constant peril. The threats of the people daily reached his ears, and from this time till nearly the close of the war he was constantly watched, and escaped the fury of the mob only by concealment. Every one mistrusted was put under the ban of popular disapprobation, or compelled to sign an article disavowing Tory sentiments. Dr. Alden, of Biddeford, being strongly suspected of furnishing through Capt. John Stackpole materials for barracks for the English soldiers at Boston, was waited upon by a multitude gathered at Saco from all the adjoining towns, and compelled not only to ask pardon on his knees, but to subscribe to the following declaration :

"Whereas I have uttered many words, out of town and in, countenancing arbitrary acts of Parliament, which has given offense to the body now assembled, I do hereby express my sincere penitence there-

for, and promise, on oath, not to be guilty of anything of that kind for the future. And, whereas I asked sundry persons to sign a paper to the board of commissioners, therein insinuating myself to be a Tory, I hereby declare I am sorry therefor, and that I never will be guilty of anything of that kind for the future, nor do anything against the just rights of my country.

"Oct. 18, 1774.

ABIATHER ALDEN."

We give below a few samples of the resolutions passed by different towns during the excitement of the preliminary struggle. The following, probably drawn up by Hon. James Sullivan, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, were adopted with great unanimity by the inhabitants of Biddeford, at a meeting held on the 30th of July, 1774:

"Whereas, The Parliament of Great Britain has, for the express purpose of raising a revenue and an unconstitutional tax on the English-American Colonies, made several acts highly distressing to said Colonies in general, and to this province in particular; by which acts the metropolis of the province is blocked up and distressed, the civil government of the province altered (as far as by said acts it can be) in the most material and privileged points thereof, and particularly the invaluable right of a trial by an uncorrupted jury, entirely destroyed;

"Therefore, Resolved, That the inhabitants of this town, now assembled, will, in a resolute, manly, and determined manner, pursue all such legal and constitutional methods as shall by the other towns in the province be thought conducive to the restoration of our natural rights as men, and political rights as Englishmen; and that no inconvenience, however injurious to the private interest of any of us, shall be a sufficient cause to break this resolution.

"And whereas, The Committee of Correspondence for the town of Boston has transmitted to us papers to be signed by the inhabitants of this town, which papers contain covenant oaths and agreements that the subscribers thereto shall break off all commercial intercourse with the Island of Great Britain until the oppressive acts aforesaid are totally repealed: and the inhabitants of this town being very sensible that there is no method yet pointed out which tends so much to the advancing of the opulence of this country and happy extrication of it from its present difficulties and distresses as the universal coming into and the religious observation of those covenant oaths and agreements, or others somewhat similar thereto:

"It is therefore Resolved, That if the Committee appointed by the late Honorable House of Representatives of this Province to meet the delegates of the other colonies in General Congress at Philadelphia or elsewhere; and the other members of said Congress shall advise to a universal withdrawalment of our commerce with the Island of Great Britain until the aforesaid oppressive acts of Parliament shall be repealed, we will strictly adhere thereto; And as our dependence under God is chiefly placed in the steady pursuance of such wise measures as shall be recommended by the Congress;

"We therefore Resolve, That whatever measure shall be by said Congress advised to and complied with by the majority of the other towns in this province, shall be literally and strictly adhered to by us;

"And we further Resolve, That if any person among us shall demean himself contrary to any plan that shall be laid for our deliverance by the Congress, and agreed to by this and the majority of the other towns in the province, we will have no society, trade, or commerce with such person, but will esteem and treat him as an enemy to his country.

(Attest)

"RISHWORTH JORDAN, Town Clerk."

At a subsequent meeting, Dec. 22, 1774, a Committee of Safety and Inspection was appointed, composed of Rishworth Jordan, Esq., James Sullivan, Esq., Capt. Benjamin Hooper, Thomas Gilpatrick, and Capt. James P. Hill. Mr. Sullivan was chosen at the same time delegate to the Provincial Congress, and empowered to correspond with the neighboring towns. It was also voted "that the delegate inform the Congress that his constituents think best to keep their own money to form a magazine for their own defense."

"Resolved, That R. Jordan, J. Sullivan, B. Hooper, James Carlisle, Thomas Gilpatrick, Benj. Staples, Allison Smith, Josiah Stimpson, Jeremiah Hill, Jr., Simon Wingate, James Staples, Aaron Porter, and Jeremiah Cole be a committee to provide a town stock of six half barrels of powder, five cwt. of lead, and a sufficiency of flints, according to the number of persons in the train-band and alarm-list in said town; four barrels of which powder, and the whole of the lead and flints are to be kept entire until the town shall otherwise order, or it shall become necessary to deliver the same to the said persons in the train-band or alarm-list. Also

"Resolved, That the said committee dispose of the other two half barrels of powder at a reasonable price to such of the inhabitants of the town as have a mind to purchase the same with ready cash, to use it in defense of their country.

"Voted unanimously. Attest,

"JAMES SULLIVAN, Moderator."

Mr. Sullivan represented the town in the Provincial Congress until its close, when he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court. Soon after that he removed his family to Groton, Mass.

"A profound respect," says Mr. Folsom, "was ever entertained by our inhabitants for the character and talents of Mr. Sullivan from the period of his first settlement among them as a young attorney. He was himself ready to acknowledge, at a late date, when holding a high and enviable rank among his contemporaries, the obligations which their favor had imposed on him. 'I have a grateful remembrance,' he says, in a letter to Col. Tristram Jordan, 'of the marks of confidence and the acts of kindness done me by the people on your river, and whenever I can reciprocate their goodness, I shall cheerfully do it.'"

The patriotic views of Mr. Sullivan, ably and eloquently expressed, at the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, materially assisted in securing a united support of the war, and a harmony and concert of action in both towns.*

"Rev. Mr. Morrill was ardently engaged in the same cause. This gentleman, in the language of one intimately associated with him at that period, 'was a superior man, of deportment noble and dignified, seldom equaled and never surpassed in this quarter. To this was added a capacity fully corresponding; intelligent, easy of access, and communicative, he ranked high as a scholar, as a divine, and as a statesman. In such a melancholy season as our struggle for independence, considering the general weakness or ignorance of the people, the value of such a man was incalculable. So deep an interest did he take in that all-important concern, as a statesman, he spared no pains to guide every one into the right way, nor did he fail in this. To his long standing there and the confidence of the people in him, was it owing in a great measure that the principles of independence were easily disclosed and generally embraced. A remarkably close and friendly intercourse between Mr. Morrill and Mr. Sullivan, uniting their exertions, bore down all opposition.'"

The Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety in Biddeford for 1776 was composed of Benjamin Nason, Jonathan Smith, Joseph Morrill, John Dyer, and Amos Gordon. The following order of the Massachusetts Council, accompanied by a copy of the Declaration of Independence, was received and complied with at this time:

"In Council, July 17, 1776, Ordered that the Declaration of Independence be printed, and a copy sent to the ministers of each parish, of every denomination within the State; and that they severally be required to read the same to their respective congregations, as soon as Divine service is ended in the afternoon, on the first Lord's Day after they shall receive it. And after such publication thereof, to deliver the said Declaration to the clerks of their respective towns or districts, who are hereby required to record the same in their respective town or district books, there to remain as a perpetual memorial thereof. In the name and by the order of the Council.

"R. DERBY, President."

* Folsom's Saco and Biddeford, 279.

The Committee of Correspondence for 1777 consisted of James Sullivan, Esq., Joseph Morrill, Obed Emery, Joseph Tarbox, and James Emery. Thomas Cutts, Esq., represented both towns in the Provincial Congress. Colonel Cutts was devotedly attached to the cause of the Revolution, notwithstanding his private interests suffered by the war to a very great extent. Fortunately for the country, the zealous Whigs of that day considered their personal losses as light in the scale, when weighed against the sacred rights and cherished principles in defense of which they took up arms.

Pepperellborough also had its Committee of Correspondence, chosen Nov. 9, 1774, and both towns acted in concert. The first committee consisted of Tristram Jordan, Esq., Deacon Amos Chase, Paul Junkins, James Foss, and James Scamman. Messrs. Cutts and Junkins were appointed at the same time "Delegates for a County Congress." A separate Committee of Inspection was raised "to see that the several Resolves of the Continental, Provincial, and County Congresses be complied with in said Pepperellborough," consisting of Tristram Jordan, Esq., Deacon Amos Chase, R. Patterson, Deacon S. Scamman, Joseph Libby, Humphrey Pike, and Dominicus Scamman. At the March meeting, 1775, it was voted "to divide the Militia Company of the District into four separate squadrons, to exercise half a day and once in every week for three months to come, and to begin their exercises at two o'clock in the afternoon, and to have a teacher to learn them the military art, and said teacher to be paid out of the District Treasury; one part to be paid at the Old Orchard, so called; another, to be from Rumery's to the lower ferry; another, from said Rumery's up to the head of said District (or town); and the other part at Dunstown, so called." The last division included the families settled on the Scarborough road, adjoining the parish of Dunstan, in that town. Rumery lived at the corner of Old Orchard and the Ferry roads. It was also voted "to pay James Sullivan, Esq., a proportional part of his time and expense as a delegate to the Provincial Congress, with the town of Biddeford, for the time passed."

The Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety for the following year were T. Jordan, Esq., Deacon A. Chase, Deacon S. Scamman, Joseph Bradbury, and Richard Burke.

When the first blood of the war was shed at Lexington, York was the first town in Maine to send forward soldiers. News of the battle reached that town in the evening after the engagement. Early the next morning the inhabitants assembled, enlisted a company of more than sixty men, furnished them with arms and ammunition, and knapsacks full of provisions, and, under command of Capt. Johnson Moulton, they marched fifteen miles on their way to Boston that day, besides crossing the ferry at Portsmouth. Capt. Moulton remained in the service, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in Scamman's regiment.

In the summer of 1779 a meeting of the inhabitants of Pepperellborough was called to see if they would send a reinforcement to the army, when it was agreed that all those, and those only, in the first place shall be drafted that have not been heretofore drafted, and by law are liable

to be drafted, except Lieut. James Foss' son, who has agreed to go into the Continental service; and when any persons are drafted and shall pay their fine, said fine shall be laid out in hiring men for said Continental service; and what sum or sums of money may be wanting, after the fines aforesaid be paid, the selectmen shall have full liberty to raise on the inhabitants of Pepperellborough, in consequence of a resolve of the Great and General Court, made and passed June 9, 1779. "The next year Capt. P. Junkins, Elisha Ayer, Nicholas Dennett, James Foss, and Thomas Dearing were chosen a Committee of Safety and Correspondence. And it was voted to raise three hundred and fifty pounds for the men raised to go to Camden, if they go, otherwise to be paid to the treasurer for the town service." In October the town "voted to raise money to pay for the beef for the army, agreeable to a resolve of Court." In January, 1781, Messrs. Samuel Boothby and James Coffin were appointed a committee "to hire six or seven men as soldiers for the army on the town's account, and not to exceed thirteen dollars, with the Continental pay per month." The town was required at this time to supply the army with eleven thousand and sixty-two pounds of beef. The last Committee of Safety was chosen in 1782, and consisted of Col. James Scamman, Capt. Joseph Bradbury, Lieut. Samuel Chase, Lient. William Cole, and Mr. James Coffin.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of these towns were occasionally in the service of the country during the war. Demands for men and provisions were constantly occurring, and no towns were more prompt and liberal in contributing to the wants of the army in both particulars. The exact number of men furnished at different times cannot now be ascertained, the necessary documents having perished. We give a partial list, such as has been preserved in the valuable history of these towns by Mr. Folsom.

"Col. James Scamman led a regiment to Cambridge early in 1775, and remained about one year. This gentleman was well fitted to shine in the military profession, possessing energy, vigor of mind and body, and gayety of temper that engaged the good-will and attachment of those under his command. We have been assured by those who served with him that his bravery could not be justly questioned, and yet a misdirection of his regiment on the memorable 17th of June has been made the occasion of reproach. Col. Scamman received orders to repair to Bunker Hill; while on the march, learning that the enemy were landing at Lechmere's Point, he deemed it his duty to advance on that quarter, and by this diversion failed to be in the battle which followed on Bunker Hill. An investigation of the colonel's conduct soon after took place, before the proper tribunal, when he was honorably acquitted. Attempts were, however, made to injure his reputation by individuals who aspired to his commission, and at the end of the year he resigned. Col. Scamman afterwards entered into trade with his brother, Mr. Nathaniel Scamman, and built the large house now in the rear of Messrs. Scamman & Andrews' stone block, where at that period they both lived. The latter subsequently built the house now occupied by his son, Hon. George Scamman. The colonel died in 1804, at the age of sixty-four years."

"Maj. Ebenezer Ayer accompanied Arnold in the expedition to Canada through the wilderness of the Kennebec, and was distinguished for his energy and bravery at that time. It is said he had

the courage to saw off the pickets of an English fort to enable the party to scale the walls. Maj. Ayer afterwards served in the engineer department, with the rank of major. He did not return to Saco at the close of the war.

"The late Jeremiah Hill, Esq., enlisted a company for three years' service, which he led to Boston. His brother, Daniel Hill (of Gorham), held the commission of ensign. This company joined the regiment of Col. Joseph Vose (of Milton), at West Point, and was at the taking of Boregoyne, October, 1777. Capt. Hill returned at the expiration of one year, having resigned his commission. In 1779 he was appointed adjutant-general of the forces sent by the State to the Penobscot River.

"The following names are those of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Continental service from Biddeford: Bellamy Storer (a brother of the late Capt. Seth Storer), who died at Mount Independence, opposite Ticonderoga, 1776; John Hill, a brother of Capt. Hill, died of smallpox at Brooklyn Fort, Long Island, the same year, where a grave-stone was erected to his memory. He was twenty two years of age at the time of his death; Jotham Hill, son of Mr. Ebenezer Hill, died in the course of the war, near Albany; John Peirce, lived at Limerick after the war; Aaron Gray (deceased), a prisoner under the act of 1818; Noah Smith, James Urian, Ezekiel Gilpatrick, John Griffin Davis, Samuel Gilpatrick, Nathaniel Gilpatrick, Caleb Spofford (died in the war), John Lee, Joseph Linscott, William Haley, James Pratt, Sylvanus Knox, Stephen Fletcher, Josiah McLucas (died in the war), John Haley, died at Mount Independence; Josiah Davis. Those surviving in 1830 were the following: Col. John Smith, of Hollis; Jeremiah Bettis, Little River, in Biddeford; Ralph Emery, Philip Goldthwaite, keeper of the Wood Island Light-House; Pelatiah Moore, Joseph Staples, Dominicus Smith, Benjamin Goodridge, and Joseph Hansecomb, of Buxton.

"From Pepperellborough (now Saco) the following persons were in the Continental service at some period of the war: John Goggins, killed at the action at Hubbardstown, July 7, 1777, the day after the evacuation of Ticonderoga by the American troops. John was in the rear-guard, commanded by Col. Francis, a very gallant officer, who fell in the same engagement; Stephen Sawyer, son of David Sawyer, Sr., died in the army; John Hooper, died during the war, at Boston; Abiel Beetle, Nicholas Davis, Jonathan Norton, Daniel Bryant, James Scamman, son of Ebenezer Scamman, John Tucker, John Runnels, John Ridlon, John Carl, Ebenezer Carl, Evans Carl, William Carl (sons of Robert Carl, the name was often written Kearl), Levi Foss, Pelatiah Foss,—the last fell at Ticonderoga (sons of Walter Foss); Zachariah Foss, Elias Foss (sons of Joseph Foss), John Duren, Anthony Starbird, William Starbird, died in the army; William Berry, James Evans, Samuel Sebastian, died on North River; Joseph Norton, Maj. Stephen Bryant, afterwards an officer in the militia; Josiah Davis, Josiah Richards."

Those living in 1830 were Ephraim Ridlon, Stephen Goggins, who enlisted for the year 1776, and were in Capt. Watkins' company, under Col. Edmund Phinney, of Gorham. Ephraim enlisted again in 1777, in Col. John Crane's regiment of artillery, and was gone three years, two of which he was waiter to Gen. Knox; Thomas Means served under Capt. Hart Williams, in Col. Phinney's regiment; Solomon Hopkins, James Edgecomb, Solomon Libby.

A company was raised for a short term of service in February, 1776, from Buxton, Arundel, Biddeford, and Pepperellborough, commanded by Capt. John Elden, of Buxton. The other officers were First Lieut. Amos Towne, of Arundel; Second Lieut. Samuel Scamman, of Saco; Ens. Jeremiah Cole, of Biddeford. The subordinate officers and privates from Biddeford were the following: Moses Bradbury, John Poak, Elijah Littlefield, Peirce Bickford, Phineas McIntire, Thomas Gilpatrick, William Nason, John Chase, Jonathan Stickney, Humphrey Dyer, Jacob Townsend, Timothy Cole, Jedediah Smith, Eliakim Tarbox, Jonathan Smith, John Gilpatrick, Chris. Gilpatrick, Dodi-vah Bickford, Benjamin Woodman.

* The following lines, furnished by Hon. Cyrus King, are inscribed on his tomb: "A man of infinite jest; of most excellent fancy."

"This stone to strangers may impart
The place where Scamman lies;
But every friend consults his heart,
For there he never dies."

From Pepperellborough: Jerathuel Bryant, John Muchmore, Daniel Field, David Clark, Abner Sawyer, Joseph Norton, Andrew Patterson, David Sawyer, Jr., James Edgcomb, Robert Bond, Daniel Field, Jr., Abraham Patterson, Moses Ayer, John Young, Hezekiah Young, Joseph Patterson, William P. Moody, Samuel Dennett, John Scamman, Samuel Lowell. The company belonged to a regiment of militia under Col. Lemuel Robinson.

We find in the Buxton centennial the names of four from that town who served in this company, furnished by Cyrus Woodman, Esq. They were James, Joseph, Benjamin, and John Woodman,—the latter a sergeant; there were probably many others.

Of those from Arundel we find no record separate and distinct from that of those who served in other companies and regiments. Those from Buxton in Capt. Jeremiah Hill's company, of Biddeford, were as follows: Eddy Ward, sergeant; Phineas Towle, sergeant; John Elden, corporal; Matthias Redlon, corporal; John Cole, Nathan Woodman, Samuel Merrill, Jr., Robert Brooks, William Andros, James Redlon, Ezekiel Bragdon, John Sands, Micah Whitney, Jonathan Fields, Joseph Goodwin, Samuel Woodsom, Nehemiah Goodwin, Daniel Hill, ensign. These men enlisted May 3, 1775, and formed part of Col. James Scamman's (30th) regiment of infantry. Col. Scamman and Capt. Hill both resigned at the expiration of one year. Part of the company joined the regiment of Col. Joseph Vose, at West Point, and were at the surrender of Burgoyne. Part of them were in the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in Capt. Jabez Lane's company. Some of them served with Washington in New Jersey and in the Southern campaign. John Cole was at the battle of Monmouth, and Joseph Goodwin was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware.

The following are the names of Buxton men who were enlisted for three years and during the war by Capt. Daniel Lane, of Col. Ichabod Alden's regiment. The most of them were attached to the 7th Regiment, Col. Brooks', and were in the Ticonderoga expedition with the forces of Gen. Schuyler, and were present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. They were enlisted from Nov. 14, 1776, to March 20, 1777, and were accredited to different towns in Massachusetts: Daniel Lane, captain; David Redlon, Ebenezer Redlon, John Wilson, John Woodman, Nathan Woodman, Nathan Woodman, Jr., Samuel Cole, Benjamin Elwell, John Elwell, John Edgerly, Isaac Lane, John Cole, John Cole, Jr., William Hancock. Also Samuel Woodsom, John Woodsom, and John Smith, all of Buxton, appear on the pay-roll of the company, October, 1778. Capt. Daniel Lane was a prisoner, and was released Sept. 16, 1777, by order of Gen. Burgoyne, on his parole, to go home to his family. He served in the war till Jan. 1, 1780.

Capt. Jabez Lane, also of Buxton, served through most of the Revolutionary war. He was captain of a company in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Thomas Nixon. No muster-roll of his company has been found, but an account kept with his men shows the following names of Buxton men, enlisted under his command: Benjamin Woodman, Phineas Towle, Lemuel Rounds, Robert Brooks, Elijah Bradbury, John Hancock, William Andros, Ebenezer Rid-

ley, John Boynton, Daniel Boynton, Ephraim Sands, Moses Atkinson, James Woodman, Stephen Whitney, Richard Clay; and from Goodman's Narragansett, Samuel Brooks and Ezekiel Bragdon are added, who enlisted in the company March 14, 1776.

John Lane, of Buxton, raised a company in 1775, and was appointed captain of it. They were in Col. Foster's regiment eight months, and stationed at Cape Ann. At the expiration of this time they joined the regiment of Col. Varnum, on Long Island, and were engaged in a battle there. Col. Varnum's regiment was in the army of Washington, at Valley Forge, during the winter of 1777-78. The Buxton men, as far as known, were John Lane Hancock, Elijah Bradbury, Joshua Woodman, Samuel Woodman,* Abiathar Woodsom, and Samuel Woodsom.

Stephen Whitney, Abijah Lewis, and Theodore Rounds, from this town, were in the company of Capt. Hart Lewis, of Gorham. They marched to Cambridge in 1775, and thence to Ticonderoga, in Col. Phinney's regiment. William Davis, Jonathan Whitney, and George Berry (?) were in the company of Capt. Richard Mayberry, of Windham, 11th Massachusetts, Col. Benjamin Tupper; were at Burgoyne's surrender and at the battle of Monmouth. Samuel Rounds, Benjamin Emery, and John Smith enlisted in 1779 in Capt. Alexander McLellan's company, Col. Jonathan Whitney's regiment, and were in the Penobscot expedition. Daniel Emery and Joseph Rounds were in Col. Phinney's regiment, and at Burgoyne's surrender. Thomas Harmon was an orderly in Washington's Life-Guard. Caleb Hopkinson was one of Gen. Gates' body-guard. Michael Rand served five years; was under Gen. Stark when he defeated Col. Baum at Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, and after that was with Gen. Greene at the South; fought at Cowpens, Guilford Court-House, Eutaw Springs, and was at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781; was then discharged and walked home. Roger Plaisted and Joshua Woodman were in the navy. Ebenezer Smith, Gideon Elden, Winthrop Bradbury, and John Wentworth served in the Revolutionary army nine months.

The town of Kennebunkport (then Arundel) took an early and active part in the struggle for independence; the list of its soldiers, as also the lists for Wells, Kennebunk, York, Kittery, Berwick, Lyman, and the other towns represented in the army, will be found, so far as we have been able to obtain them, in their respective town histories.

Among the important events which occurred during the Revolution in Maine was the burning of Falmouth by the British Capt. Mowatt, Oct. 18, 1775. Great distress prevailed in the eastern part of the province this year. Capt. James Littlefield, of Wells, was appointed deputy commissary-general for the three counties in Maine, and the Committee on Supplies was directed, during the recess of the Provincial Congress, to grant saccor out of the public stores to any of the eastern inhabitants who might apply for it. The eastern Indians, soon after the Declaration of Independence, entered into a treaty of alliance with the Americans. Truck-houses had been established for their benefit at Fort Pownall and at Machias.

* Samuel Woodman was one of Washington's Life-Guard.

In 1775 the Continental Congress first established a general post-office, and put it in operation from Georgia to Maine.

CHAPTER XXI.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

State Senators from Maine—County Attorneys—Circuit Courts of Common Pleas—Militia—War of 1812—Movement for the Erection of Maine into a State—Brunswick Convention—Portland Convention—Adoption of the Constitution—Delegates who signed it from the Towns of York County.

UNDER the State constitution of Massachusetts, adopted June 14, 1780, Maine was constituted a district, entitled to *four* State senators. York County was allowed two, and Cumberland and Lincoln Counties one each. The senators elected for York County were Edward Cutts, of Kittery, and Benjamin Chadbourne, of Berwick. In 1800 *seven* senators were assigned to Maine, of whom York County had two. In 1811 the apportionment of State senators allowed Maine *ten*, and *seven* representatives in Congress. The First Congressional District embraced most of York County, from which Hon. Cyrus King, of Saco, was returned. On the 24th of February, 1813, *nine* senators instead of *ten* were apportioned to Maine.

In 1807, under Governor Sullivan's administration, county attorneys were made appointable by the Governor and Council, instead of by the Court of Sessions, and held office at the pleasure of the appointing power. Those for York County under Governor Sullivan's and Gerry's administrations were Dudley Hubbard and William Pitt Preble.

By the rearrangement of the judiciary in 1811, Circuit Courts of Common Pleas were established, and three circuits assigned to Maine. Of the first circuit, composed of York, Cumberland, and Oxford Counties, the judges were Benjamin Greene, William Widgery, and Judah Dana.

Militia laws were passed March 3, 1781, and March 21, 1783, making all able-bodied men between sixteen and fifty eligible to duty. The militia in the District of Maine was arranged into one hundred and twenty companies, and finally classed into thirteen regiments, three brigades, and two divisions. In the Massachusetts enumeration the divisions were the sixth and seventh. Ichabod Goodwin, of Berwick, was chosen by the General Court major-general of the former, embracing the militia of York and Cumberland Counties.

Of the committee on public lands, Nathaniel Wells, of Wells, and Nathan Dane, of Beverly, were appointed members, March 19, 1784.

War was declared against Great Britain, June 18, 1812. Additional taxes as well as privations were necessarily among the incidents of the war. Of the three million dollars directly levied by Congress on the lands of the United States, to be collected after the ensuing January, seventy-four thousand two hundred and twenty dollars were apportioned to Maine,—a tax which the majority of the people paid with patriotic spirit. Enlistments were animated, and it is believed that a larger number of troops were recruited

for the army in Maine than in any one of the States, according to the population.

The government called for one hundred thousand militia, of which Maine's quota was two thousand five hundred. There were at this time in the district, including cavalry and artillery, twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-one men. The number and names of those who actually entered the service from York County it is impossible to obtain.

The following is a partial list of the companies, and the towns to which they belonged:

COMPANIES FROM YORK COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812-14.

Capt. Edward Small's company, of Limington.
Capt. Joseph Stevenson's company, of Limerick.
Capt. James Ayer's detached company of infantry.
Lieut. David Maxwell's company, of Wells.
Lieut. George Wheelwright's company, of Wells.
Capt. Joseph Howard's detached company of artillery.
Capt. B. Thompson's company detached militia.
Sergeant's Guard, John S. Thompson.
Capt. Thomas Cutts' company, of Kittery.
Capt. James Woodman's company, of Buxton.
Capt. Daniel Appleton's company, of Buxton.
Lieut. Seth Fairfield's company, Saco and Biddeford.
Capt. Rufus McIntire's company United States artillery, two hundred men in service in Canada eighteen months.

On the 6th of September, 1786, a convention was held at Falmouth to consider the question of a separation from Massachusetts and the formation of Maine into a State.

The delegates present from York County were Thomas Perkins, from Arundel; Nathaniel Low, from Berwick; Henry Y. Brown, James Haywood, Samuel Haywood, from Brownfield; Samuel Knight, Nathaniel Hill, from Buxton; Joseph Frye, Paul Langdon, Daniel Fessenden, Isaac Walker, Nathaniel Merrill, from Fryeburg; John Storer, from Wells. Resolutions were adopted favoring the erection of the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln into a separate State, and a committee was appointed to petition the General Court to that effect. The petition was not granted, and the subject rested till after the war of 1812-14, when it was again renewed and warmly advocated by many leading men in the district.

In January, 1815, a petition was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts from forty-nine towns, in their corporate capacity, in Maine, and by individuals in nearly as many others, asking for the privilege of calling a convention to adopt a State constitution.

The Legislature submitted the question to the people of Maine to be voted upon,—“Shall the Legislature be requested to give its consent to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, and the erection of said district into a separate State?”—requiring the affirmative, the negative, and the whole number of votes in each municipal corporation to be certified and sent under seal to the Secretary of State.

At the session in June, 1816, the returns were counted, and it was found that there were 10,393 yeas, 6501 nays, and the whole number of voters 37,825, showing that a

majority of the freemen had not voted upon the question. Notwithstanding this result, the Legislature, upon a petition of most of the representatives from Maine, granted a bill of consent for the separation, which became a law on the 20th of June, 1816.

On the first Monday in September the inhabitants of the towns and plantations of the District met to vote upon the question, and also to choose delegates to meet in convention at the meeting-house in Brunswick on the last Monday of the same month, and if they found that a majority of *five* to *four*, at least, of the votes returned, were in favor of the proposed separation, the convention was authorized to frame a constitution. The names of the members of this convention we have not been able to obtain. The number of delegates was 185. William King was elected president, and Samuel K. Whiting secretary. There were 11,969 yeas, and 10,347 nays, presenting a result much less than the statute majority required. The report did not satisfy the Massachusetts Legislature that the statute had been fairly complied with, and the convention, which had adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in December, was dissolved by that body.

In May, 1818, about seventy towns in Maine petitioned the Legislature for another separation act, which was granted on the 19th of June. The votes taken under this act showed 17,091 in favor, and only 7132 against the separation. The Governor issued his proclamation announcing the result, and delegates being chosen, assembled October 11th, to the number of 269, at Portland. William King was chosen president, and Robert C. Vose secretary. A committee of thirty-three, selected from each county, was raised to prepare a constitution, John Holmes, of York, being chairman. The committee continued their labors from day to day till the work assigned them was completed, Oct. 19, 1819. The members from York County who signed the constitution, and the towns which they represented, were as follows: Elihu Bragdon, David Wilcox, York; Alexander Rice, Kittery; Joseph Thomas, Wells; William Hobbs, Nathaniel Hobbs, Richard F. Cutts, Berwick; George Thacher, Seth Spring, Biddeford; Simon Nowell, Arundel; William Moody, Ether Shepley, George Thacher, Jr., Saco; David Legrow, Lebanon; Gideon Elden, Josiah Paine, Edmund Woodman, Buxton; John Low, John Burbank, Lyman; John Leighton, Shapleigh; David Marston, Abner Keazer, Parsonsfield; Samuel Bradeen, Henry Hobbs, Waterborough; David Boyd, Limington; Thomas A. Johnson, Cornish; John Holmes, Alfred; Ellis B. Usher, Timothy Hodgdon, Hollis; Benjamin Greene, South Berwick; John Burnham, Limerick.

of justice went on pretty uniformly, and without essential changes. In none of the common-law courts were any lawyers on the bench, except in the Superior Court, and in that, at intervals, only four, viz., Judges Lynde, Dudley, Trowbridge, and William Cushing. The first act relating to attorneys was one passed in 1663, by which they were rendered ineligible to seats as deputies in the General Court. The next was passed in 1701, prescribing the form of oath to be taken on admission to the bar, and their fees, limiting them to "twelve shillings in the Superior Court, and ten shillings in the Inferior Court, and no more, any usage to the contrary notwithstanding." This could not be complained of, as the judges at this time did not receive over fifty pounds a year for their services.

The clear and concise rules for legal practice published in the second volume of Reports were first introduced in 1806. They aimed, among other things, to maintain the character and purity of the profession. Examiners were appointed in each county consisting of the best qualified lawyers, who were carefully to examine candidates for admission, both as attorneys to the Common Pleas and as counselors to the Supreme Court. The requirements for admission were good moral character, three years' study with a counselor-at-law, if having graduated at a college; otherwise the candidate was required faithfully to devote seven years at least to the acquisition of scientific and legal knowledge, three years of which should be spent in professional studies with some counselor-at-law. This rule prevailed till 1843, when the Legislature of the State, under some strange influence, enacted that "Any citizen of this State, of good moral character, on application to the Supreme Court, shall be admitted to practice as an attorney in the judicial courts of this State." The evil effects of this act were remedied in the act passed in 1859, by which "three or more persons learned in the law" were appointed in each county by the Supreme Court to "examine thoroughly into the qualifications of applicants for admission to practice." No person could be admitted under this law without the certificate of the court, the payment of his dues, and the usual oath, which was the one originally prescribed.

Willis, in his "History of the Courts and Lawyers of Maine," says that the profession of law made slow progress in the province, owing to the unsettled state of civil affairs and trouble with the Indians, for more than a century after the beginning of colonization. "It was not until after all fear of Indian depredations had been removed that encouragement was given for permanent occupation and extensive improvement. And it was not, therefore, until that very period that educated lawyers began to seek this territory for the practice of their profession."

NOAH EMERY.

Noah Emery, a native of Kittery, was the earliest resident lawyer in Maine. Although not specially educated for the bar, he possessed much legal acumen and good abilities. His trade was that of a cooper, and he began the practice of law in 1725. He was descended from Anthony Emery, who came to America from Romsey, England, with his brother John, and settled in Kittery, where, and through Maine and New Hampshire, his descendants are numerous

CHAPTER XXII.

BENCH AND BAR OF YORK COUNTY.

Progress of the Profession of Law in Maine—Early Lawyers—Irregular Practice—Bar Regulations—Biographical Sketches—Customs of the Early Courts.

DURING the exercise of royal authority in Massachusetts and Maine under the charter of 1691, the administration

and many of them distinguished. Noah Emery was the son of Daniel Emery and Eliza, a daughter of William Gowen, and was born in that part of ancient Kittery now Eliot, Dec. 11, 1699. He married for his first wife Elizabeth Chick, of Kittery, Jan. 22, 1722, and for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of Berwick, Oct. 30, 1740. His will, dated Jan. 1, 1761, was approved Jan. 6, 1762; in this he names but five children, viz.: his eldest son Daniel, Noah, Richard, Japheth, and John. To Noah and Richard he devised lands in New Hampshire, from which it is inferred by Mr. Willis that he was the ancestor of the Exeter family, in which the grandfather and father of Judge Nicholas Emery, formerly of Portland, were named Noah. They were probably the son and grandson of the subject of this notice. Mr. Emery had an extensive legal practice, and was several times, between 1741 and 1759, appointed king's attorney. He died in 1762.

CALEB EMERY.

Caleb Emery, who was either a brother or a cousin of Noah Emery, succeeded him in practice. He was admitted to the bar of the Common Pleas in York County in 1750, as appears from a record of his oath before the Judges, Sir William Pepperell, Jeremiah Moulton, and Simon Frost. Besides his professional duties, Mr. Emery was generally employed in agricultural pursuits. He commenced practice in Kittery, whence he subsequently removed to York. In 1761 he was appointed king's attorney by the Common Pleas,—the duties of this office being similar to that of county or district attorney at the present day. He retired from practice during the war of the Revolution, and appears never to have resumed it.

JOHN EMERY.

John Emery, another one of this family, was in practice as a lawyer in 1752; but little has been recorded of his connection with the courts, from which it has been inferred that his practice was not continued long.

We find in Willis' "History" the following notes of irregular practice taken from the York records:

"In the July term, 1767, out of twenty-five entries, Thomas Bragdon, John Frost, Col. Donnell, and Col. Sparhawk made ten, while John Sullivan made five, James Sullivan two, and David Sewall eight. In the April term, 1774, Wyer, of Falmouth, made twenty entries, Caleb Emery seven, Sewall thirty-two, James Sullivan twenty-four, and John Sullivan nine: irregular practitioners but six. John Adams (subsequently President of the United States), in his diary, speaks repeatedly of the evils arising from the practice of uneducated and ignorant men, as deputy sheriffs, etc., drawing writs and other proceedings. It became so great an abuse that it was prohibited by law. Under date of 1763 (he says) the bar agreed upon four rules: 1st, That nobody should enter a suit but the plaintiff himself, or some sworn attorney, and that a general power should not be admitted. 2d, That no attorney's fee should be allowed where the declaration was not drawn by the plaintiff or a sworn attorney. 3d, That no attendance should be taxed, unless the party attended personally, or by a sworn attorney. 4th, That no attorney be allowed to practice in the Superior or Inferior Courts, unless duly sworn. When these rules were presented to the court for adoption, James Otis sharply opposed them, on the ground that 'all schemes to suppress pettifoggers must rest on the honor of the bar.' The members of the bar were indignant at Otis for his opposition, and abused him without measure. Mr. Adams says that soon after his admission to the bar, in 1748, he found the 'practice of law was grasped into the hands of deputy

sheriffs, pettifoggers, and even constables, who filled all the writs upon bonds, promissory notes, and accounts, and received the fees established for lawyers, and stirred up many unnecessary suits."

DAVID SEWALL.

David Sewall, a native of York, born in 1735, was descended from John Sewall, the first emigrant of the name, through John Sewall, son of Henry and brother of Chief Justice Stephen Sewall. He was a classmate at Harvard College with John Adams and Charles Cushing, where he graduated in 1755, and, after studying law with Judge William Parker, of Portsmouth,—whose daughter, Mary, he afterwards married,—established himself in practice at York in 1759. He continued to practice, with much success, in connection with his duties as register of probate, to which office he was appointed in 1766, until his appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1777. After an honorable service of twelve years in this court he was appointed by President Washington, in 1789, a judge of the United States Court for the District of Maine. We give the commission, together with the commencement of the record of the court, which was made in the elegant handwriting of Henry Sewall, the first clerk:

"Records of the District Court of the U. S., begun and held at Portland, within and for the District of Maine, on the first Tuesday of December, A.D. 1789, being the fifth day of the same month.

"The court being opened, the commissions following were read:

[SEAL.] "GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the U. S. of A.

"To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

"Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, uprightness, and learning of David Sewall, of Maine District, Esq., I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Judge of the District Court in and for the said District: and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to the Constitution and Laws of the U. S. And to have and to hold said office, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments to the same of right pertaineth unto him, the said David Sewall, during his good behavior."

The commission is dated Sept. 26, 1789, and signed "George Washington."

Dec. 1, 1789, Judge Sewall took the oath prescribed by law before Samuel Freeman, Richard Codman, John Frothingham, and Daniel Davis, justices of the peace.

On the same day the oaths prescribed by law were respectively administered by Judge Sewall to William Lithgow, Jr., as district attorney, and to Henry Dearborn as marshal, whose commissions also bear date Sept. 26, 1789.

The next year after his appointment it fell to the lot of Judge Sewall to have the first trial for piracy which had occurred under the new government. The prisoner—Thomas Bird—was convicted and executed in Portland in June, 1790. Gen. Henry Dearborn was marshal, and officiated at the execution. Judge Sewall held this office until 1818, discharging its duties with great fidelity and urbanity, when the infirmities of age admonished him to retire from all active labors. He was president of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College fourteen years, and nearly seventeen years register of probate in York County. He died in 1825, at the age of ninety, having filled the office of judge forty-one years. He left no family. Judge Sewall was a man of great benevolence, unassuming in his deportment, social and amiable in his manners, and of great purity of character.

the oldest member of the York County bar, was born July 16, 1794, at Minot Corners, Me. The name of Emery is of Norman origin; was introduced into England in 1066 by Gilbert D'Armory, of Tours, in Normandy, a follower of William the Conqueror, and with him at the battle of Hastings. In 1635, John and son, John, and Anthony, his brother, born in Romsey, in Nantes, England, embarked from Southampton in the ship "James," Capt. Cooper, and landed in Boston, Mass., June 3d of that year. They at once proceeded to Newbury, where John settled, and died in 1683. Anthony came to Kittery, Me.

Moses Emery's grandfather, Moses, came from Newbury, and settled in Minot, Androscoggin Co., where Moses Emery, Jr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1772, and was the first white male child born in that town. He married Susannah Woodward, of Cape Ann, who was born in 1775, and died in 1845. He died in Minot, at the age of eighty-seven. Moses remained with his parents and grandparents until seventeen years of age, and became inured to more than ordinary hardships during boyhood. It was during this period of his life that he conceived the idea of obtaining an education. In this project he was strongly opposed by his father, who, like many men of the early days, thought manual labor the only way to obtain an honest livelihood.

With the assistance of his Uncle Stephen, afterwards judge of probate, attorney-general, and judge of the District Court of Maine, he obtained some Latin books, and, unaided by teachers, during his times of rest and nights gained a good knowledge of Virgil, Sallust, and Cicero. In the fall of 1813 he attended Bridgton Academy and pursued the study of Greek, and the following winter taught school; but his labors were all at once cut short, when his father came for him and he was obliged to return to the farm. During this experience away from home he had saved forty dollars, besides paying all his expenses.

In 1814 he went to Brunswick after his Uncle Stephen to come to Minot to spend his vacation, and, through his influence while there, was examined, passed favorably by the board, received his ticket of admission to Bowdoin College, with leave of absence for one year.

Upon his return home his certificate cleared him from a draft then being made to protect the country from the invasion of the British fleet, and was also a sudden surprise to his father, who knew nothing of his fitting for college, and at once put Moses in charge of his uncle, Nathan Emery, a Methodist minister in Brooklyn, N. Y., who got him a place in a dry-goods store on Broadway, New York, as cashier. In August, 1815, having reached his majority, he came to Boston by boat, thence to Brunswick on foot, and upon examination was admitted to the sophomore class of Bowdoin College, from which he grad-

uated in 1818. During his college course he was a teacher at Brunswick, in the Buckfield High School and at Hebron Academy, to get funds to complete his college course. In college he excelled in mathematics and the languages, and ever since he has had a fondness for their review, and even in 1879, at the age of eighty-four, he is engaged in a review of the Latin.

Mr. Emery studied law with Judge Bailey, at Wiscasset, and was there admitted to the bar in August, 1821, where he remained in practice with the judge and by himself until August, 1825, when he married Sarah C., daughter of Marshal Thornton, and settled in Saco, where he has been in the practice of the law since. He found a galaxy of talent at the York bar. There were John Holmes, John and Ether Shipley, Daniel Goodenow, John Fairfield, Nathan Clifford, and others; but he soon gained a large practice, and held it until he was sixty-

five years old, when he began to give up his court practice to his son, George A., and has since confined himself to office work.

Mr. Emery was never a studied orator, but always aimed to reach the sympathies and the consciences of the jury. He always took a deep interest in equity cases, and such was his success that in nineteen cases he only lost two. He is known to the bar of York and adjoining counties as a lawyer of sound discretion, safe counselor, and honest in the trial of a cause, and his residence in Saco for a period of sixty-four years has made his name familiar, both as a citizen and a lawyer; as a man, esteemed for his integrity of purpose, his honesty of conviction, and for his strong will power to carry forward whatever he conceives to be right to a successful issue. In politics he was a Whig until Webster made his 7th of March speech; was a

member of the county committee for twenty years, and of the State committee four years. Without solicitation on his part or being nominated, he was once voted for for member of Congress, and came within three hundred votes of an election. In 1836-37 he was a member of the Legislature, and obtained against the opposition of the Portland delegation and John Holmes the charter of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, which charter he draughted. He has been fully identified with the interest of law and order and the education of the young; and when his place in society becomes vacant the people of Saco will miss one of their most honored and useful citizens.

His children living are Thornton C., of Nevada; Charles C., a farmer in Kansas; and George A., a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of '63, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has practiced law in Saco since. He was first judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Saco, from March, 1867, for four years; appointed recorder in 1871 for four years; acting judge, from April, 1873, to March, 1874; and reappointed recorder in March, 1878.



Photo. by Carleton, Saco.

Moses Emery

DANIEL SEWALL.

Daniel Sewall was born March 28, 1755. He was appointed register of probate by Governor Hancock, March, 1783, and held the office till 1820. In 1792 was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; had been assistant clerk to Timothy Frost eleven years. His contract with Mr. Frost at first was to work for him from sun to sun for one shilling per day. When the law of 1797 made clerks of the Common Pleas recording clerks of the Supreme Court, he received that appointment for York County, and held it, with the exception of 1811, till 1820. He was appointed postmaster of York by Hon. Timothy Pickering in 1792, which office he retained fifteen years. In 1815 he removed to Kennebunk, where he died.

HENRY SEWALL.

Henry Sewall, already referred to as the first clerk of the District Court of the United States for Maine, was the eldest brother of Daniel Sewall, and was born Oct. 24, 1752; joined the army at the age of twenty-three and served honorably through the Revolution, rising to the rank of captain.

DANIEL FARNHAM.

Daniel Farnham was a lawyer of ability, who practiced extensively in the courts both of York and Cumberland Counties before the Revolution. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1739, and was several times appointed county attorney for York County. He died in 1776, aged fifty-six years. His daughter, Sibyl, married Dr. Micajah Sawyer, a celebrated physician of Newburyport, and was the mother of Dr. William Sawyer, Harvard College, 1788, who died in Boston in 1859, aged eighty-eight. He left also a son, William. Levi Lincoln, the elder, of Worcester, studied law with Mr. Farnham.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

James Sullivan was among the most prominent and widely-known lawyers of this county. He was born in Berwick in 1744, studied law with his brother John, in Durham, New Hampshire, and opened an office in Georgetown, on the Kennebec, in 1767. He remained there but two years, when he removed to Biddeford. He was a very active and influential Whig at the outbreak of the Revolution, and from its commencement to the close of his life, in 1808, was constantly in official stations, as member of the Provincial and Continental Congresses, member of the Legislature, commissary of troops, judge of the Superior Court, attorney-general, commissioner of the United States, and Governor of Massachusetts. He died Dec. 10, 1808. Amidst all these multiplied duties, he found time to engage largely in literary labors, as the historian of Maine, a contributor to the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was a prime mover and the first president, and, as a politician, to the public press. No man of his time was more full of active and successful labor than this accomplished lawyer and able advocate.

At a meeting of gentlemen from several towns, held in Falmouth, Nov. 4, 1775, at Col. Tyng's house, Col. Mitchell moderator, "Mr. James Sullivan was chosen

commander-in-chief of the militia and other companies now in pay in the province." "Voted, that four persons be appointed to assist Mr. Sullivan. Voted, that Col. Mitchell be second in command; Col. Fogg, third." Mr. Sullivan was then but thirty-one years old.

The following characteristic language is from a letter by him to Samuel Freeman, then in the Provincial Congress, Jan. 21, 1776:

"I am surprised the militia bill is where you mention in your last. I fear our country will owe its destruction to the squeamishness of our General Court. Bold and manly strides are necessary in war; what is done amiss in war may be set right in time of peace."

"No lawyer," says Willis, "was thought better able than he to compete with the able jurists of Massachusetts; and he and Parsons were very often engaged on opposite sides of a controversy, when the conflict was severe, and in a high degree interesting. Their strong antagonism in politics also gave a zest to their encounters; which, however, from men of such superior intellect, were generally courteous and respectful. On one occasion Sullivan became much excited in a cause in which he was opposed by Parsons, and exclaimed, 'I thank God, I never took a bribe from any man.' Parsons coolly replied, 'I thank God, I never met a man who dared offer me one.'"

It has been said that Governor Sullivan, when engaged in the examination of aged witnesses in court, would often lead his inquiries into a historical line, in order to extract information which would enable him to accumulate materials for his "History of Maine."

Biographies of these distinguished men have recently been published in extended form,—that of Parsons, by his son, the Professor of Law at Harvard, and that of Sullivan by his grandson, Mr. Amory, of Boston.

The three brothers, John, Ebenezer, and James Sullivan, were all distinguished men. They possessed ability, wit, and astuteness, which they inherited from both father and mother, who were natives of Ireland, and settled in this county in 1723. The father, William Sullivan, was a highly-educated man, well skilled in classical literature, and a teacher of the classics. He died in Berwick, in 1796, at the age of one hundred and four years. The son, John, after trying his hand at sea, studied law in the office of Mr. Livermore, of Portsmouth, commenced practice in New Market, New Hampshire, whence he soon moved to Durham, where he occupied a high position as a lawyer, general, member of Congress, attorney-general, and President of New Hampshire, and died, aged fifty-four, in 1795.

William Symmes, a famous lawyer of Portland, frequently attended the courts in York. In the course of a trial in an action of trespass concerning a lot of boards, Symmes, in his formal, dignified manner, spoke of the "sanctity" of this pile of lumber. Ebenezer Sullivan and other members of the bar were amused with the use of the word in that connection, and Sullivan wrote an impromptu nearly as follows:

"Moses of old, who led the Jewish race,
Forbidden but one, and that the holy place;
Even God himself forbade that wood or stone
Should have the homage due to Him alone;
But Symmes, with wisdom greater than divine,
Finds sanctity in boards and slabs of pine."

It was very common for the wits of the bar at that time to amuse themselves in writing squibs and *bon mots* during the tedious processes of trials.

CUSTOMS OF THE EARLY COURTS.

It was the custom among the early members of the courts while on the circuits to have evening gatherings, at which the favorite beverages of the day, flip and punch, were freely circulated; and the gay seasons were often protracted through the long hours of the night. On these occasions they frequently held mock courts, in which one of their number was appointed judge, and trials took place for breaches of good fellowship, or some imaginary offenses. On one of these occasions, in York County, Mr. Lowell, afterwards United States judge, arrived during the session of the court at Biddeford, and tying his horse at the door of the tavern, went in to seek lodgings. But the landlord being unable to accommodate him, he was obliged to obtain other quarters, and inadvertently left his horse all night at the door where he was first hitched. This was considered in the mock court a high offense, for which he was called to answer; the landlord was also placed on trial for the neglect of the horse. David Farnham was appointed judge. After a long hearing and argument, the landlord was fined a bowl of good punch for his neglect, and Lowell was fined twice as much for suffering the poor animal to remain all night at the door. The sentence was carried into immediate execution. Mr. Lowell, born in Newbury, in 1743, became a distinguished judge of the United States Court, and father of the no less distinguished sons, John, Francis C., and Charles Lowell. He died in 1802.*

"On another occasion, Noah Emery was accused of calling High-Sheriff Leighton a fool. For this weighty offense he was brought before the court, and the allegation being proved, the court, taking into consideration the circumstances of the offense, ordered Emery to pay one pipe of tobacco, and the sheriff to pay one mug of flip for deserving the appellation. The equity of this admirable institution will be at once perceived in the exact justice that was measured out to both parties, the penalties always inuring to the benefit of the company, of which both accuser and accused were partakers."

JUDGE THACHER.

The successor of Mr. Sullivan at Biddeford was George Thacher, a descendant from Anthony Thacher, who came to this country in 1633. Mr. Thacher was born at Yarmouth, Cape Cod, April 12, 1754. His father was Peter Thacher, and his mother a daughter of George Lewis, of Barnstable. He graduated at Harvard in 1776, and pursued what was then a common path from college to the bar, that of school-teaching, while preparing for his profession. He studied law with Shearjashub Bourne, of Barnstable, and commenced practice in York in 1780 or 1781. In 1782 he removed to Biddeford, where the greater part of his life was spent. In 1788, Mr. Thacher was elected a member of the old Congress; on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Maine was constituted one district, and he was elected the first representative from Maine in the new Congress. He held the office by successive elections till 1801, when, on being appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, he resigned his

seat. He was the only representative from Maine till 1793, when it became entitled to three representatives, and Peleg Wadsworth, of Portland, and Henry Dearborn, of Gardiner, were chosen as his colleagues.

While in Congress Judge Thacher took an active part in the important debates of the times, and his speeches were able and forcible, and rendered peculiarly effective by his masterly wit and satire. The anecdote of the challenge sent to him while in Congress is familiar. A member had offered a proposition that the coin to be issued from the mint should bear the figure of an eagle. Mr. Thacher, by way of banter, offered an amendment, that the effigy should be a goose, for the old bird, said he, could be represented upon the large pieces, while the goslings would be suitable for the small ones. This he sustained in a humorous speech, which kept the House in a merry mood; he alluded to the fact that Rome had once been saved from the barbarians by the cackling of geese. The mover of the bill, assuming that this was an attempt to insult him, sent a challenge. Mr. Thacher told the bearer that he had no right to hazard his life on such chances, but would write to his wife, and if she consented he would accept the challenge. But as a compromise, he proposed that his figure might be marked on a barn-door, and if the challenger, standing at the proper distance, hit it, he would acknowledge himself shot. The gentleman's friends finding they could do nothing with Mr. Thacher, abandoned the matter.

Judge Thacher was a sound and acute lawyer, and a good general scholar. He carried to the bench a mind well stored with legal principles, and a memory always ready to furnish, from its ample stores, authority for unreported cases and fitting illustrations from observation and general literature. His integrity and impartiality were never questioned, though his manner upon the bench was not always pleasant. He was a man of genial temper in private life, of agreeable social habits, and remarkable conversational powers. Judge Thacher married, July 20, 1784, Mary, daughter of Samuel Phillips Savage, of Weston, Mass., by whom he had five sons and five daughters, all of whom but one daughter survived him. Of the sons, George and Samuel Phillips Savage were educated for the bar, and after many years' practice, are both dead. In his domestic relations Judge Thacher was a kind and indulgent husband and father, and his dwelling of peaceful enjoyment and generous hospitality. He continued upon the bench until January, 1824, and died in April of that year.

DUDLEY HUBBARD.

Dudley Hubbard was the first regularly educated lawyer who settled in South Berwick. He was born in Ipswich, Mass., March 3, 1763, and was probably descended from Col. Nathaniel Hubbard. He graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1786, with Timothy Bigelow, Alden Bradford, and Chief Justice Parker. On leaving college he immediately commenced the study of his profession with Daniel Davis, of Portland; was admitted to the bar in Cumberland County in 1789, and established himself in that part of Berwick which, in 1814, was incorporated as South Berwick. This was a beautiful and prosperous village, containing an unusual number of well-educated and

* Lawyers and Courts of Maine, p. 102.

cultivated persons. Ebenezer Sullivan, a brother of John and James, was then in practice there. He was brilliant and eloquent, like his brothers, but irregular and desultory in his habits. He had served in the army of the Revolution, and was captain of one of the two companies raised in South Berwick at the beginning of the war. He afterwards commanded a force on the western frontier in subduing the Indians.

Mr. Hubbard soon rose to prominence in his profession, many of his clients being from Boston, with which Berwick was much connected in trade. He was for many years the leading lawyer of the York bar, and occasionally practiced in other counties. Being a very eloquent advocate, and uniting with a fine personal appearance, a pleasing address and dignified manners, he was soon introduced to an extensive and lucrative practice. His large business and standing at the bar drew numerous students to his office, among whom were some who became prominent in subsequent years,—such as Edward P. Hayman, Benjamin Greene, George W. Wallingford, William A. Hayes, William Lambert, and Ether Shepley, late chief justice of Maine.

The following anecdote is related of Mr. Hubbard and Judge Dana, of Fryeburg. On the first appearance of the latter in York County court, near the close of the last century, he took a letter of introduction to Mr. Hubbard. But he seemed to him so formal and distant in his demeanor that he did not present the letter. Dana met there his classmate, Judge Nicholas Emery, who had just established himself at Parsonsfield, and was also attending his first term. As they were jogging on together towards home, on horseback, Dana told Emery about his letter to Hubbard. Emery replied that he also had a similar letter which he had declined presenting for the same reason. This shows how the reputation and dignity of Mr. Hubbard overawed these modest young men. At that period the intercourse between the older and younger members of the bar was much less free than at the present day.

Mr. Hubbard's fine conversational powers and agreeable address gave him the *entrée* into the best society, not only at home, but in Portsmouth, Boston, and Montreal, where he went occasionally to visit his wife's friends. In consequence of a style of living and social entertainment beyond his income or means, he became later in life embarrassed and despondent, and his cares pressing upon him, were supposed to have shortened his days. He died suddenly, April 26, 1816, at the age of fifty-three.

Mr. Hubbard married Olive Dame, of Trois Rivières, Canada, a lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments, who survived her husband but a few years. She was educated at a convent in Montreal. They left one daughter, who married Benjamin Nason, of South Berwick, and the daughter of the latter is the wife of Edward E. Bourne, Jr., of Kennebunk, son of Judge Edward E. Bourne.

GEORGE STACY.

George Stacy, another member of the York bar, was contemporary with Mr. Hubbard. He, too, was a native of Ipswich, born in 1764, and graduated at Harvard College in 1784. After being admitted to the bar he established

himself at Biddeford about 1789, where his career as an attorney was short, owing to some social irregularity which obliged him to make a sudden departure from the place. He was afterwards consul at the Isle of France, and died at St. Mary, Georgia, in 1808.

PRENTISS MELLEN.

Prentiss Mellen, the distinguished chief justice of Maine, became a practitioner of law at Biddeford in July, 1792. He was the eighth of nine children of Rev. John Mellen, of Sterling, Mass., and was born in that town Oct. 11, 1764. His mother was Rebecca Prentiss, daughter of Rev. John Prentiss, of Lancaster. His eldest brother, Henry, and himself were fitted for college by their father, who was a graduate of Harvard in 1741, and entered Harvard together in 1780, from which they took their degree in 1784, in the same class with John Abbott, Silas Lee, and others of future distinction. For a year after graduating, Mr. Mellen was a private tutor in the family of Joseph Otis, at Barnstable, where he pursued his legal studies in the office of Shearshub Bourne, and was admitted to the bar in Taunton in 1788. On that occasion, in conformity with an ancient custom, he treated the court and bar to half a pail of punch. His own version of the treat was as follows: "According to the fashion of that day, on the great occasion, I treated the judges and all the lawyers with about half a pail of *punch*, which *treating aforesaid* was commonly called the 'colt's tail.'"

Mr. Mellen, after practicing in Bridgewater till November, 1791, was induced to remove the next year to Biddeford through the influence of his firm and constant friend, Judge Thacher, who was then representative in Congress. Here he commenced that career of successful and honorable practice which placed him at the head of the bar in Maine, and at the head of the highest judicial tribunal of the State. His beginning in Biddeford was of the most humble kind, and may give an idea of what professional men had to endure in that day. "I opened," he said, "my office in one of old Squire Hooper's front chambers, in which were then arranged *three beds* and half a table and one chair. My clients had the privilege of sitting on some of the beds. In this room I slept, as did also sundry travelers, frequently, the house being a tavern." The population of Biddeford did not then exceed eleven hundred, and that of the whole county, which embraced a large part of Oxford, was about twenty-eight thousand,—all served by three attorneys, viz., Dudley Hubbard, of Berwick, and Messrs. Thacher and Mellen, of Biddeford. There was then one term of the Common Pleas Court held at Biddeford, and one term of the Supreme Court at York for the year in this county, and one term of the Supreme Court in each of the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln for jury trials, which was all the favor the highest judicial tribunal was then permitted to extend to the district of Maine. The *law* term for Maine was held in Boston, and the records kept there. Governor Sullivan, who had practiced here, had removed to Boston, and at the time of which we are speaking was attorney-general of Massachusetts.

From 1804 till his appointment as chief justice in 1820, Mr. Mellen practiced in every county in the State, and was

engaged in every prominent cause. In 1806, his practice in Cumberland County becoming extensive, he removed to Portland, where he met able and accomplished rivals in such men as Hopkins, Symmes, Davis, Chase, and Whitman; but he was the peer of the best legal talent of the State. "His most constant opponent," said Professor Greenleaf, "was Judge Wilde: their forensic warfare, adopted by tacit consent, was to place the cause on its merits, produce all the facts, and fight the battle in open field."

The life of Mr. Mellen was not entirely absorbed by his profession. In 1808, '9, and '17 he was chosen a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, and in 1817 an elector at large for President. In 1817, while he held the office of councillor, he was chosen a senator from Massachusetts in Congress, with Harrison Gray Otis as his colleague. This situation he held till Maine was organized as a State, when, July 20th, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court, receiving the same year the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from both Harvard and Bowdoin Colleges.

He continued to discharge the laborious duties of chief justice with singular fidelity and ability until October, 1834, when, having attained the age of seventy, he became constitutionally disqualified for the office. His able decisions and eminent labors in contributing to the first eleven volumes of the Maine Reports are no small share of the services he rendered to the jurisprudence of his country. Says a late biographer,—

"Never were strict integrity, nor a more earnest desire to render exact justice in every case, carried to the bench, and no judge ever performed his duties more conscientiously."

During the two years from 1838 to 1840 he was at the head of a commission appointed by the executive to codify the public statutes of the State, the whole of which was completed under his supervision, embracing one hundred and seventy-eight chapters under twelve titles. This was adopted by the Legislature, and constituted the first volume of the Revised Statutes. This labor was the last public service of his long and useful life. He died on the last day of the year 1840, aged seventy-six years.

The Cumberland Bar erected a solid and durable marble monument to his memory, with suitable inscriptions, in the cemetery at Portland, over his remains.

His six children by his marriage with Miss Sally Hudson, of Hartford, were all born in Biddeford. His oldest son, Grenville, a graduate of Harvard, 1818, is well known as a literary man and poet. He died in 1841. His son Frederick graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, and became an artist. He died in 1834. His daughters are also deceased.

EDWARD P. HAYMAN.

Edward Payne Hayman was a lawyer of South Berwick, who studied in the office of Dudley Hubbard, and was admitted to the York bar in November, 1769. In 1800 he was elected clerk of the Senate of Massachusetts. The same year he was appointed assistant clerk of the Supreme Court, and the next year one of the clerks of the Circuit Court, an office which embraced also the county of Essex, and which he held till the organization of the new government of Maine, in 1820, the duties of which he promptly

and faithfully discharged. He returned to his profession on leaving the office; but was summoned from it in 1823, to assume the duties of cashier of the South Berwick Bank, incorporated that year, an office which he held till the time of his death, Dec. 25, 1831.

Mr. Hayman was born in Boston, Feb. 22, 1771, the second son of Capt. William Hayman. He was a well-read and able lawyer, exceedingly methodical and exact in all his labors and practice. He married, in 1809, Sarah, a daughter of Rev. John Thompson, of South Berwick, and had several children, who survived him. As clerk of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, he has been spoken of as "a model in that department of life," and also in "fidelity to all his trusts."

CYRUS KING.

Cyrus King was the son of Richard King, of Scarborough, by his second wife, Mary, a daughter of Samuel Blake, of York. He was born in Scarborough, Sept. 6, 1772. His father was an eminent citizen of that town, to which he moved in 1746, from Watertown, Mass., where he had been engaged in commercial business, which he also carried on extensively in Scarborough, accumulating a large fortune, which is still enjoyed by some of his descendants. No family in the State has been so productive of distinguished persons as this. The oldest son by his first wife, Isabella Bragdon, of York, Rufus King, was eminent and prominent in the civil history of the country, from the time of his graduation at Harvard, in 1717, to his death in 1829. The own brother of Cyrus, William King, of Bath, was the first Governor of Maine, and held numerous other offices of high trust under the State and general governments, which he ably discharged. The women of this family were the Doric mothers of children of much ability and usefulness. Mary married Dr. Robert Southgate, whose numerous family were conspicuous in the early part of this century; Paulina married Dr. Allen Potter; and Dorcas married Joseph Leland, of Saco; and their blood flows through many channels, inspiring energy and usefulness.

Cyrus King was the fourth son and youngest child of Richard, and was two and a half years old when his father died; but his mother lived to watch over and guide the expanding faculties of her son, and to enjoy the honors which he acquired. She died in 1816.

Mr. King was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, at Andover, and entered Columbia College, New York, in 1790, from which he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He commenced the study of law with his brother Rufus, in New York, who was then a senator in Congress, and on his being appointed ambassador to England, he accompanied him as his private secretary. He remained abroad one year, and returning, completed his legal studies in the office of Chief Justice Mellen, at Biddeford, and was admitted to the bar in 1797.

We cannot better portray the opening career of Mr. King than by adopting the language of Mr. Folsom in his "History of Saco and Biddeford":

"Possessing brilliant and highly-cultivated powers of mind, united with habits of patient and zealous application, Mr. King soon rose to eminence in the profession. As an advocate he was unrivaled; his



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style of speaking was elevated and commanding, rich in the higher graces of polished oratory, and at the same time argumentative and convincing. His addresses were more like an impetuous torrent than a smooth and gentle stream.

"His ardent temperament and impetuosity as an advocate sometimes carried him, in his addresses to a court and jury, beyond the limits prescribed in some of Hamlet's instructions to the players."

But he was a sound lawyer and a safe counselor.

At the height of party feeling growing out of the declaration of war under Mr. Madison's administration, Mr. King was elected in 1812 to the Thirteenth Congress, the representative of the York District, as successor to Col. Richard Cutts, who had held the office from 1800; and he was re-elected for the next term. He was an ardent and zealous member of the Federal party, and entered into all their measures in opposition to the war with the same heartiness and vehemence which characterized his impassioned addresses at the bar. He took a very active part in the debates through the four years that he held a seat in Congress, and at times rose to a height of eloquence rarely surpassed in that body. Henry Clay was Speaker during the whole period. The Federalists, though in a small minority, had great ability among their representatives, and it is said that none displayed the graces and force of oratory, or commanded more attention, than Mr. King. Among the latest of his addresses in the House was a speech on the repeal of the internal duties: he spoke on the 19th of February, 1817, at considerable length and with great fervor. He returned home at the close of the session, March 3d, and died suddenly at Saco, April 25th, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

His wife, whom he married in October, 1797, was Hannah, daughter of Capt. Seth Storer, of Saco, by whom he had one son, William Rufus, and several daughters. His son graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, became a lawyer, and moved to the West, where he died in 1836.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BENCH AND BAR—(Continued).

Lawyers at Different Periods in Maine—Lawyers in York County in 1800—Comparative Time Consumed in Causes—Long Tenure of Office—Biographies of Members of the Bar and Courts.

THE lawyers at different periods in Maine are thus summed up by Mr. Willis:

"In 1800 the number of lawyers was *fifty-three*. The population of Maine at that time was 151,719. In 1820, the date of separation, the population had nearly doubled, being 298,335. The number of lawyers had increased to *two hundred and seven*. In 1840 they had more than doubled, being *four hundred and thirty-seven*, distributed among the counties as follows: York, 34; Cumberland, 66; Lincoln, 49; Oxford, 26; Franklin, 20; Kennebec, 59; Penobscot, 74; Hancock, 12; Somerset, 25; Piscataquis, 10; Washington, 29; Waldo, 29; Arrostook, 4. Bangor, with a population of 8634, had *forty-eight* lawyers; Portland, with a population of 15,218, had *thirty-seven*. In 1860 the number enrolled in the profession was *five hundred and twenty-nine*, the population of the State being 628,801.

"The lawyers in York County, in 1800, were Prentiss Mellen, Cyrus King, George Thacher, Ebenezer Sullivan, Judah Dana, Nicholas Emery, Edward P. Hayman, John Holmes, Dudley Hubbard, George W. Wallingford, Joseph Thomas, Temple Hovey."

The customs of the bar and mode of conducting business of the courts have very much changed. In the early days bar-meetings were regularly held, and the openings of the courts were always attended by a procession of the judges and lawyers, preceded by the sheriff and his deputies,—the former in his official costume, with staff, sword, cocked hat, blue coat, and buff vest. Before the days of bells the opening of court was announced by the beating of drums, or by a crier going through the streets. In the proceedings of the courts the lawyers were much more concise in their arguments, both to the court and the jury. Mr. Parsons, in his interesting memoir of his father, the distinguished chief justice, says he was seldom over half an hour in his addresses to a jury, and these were directed without ornament to make clear and plain to their minds the precise point of the case. And Chief Justice Mellen, in an article written for "Coleman's Miscellany" in 1839, observes,—

"Thirty or forty years ago a cause was argued in half an hour, or an hour at the most, which now demands half a day; and in accomplishing the task there is as much circum-round-about declamation, phraseology, and traveling backwards and forwards, as there was in Corporal Trim's story to Uncle Toby, about the king of Bohemia and his seven castles."

The long tenure of office and the multiplication of offices in the same hands were striking features of the early courts. In York County John Wheelwright was thirty years judge of probate and of the Common Pleas; Simon Frost was register of probate, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and register of deeds twenty years, or thereabouts, from the middle of the last century; Daniel Sewall was thirty-seven years register of probate, and about thirty years clerk of the courts; Ichabod Goodwin was sheriff twenty-seven years. Mr. Sewall moved from York to Kennebunk in 1815. He retired from his long official services upon the reorganization of the courts under the State in 1820, at the age of seventy-five, to spend the remainder of his days amidst the enjoyments of a cheerful and happy family circle, and in communion with books, in which from childhood he had taken great satisfaction.

JOHN HOLMES.

John Holmes was for many years one of the most prominent lawyers of Maine. He was the son of Malchiah Holmes, and was born in Kingston, Mass., in March, 1773. His early life was passed as a manufacturer in the extensive iron-works of his father in his native town, where his intelligence attracted the village school-teacher, who advised his father to give him an education. After some preparatory study he was admitted to Brown University, one year in advance, in 1793, and graduated in 1796. He immediately entered upon the study of law with Benjamin Whitman, at Hanover, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. The same year he resolved to seek his fortune in the eastern country, and in pursuance of his purpose settled in Alfred, in this county, in the month of September, then a district of the town of Sanford, and containing about eight hundred and fifty inhabitants. The town was not incorporated till 1805, but it afforded a favorable opportunity for a talented young lawyer to rise in the profession. Mr. Holmes was for several years the only attorney in the

neighborhood. The titles to land in that part of the country were in an imperfect and unsettled state; the settlers had made their *pitches* upon vacant spots in what was called the Fluellen or Phillips grant, and made their improvements without a shadow of title. The proprietors had just begun to make an investigation of their rights. Mr. Holmes was employed by them for this purpose, and pursued the inquiry and the prosecution of claims with great industry and success. Many actions were necessarily brought, and much exasperated litigation was the consequence, which called forth great legal talent from Maine and Massachusetts, and settled some very important questions of law and real estate.

These cases brought Mr. Holmes into extensive practice, and a familiar acquaintance with the laws relating to titles. At the time Mr. Holmes commenced practice the Supreme Court was composed of Chief Justice Dana, and Justices Paine, Bradbury, Nathan Cushing, and Dawes, and was held at York once a year. The Common Pleas consisted of Nathaniel Wells, Edward Cutts, Jonas Clark, and Simon Frye, none of whom were educated as lawyers. There were three terms a year of this court, held respectively at York, Waterborough, and Biddeford.

The courts in York, besides their own lawyers, were attended by the late Chief Justice Parker, Mr. Symmes, and Solicitor Davis, of Portland, some New Hampshire lawyers, and occasionally by a professional gentleman from Massachusetts. The judges and lawyers, on account of the badness of the roads, generally performed their circuits on horseback, and often met with poor fare and rough usage; but they usually contrived to season these adversities with merriment and good fellowship, to which Paine, Davis, and Thacher contributed not a little. The mail was also transported on horseback, and it is related that a respectable lawyer, on one occasion, as he was passing through the Saco wood, met the mail-carrier, and as he was expecting a letter from Boston by the mail, which only came once or twice a week, he requested the carrier to examine the mail there in the woods and see if his letter was not in it. The accommodating rider took off his mail-bag without hesitation, poured the contents upon the ground, and they both went to work searching for the desired object, which was soon found, as the pile to look over was not large. The number of lawyers in Maine at this time was forty-five, of whom ten resided in the county of York, viz, the late Chief Justice Mellen, and Judge George Thacher, of Biddeford; Cyrus King, of Saco; Dudley Hubbard, Ebenezer Sullivan, and Edward P. Hayman, of Berwick; Joseph Thomas and George W. Wallingford, of Kennebunk; Judah Dana, of Fryeburg; and Nicholas Emery, of Parsonsfield. These were all distinguished in their profession, and most of them in public life.

Mr. Holmes was a good lawyer; while he was not deficient in logic and sound argument, few men knew how to handle the weapons of wit with more skill and effect. An opportunity was rarely lost by him of exhibiting his opponent in a ridiculous position. An instance of this kind occurred in the Senate of the United States, in the discussion on nullification. Mr. Tyler alluded to a satirical remark of John Randolph, in which that gentleman had

some time before designated certain active politicians as partners, under the firm-name of "James Madison, Felix Grundy, John Holmes, and the Devil," and asked Mr. Holmes, with a view of making a severe cut, what had become of that celebrated firm. Mr. Holmes immediately sprang to his feet, and said, "Mr. President, I will tell the gentleman what has become of that firm: the first member is dead, and the second has gone into retirement, and the last has gone to the nullifiers, and is now electioneering among the gentleman's constituents! and thus the partnership is legally dissolved." The laugh produced on the occasion was wholly at the expense of Mr. Tyler.

Many similar anecdotes illustrative of his ready wit might be related. He was once assisting a client in the survey of a parcel of land, about which he was quarreling with his neighbor. Neither of the parties was of unimpeachable character. As they were passing through a portion of the disputed territory, they came to a swamp covered with bushes and almost impassable. One of the litigants said to Mr. Holmes, "This, 'Squire, is the devil's hop-yard." "Ah!" said he; "then I think the devil must be dead, for I see his sons are quarreling for the inheritance." "Then you expect to prevail," said the opposing counsel, "as your client is the oldest heir." "It is not certain," said he; "my client, to be sure, is the *oldest*, but yours is the most *deserving*."

During a portion of the time of Mr. Holmes' practice, Joseph Bartlett also practiced at the York County bar. He was a graduate of Harvard, of the class of 1782, and settled first in Woburn, Mass., but came to Saco in 1802. He was a fine scholar, a man of polished wit and insinuating manners, and possessed a peculiar influence over the minds of young men. In other respects he was profligate and unprincipled, and ended a career which began with much promise in shame and disgrace.

Mr. Holmes was not content with the quiet pursuit of professional duties, but participated largely in the political contests of his time. He began life as a Federalist of the old school, and was elected by that party in 1802 and 1808 to the Massachusetts Legislature, from Sanford and Alfred. It was not till a considerably later day that the decline of Federalism in Maine, and the increase and strength of Democratic sentiments, compelled him to change over to the popular current. As late as 1810 his wit and sarcasm were exhibited in song, taking off the doings of a Democratic caucus held that year in Kennebunk for the purpose of nominating candidates. It was said by their opponents that they determined at this caucus to try the efficacy of *treating* at the election. Mr. Holmes, with a good deal of tact, satirized this in six published stanzas, from which we take the first and the last.

"KENNEBUNK CAUCUS.

"SONG.

"The York County *Demos* of late held a meeting:

The object was great, but the party was small.

The marshal had issued his circular, greeting,

To tag, rag, and bob-tail to meet at the call.

"He called for attention

While he made objection

To Gore's re-election,

And wished they'd be *num*;

But while he was stating
The cause of the meeting,
The Caucus was parting,
And calling for—*run*.

"So bribing the printer, and treating the voters,
Was the plan they adopted the elections to carry,
And ride by the help of those tipsy supporters,
Into office by votes they had purchased for *Gerry*.

"When all shouted applause
To the Jacobin cause,
And declared by the laws
They would never be dumb;
And most solemnly swore,
Than to re-elect *Gore*
They had rather give more
Than a hog'shead of *rum*."

In the latter part of 1811 he became the advocate of the national administration and the war measures of Mr. Madison, and on the next election was returned a representative to the General Court from Alfred. So proud were his new friends of their acquisition that he was put forward at once as their candidate for Speaker of the House in opposition to the old incumbent, Timothy Bigelow. A large majority of the House were the political friends of Mr. Bigelow, and he was re-elected; but Mr. Holmes became an untiring assailant of the measures of the majority, and an active leader of the party he had espoused. He was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts in 1813, and continued a member of that body during the trials and excitements of the war, boldly and ably sustaining the policy of the national government, and contending, with unabated ardor, against all the anti-war measures of Massachusetts. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in Col. Lane's Regiment, United States Army, in 1813, but declined the appointment.

The struggle of Mr. Holmes against all the opposition, sarcasm, and ridicule of his former associates, now his political enemies, exhibits in a strong light his great abilities and wonderful resources in self-defense and in the maintenance of his influence and popularity. The keen severity of Daniel A. White, the polished irony of Harrison Gray Otis, the caustic humor of Josiah Quincy and Judge Putnam were not spared in the frequent and sharp encounters which the political heat of the day engendered. And it would be doing great injustice to Mr. Holmes not to say that he sustained himself with great ability in these trying and unequal contests. For wit he returned wit in full measure; for argument, argument; for coolness, courage, and self-command, he was the equal of his opponents, and for readiness to turn the current against them in debate more than a match for his ablest antagonists. If at any time the regularly marshaled forces of logic and argument seemed deficient, no man had a readier or happier faculty of pressing into the service the auxiliaries of wit and satire. Although in Massachusetts the strength of the Federalists was powerful, he felt that he had in Maine a growing and vigorous constituency that would ardently sustain his measures and carry him triumphantly through the struggle.

At home, both at the bar and in politics, he had an able and accomplished opponent in Cyrus King, of Saco, a man of equal power as a public speaker, of ardent temperament, and of elevated moral character. If anything, however,

was wanting in Mr. King, it was the coolness of Mr. Holmes, which sometimes gave the latter the advantage.

In 1815, Mr. Holmes was appointed by President Madison commissioner, under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, to make division between the United States and Great Britain of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. The next year he was elected representative to Congress from the York District to succeed Mr. King, and was re-elected in 1818 without opposition, receiving eleven hundred and six out of eleven hundred and eighty-two votes. While he was engaged as commissioner and as member of Congress, he was actively employed in effecting the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, in which he was not only a zealous worker but the acknowledged leader. In a convention composed of the ablest men in Maine to draft a constitution for the new State, which was to take its place as another star in the national flag, he was appointed chairman of the committee which drafted the instrument, and upon the admission of the State was honored with the place of its first senator in Congress. He continued to hold that honorable station by re-election till 1827, and in 1828 was again elected to fill the unexpired term of Albion K. Parris, who was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court in June of that year. In 1833 his congressional life ceased, and he returned with all the freshness and vigor of youth to the practice of his profession, after an uninterrupted and most successful political career of over twenty-two years, in which there was not a year when he was not occupying some public station. In 1836-37 he was elected a representative from Alfred to the Legislature of Maine, and in 1841 appointed by President Harrison United States district attorney for the District of Maine, in which office he died, July 7, 1843.

Few persons have had their ambition more fully gratified than Mr. Holmes. His popularity at one time in Maine was very great, and he managed matters nearly in his own way. To say that some of his public acts were severely criticised by his opponents, is only to assert what might reasonably have been expected. But no impeachment has been cast upon his honor or integrity, or upon his private and domestic character. He was a kind husband, a tender and judicious parent, and a good neighbor. As a townsman, he was always exceedingly vigilant in promoting the interests of his fellow-citizens in all matters of education and municipal improvement. From the time he settled in Alfred he never ceased his exertions till he had procured all the courts of York County to be held in that place, which was finally accomplished in 1833. He also succeeded in having a route for a railroad from Portland to Dover (now the Portland and Rochester Railroad) laid out through his adopted town, although he failed to raise the means for completing it.

Mr. Holmes first married Sally Brooks, of Seitate, in September, 1800, by whom he had two sons and two daughters,—all of his children. His eldest daughter married Hon. Daniel Goodenow, Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine; she died in 1840. His second wife was the widow of James Swan, son of Col. James Swan, of Boston, and the accomplished daughter of Gen. Knox, to whom he was married in July, 1837. He removed the next year to

her seat at Thomaston, the late residence of her father, where he lived the most of his time till his appointment as United States district attorney, when he divided his residence between Thomaston and Portland. In 1840 he published, under the name of "Statesman," a digest of the public and private laws of Maine, in one octavo volume, confining himself to a succinct statement of the general principles of constitutional and municipal law.

WILLIAM LAMBERT.

William Lambert and Benjamin Greene were both admitted to the bar in York County in 1801; both studied their profession with Dudley Hubbard, and settled beside their teacher in South Berwick.

Mr. Lambert was born in Rowley, Mass., July 22, 1778, and being fitted for college at the celebrated Dummer Academy, took his degree at Dartmouth in 1798. By close attention to business he succeeded in attaining a remunerative practice, which he continued till his death, Dec. 11, 1824. He was twice married, and left two children, a son and a daughter. The son, Rev. Thomas Ricker Lambert, was lately rector of the Episcopal Church in Charlestown, Mass., although, previous to becoming a minister, he had studied law with Judge Nicholas Emery, in Portland. The daughter was the wife of the late Hon. John P. Hale, United States senator for New Hampshire.

BENJAMIN GREENE.

Benjamin Greene was the second son and fourth child of Benjamin and Martha (Brown) Greene, of Waltham, Mass., and was born in that town May 5, 1764. He graduated at Harvard College in the class with Chief Justice Mellen, Professor Abbott, of Bowdoin, President Webber, of Harvard, Silas Lee, and Benjamin Pickman, in 1784. He first studied divinity, and was settled in the ministry at Medway in 1788. In 1797 he was invited to take charge of the Berwick Academy, which he accepted, and while pursuing the duties of preceptor, entered his name as a law student in the office of Dudley Hubbard. He closed his vocation as teacher and was admitted to the bar at the same time, in 1801, as has been said, "full fledged for law and politics, and on a hearty pursuit of both." He commenced with a full maturity of powers, and with adequate learning and large knowledge of the world. In 1809 he was elected representative to the General Court, and continued to be elected for nearly every year afterwards till the separation from Massachusetts. When the old Common Pleas was abolished under Governor Gerry, in 1811, and the Commonwealth and Maine divided into circuits, Mr. Greene was appointed chief justice of the eastern circuit, including York, Cumberland, and Oxford Counties, with Judge Dana and William Widgery as associates. He entered with vigor and vivacity upon his new sphere of action, which he sustained with dignity, promptness, fidelity, and ability. He held the office till the establishment of the new Court of Common Pleas, under the act of Maine, Feb. 4, 1822. In 1824 he was a member of the Legislature, and Speaker of the House. In September, of the same year, he was appointed by President Adams marshal of Maine, as the successor of Thomas G. Thornton, of Saco, who had held

the office from 1803. This was his last public service, which ending in 1830, he removed to Athens, Me., where his son, Dr. Benjamin F. Greene, then resided, where he passed the remainder of his life in peaceful retirement, and died Oct. 15, 1837, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Judge Greene was an easy and graceful speaker, though, it is said, somewhat inflated in style. He was considered a good lawyer and an impartial judge, and presided with dignity on the bench.

Judge Greene married Lydia Clark, of Lexington, Mass., by whom he had five sons. His oldest son, Benjamin F., was a physician, at Parkman, Me., where he died. Charles, born at Marblehead, Feb. 21, 1796, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811; was a successful lawyer, first at South Berwick, and then at Athens, Me., where he continued to practice till his death, Aug. 24, 1852. He was a State senator in 1835, a member of the Executive Council in 1836, and judge of probate for Somerset County from 1841 till the time of his death. He married Sarah Sawtelle, of Norridgewock, by whom he had several children. Frederick, born at South Berwick in 1807, was a lawyer, at Saco, where he practiced till his death, Aug. 1, 1865. He was a member of the Senate in 1835-36, and a representative in 1842. In 1849 he was chosen judge of the Municipal Court of Saco, a position which he occupied till 1852. He married, Nov. 23, 1841, Lydia, daughter of Samuel Coleman, of Keenebunkport. One of his sons, Frederick Greene, is now overseer in the Pepperell Mills, at Biddeford, and with his brother, Joseph Leland, served in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting Oct. 3, 1863, in the 29th Maine Regiment; was under Gen. Banks in the Red River expedition, in Louisiana, and afterwards in the Shenandoah Valley and Virginia. His two sisters, Ellen and Mary, are both living, and reside in Massachusetts. Bowen Clark Greene, another son of Judge Greene, was admitted to the bar, but did not follow a regular practice of the law. He was postmaster in Saco from 1845-49, and deputy collector of customs at that port several years. He had been clerk in the Secretary of State's office in 1835, '36, '37, and a part of that time deputy secretary. He was never married. He died at Saco, Aug. 3, 1860. Another son, Henry Bowen Clark Greene, was a distinguished physician; he began his practice in Saco, and removed to Boston, where he died, Jan. 31, 1848. He married, May 27, 1823, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Samuel Hartley, of Saco.

JUDGE JOSEPH HOWARD.

Judge Joseph Howard was born in the year 1800 at Brownfield, Oxford Co. At the time of his death he was seventy-seven years of age. His preliminary education was obtained at Fryeburg Academy. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1821, taking a high rank in his class, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Dana, at Fryeburg. He completed his studies in the office of Judge Daniel Goodenow, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He first opened an office in Bridgton, Cumberland Co. Within a year John Burnham, a successful lawyer in Limerick, York Co., died suddenly, and Mr. Howard immediately removed there, where he remained in successful practice for twelve or fifteen years. While quite

young he received the appointment of county attorney for York County, and very ably performed the duties of that office for about ten years.

In 1837 he removed from Limerick to Portland, and soon after formed a partnership with Henry B. Osgood, his brother-in-law, their wives being the accomplished daughters of Judge Dana and sisters of the late Governor, John W. Dana. After the decease of Mr. Osgood, he and the late George F. Shepley, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, formed a partnership which continued till 1848, when the senior partner, Mr. Howard, was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Prior to that time he had for several years filled the office of United States Attorney for the District of Maine. When his term of office on the bench of the Supreme Court expired he was in the prime of life, and soon after formed a partnership with Sewall C. Strout, Esq., of Portland, which firm continued several years, when it was dissolved to enable the judge to associate with him in business his son-in-law, Nathan Cleaves, late judge of probate for Cumberland County. Afterwards Henry B. Cleaves, Esq., late solicitor for the city of Portland, was admitted as a member of the firm, which continued till the death of the subject of this notice.

From the Memorial of Judge Howard in the sixty-seventh volume of the Maine Reports, we select a few extracts bearing upon his life and character.

Hon. N. S. Littlefield said,—

"The circumstances of his death were peculiar. On an early day in the month of December last he left his home in this city with the intention of spending the balance of that day with his only brother and family, on the old homestead in Brownfield, and of spending the next day in Fryeburg, where the Oxford County December term of this court (Supreme Judicial) was being held by Judge Virgin. Arriving at Brownfield about noon, he went to his brother's home, and after dinner, it being pleasant, he went out alone and went over the farm on which he was born. Failing to return as soon as expected, search was made, and his lifeless body was found not far from the dwelling-house. It was evident that death overtook him while on his return from his excursion. He had in his hand a bunch of evergreen, emblematical of his memory, which will twine around our hearts till they cease to beat. . . .

"As a son, as a brother, as a husband, as a father, as a friend, as a man, and as a gentleman, he was all that could be desired; he was as near perfection as humanity will allow. As a counselor he was in all respects reliable and safe. As a prosecuting officer he was energetic and thorough. As a judge he was patient, affable, untiring, and an earnest seeker after truth. He would rule a point against counsel in so kind and conciliatory a manner that the disappointment would be shorn, to a great extent, of its unpleasantness. His opinions on questions of law are models of conciseness, not at the expense of perspicuity. He never buried his ideas in words."

Sewall C. Strout, Esq., said,—

"I had the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance for thirty years, nine of which I was his partner in the practice of law. This association taught me to revere his character, and to love the man as a father. Few men possess the power of self-control which he habitually exercised. . . . His tastes were pure and elevated. . . . In his friendships he was tender and unselfish. His charities were numerous. . . . As a judge he worthily maintained the dignity of the bench."

Judge Barrows said,—

"I miss his presence and his cordial greeting, and in their stead I receive the funeral garland which your affectionate respect devotes to decorate his tomb; and I listen to the tribute you pay to departed

worth, and strive to recognize the fact that in these scenes where he has so long been busy he will appear no more forever."

GEORGE W. WALLINGFORD.

George Washington Wallingford was born at Somersworth, N. H., Feb. 19, 1778. Left an orphan in infancy, he was compelled to struggle through many hardships and trials. He took his first degree at Harvard in 1795, and studied law with Dudley Hubbard, at South Berwick. Being admitted to the bar in 1798, he established himself in the practice of law at Kennebunk in 1800. Joseph Thomas was the only practitioner in the village, then a part of the town of Wells. But two years later Mr. Wallingford encountered a competitor, in all respects his equal as a lawyer, an advocate, and a man, in the person of Joseph Dane, of whom more will be said hereafter. Possessing strong will and determination, together with his pleasing address and fine qualities as an advocate, he soon attained high rank in the profession. He was a Federalist, and took a prominent part in the contests which fiercely raged in the early part of the present century. In 1813 he was elected one of the representatives of Wells to the General Court, and was successively re-elected till Maine was admitted as a separate State, in 1820. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Maine, in October, 1819, and had taken a leading part in the preliminary convention held at Brunswick in 1816. When the constitution was drawn up he did not, however, sign it, but stood with the thirty-one other objecting members, the principal objection being the apportionment of representatives, which was considered by the minority as unjust towards the larger towns, in that it deprived them of an equal proportion of the members in the legislative body. He was likewise opposed to the separation from Massachusetts till Maine should acquire greater wealth and importance; but still represented his town in the State Legislature in 1823, which was the last public act of his life. He died Jan. 19, 1824, at the age of forty-eight, in the midst of his vigor and usefulness, having in a large measure the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. His first wife was Abigail Chadbourne, of Berwick, whom he married in 1806, by whom he had one daughter, who married and died without issue. His wife died in 1808. He married, for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. Jacob Fisher, of Kennebunk, by whom he had one son and four daughters, who survived him.

NICHOLAS EMERY.

Nicholas Emery, the classmate of Judge Dana, opened his law-office in Parsonsfield at the same time his friend established himself at Fryeburg, the autumn of 1789. Mr. Emery was born in Exeter, N. H., Sept. 4, 1776, and was prepared for college at the far-famed Phillips Academy of that place. After graduating at Dartmouth College, in 1795, with the honors of his class, he studied law with Edward St. Loe Livernore, of Portsmouth, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1798. His accomplishments as a lawyer, and his easy, pleasant manners soon brought him into notice, and after seven or eight years' successful practice in Parsonsfield and in the adjoining county of Strafford, N. H., he removed to Portland, in the spring of 1807.

In the autumn of the same year he married Ann T., eldest daughter of Governor Gilman, of New Hampshire. His career in Portland was one of uninterrupted success in his profession, although brought into competition with the finest legal talents of the time.

In 1834, on the retirement of Chief Justice Mellen, Judge Weston was promoted to his place, and Mr. Emery was appointed to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. With honorable fidelity and capability he discharged the duties of his office through the constitutional term of seven years. His opinions during this period are recorded in the eight volumes of the Maine Reports from the 12th to the 19th, inclusive, and evince careful and diligent research and sound and just conclusions. He never took much part in politics, although he was a delegate to the convention of 1816, and also to that which framed the constitution of Maine. In 1832 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the State to negotiate with the United States government for a cession of the disputed territory, under the treaty of 1783. His public life closed with the termination of his judicial office, but he lived to be past eighty-four years old, and died Aug. 24, 1861.

JUDAH DANA.

Judah Dana settled at Fryeburg in September, 1798, when that town was included in York County. He was a son of John Winchester Dana and Hannah Pope Putnam, a daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam, and born at Pomfret, Vt., April 25, 1772. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, studied law with Benjamin I. Gilbert, of Hanover, and was admitted to the bar in Grafton Co., N. H., in September, 1798. He practiced law at Fryeburg nearly half a century, having, besides his practice in York and Cumberland Counties, a large practice in New Hampshire. He became a leading advocate, and, as he was a careful and laborious student, he acquired a high reputation and a lucrative practice.

His first competitor, who settled in a neighboring town, was his classmate, Nicholas Emery, at Parsonsfield. Jacob McGaw, from New Hampshire, and two years after him in college, settled in the same town in 1801, and a sharp rivalry and competition sprang up between them. Two years later Mr. McGaw removed to Bangor, and was succeeded by Samuel A. Bradley, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1799, who for a long series of years was a competitor both in law and politics with Mr. Dana. After Oxford County was erected, in 1805, both lawyers found places in the Probate Court,—Mr. Dana as judge, and Mr. Bradley as register.

Mr. Dana continued in active practice for many years, with increasing success both in the Common Pleas and the Supreme Court, and was appointed to several political offices. In 1833 he was one of the Executive Council in the administration of Governor Smith. In 1836-37 he was one of the bank commissioners. In 1836 he was appointed by Governor Dunlap United States senator for the remainder of Judge Shepley's term, who resigned that office on being appointed judge of the Supreme Court. An intimate friend of Judge Dana gives the following estimate of his character and abilities:

"He was a ready speaker, urbane and conciliating, but of unquestioned firmness. In all public positions he was true and faithful, and fully equal to the demand upon him. In private life no gentleman could be more genial. Time and chance were never wanting with him to say and do kind things to every one within his circle. In a large sphere of professional life, Judge Dana could have acquired a more brilliant reputation, but he loved the country and its retirement, and there chose to act his part, keeping fresh, however, in the world's history, living and past."

He was one of the trustees of Bowdoin College from 1820 to 1843, and a member of the convention at Portland to form the constitution of Maine.

Among the students in his office were Daniel Webster, for a short period, Gen. Samuel Fessenden, Peter C. Virgin, of Rumford, Gen. Eleazer Wheelock Ripley, Joseph Howard, Philip Eastman, of Saco, Henry B. Osgood, and several others. Mr. Webster graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, and in the latter part of the same year took charge of the academy at Fryeburg. While occupying this position he was reading law in Mr. Dana's office. An interesting correspondence between the great statesman and Mr. Dana took place on this subject in 1804.*

Mr. Dana's first wife was Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Prof. Sylvanus Ripley, of Dartmouth College; his second wife was the widow of Gen. John McMillen, of Fryeburg. His only son who survived infancy was Hon. John W. Dana, one of the Governors of Maine. Of his several daughters, one married Judge Howard, of Portland; another Judge Goodenow, of Alfred.

TEMPLE HOVEY.

Temple Hovey studied law with Dudley Hubbard, of Berwick, and was admitted to the bar in 1800. He died about two years after his admission to practice. He was a son of Dr. Ivory Hovey, of South Berwick, and a descendant of Rev. Ivory Hovey, a learned clergyman of Plymouth and Rochester, in the Old Colony, who died in 1803, at the age of eighty-nine.

JOSEPH DANE.

Joseph Dane, for fifty years a distinguished lawyer at Kennebunk, was the son of John and Jemima (Fellows) Dane, of Beverly, Mass., in which town he was born on the 25th of October, 1778. He was a nephew of the eminent lawyer and statesman, Nathan Dane, and a descendant of John Dane, born in Colchester, England, in 1613, who came with his parents and two sisters to Roxbury, Mass., in 1636.

Mr. Dane's parents were natives of Ipswich. His father died in 1829, in his eightieth year; his mother in 1827, aged seventy-six.

His preparatory studies were pursued at Phillips Academy, at Andover, after which he entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1799, and at once entered the office of his uncle, the distinguished Nathan Dane, of Beverly, as a student-at-law. In June, 1802, he was admitted to practice in Essex County, and immediately opened an office at Kennebunk, then included in the town of Wells, where he soon became prominent as a sound lawyer, an able advocate, and an upright man. "He continued to practice till 1837,

* Willis' *Lawyers and Courts of Maine*, pp. 260-61.

having maintained for more than a third of a century a character for spotless integrity, and for great honor and ability in his profession; and during the latter portion of the time was a leader at the bar of York County."

Mr. Dane's natural conservatism and high sense of the dignity of his profession kept him, for the most part, out of the political arena. He scorned the tricks of the demagogue, and accepted office only at the urgent solicitations of his fellow-citizens. He, however, took a deep interest in questions of public policy, and was active in the measures taken for the organization of Maine as an independent State. He was a member of the preliminary convention held at Brunswick in 1816, and of that which framed the constitution, in 1819, and was a member of the very able committee appointed to draft that instrument, in which his judicial and statesmanlike qualifications were brought into appropriate exercise. In 1818 he was chosen one of the two Executive Councilors of Massachusetts, then allowed to Maine, but he declined the office. In 1820 he was chosen a member of the Sixteenth Congress, for the unexpired term of Mr. Holmes, who had been elected to the Senate. He was re-elected to the Seventeenth Congress, and, having served out his term, declined to be again a candidate. He served his town as representative in the State Legislature in the years 1824-25, 1832-33, and 1839-40, and the county in the Senate in 1829. At the close of the session of 1840 he retired from public life altogether, having declined the appointment of commissioner to revise the public statutes and the office of Executive Councilor, both of which were honorably tendered him. His preference was for the enjoyments of private life, and the repose of his own excellent family, for which he was eminently fitted by his strong domestic attachments and his genial and social qualities. In every public office, and in every act of private life, his conduct was characterized by a firm, undeviating sense of right, and a conscientious determination neither to do nor to submit to what was wrong or unjust. The record for more than half a century, which he left among his fellow-citizens, his neighbors, and his most intimate acquaintances, is unblemished.

His wife was Mary, daughter of Hon. James Clark, of Kennebunk, to whom he was united in marriage in October, 1808. She was a lady of great excellence of character, and survived her lamented husband many years. Of the two sons and one daughter, the fruit of this union, the eldest son, Joseph, succeeded to his father's profession and business, in which he is still engaged at Kennebunk. (More will be found of his life on another page.) His second son, Nathan, a farmer, residing in Alfred, was member of the State Senate from York County in 1857-58, and State treasurer subsequently.

Mr. Dane died at his residence, in Kennebunk, on the 1st of May, 1858, aged seventy-nine.

SAMUEL A. BRADLEY.

Among the eminent lawyers who settled at the beginning of this century in Fryeburg was the subject of this notice. He was a college friend of Daniel Webster and two years his senior, and through his persistent efforts Mr. Webster was received into the office of Hon. Christopher Gore, of

Boston, as a law-student. Mr. Webster was then unknown except to a few personal friends and at Dartmouth College, where he had just graduated. Mr. Bradley's application was at first rejected. At last he carried to him one of Webster's literary productions (a Fourth of July oration) and requested Mr. Gore to read and then see if he would not change his decision. Mr. Gore took it with some impatience, saying he was very pertinacious, and dipped into it here and there, finally commenced at the beginning and read it through; then said, "Bring your young friend along and I will see him." Mr. Gore received him into his office, and frequently afterwards, when meeting Mr. Bradley in the street, would speak to him pleasantly for bringing that young man to his office.

We transfer from Mr. Willis' work on lawyers the following racy letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Bradley:

"BOSCAWEN, August 19, 1806.
"DEAR SIR,—Circumstances do not permit me to see you this week at Gilmanton. I am late from Boston, and at present am greatly pressed in my time by some little affairs. I have made up my mind to escort you to Commencement, if you desire to take that mode of conveyance. I have a comfortable chaise and an ordinary horse, that can draw us from this to Hanover in a day. If you have a nag to put before him to *open the cause*, mine, I think, would bring up the rear of the argument pretty well. However, we shall do tolerably well with one horse.

"I shall expect to see you this way on Friday or Saturday, when we will make a definite arrangement. I should choose to be early at Hanover, and leave immediately after Commencement. Thursday and Friday are languid days. Dr. Perkins is expected this way tomorrow. His wife is at Hanover, and so is Mrs. Ticknor. I hear of many people who think of visiting Commencement,—probably because they know you and I will be there,—and the collection, I fancy, will be numerous.

"Yours, verily, D. WEBSTER.
"P. S.—Rebecca—Miss Rebecca McGaw—has just ridden by my window, going to Commencement. How the girls expect us!"

An anecdote of these two young lawyers and friends is thus related: they had been attending court at Sanborn, N. H. After the adjournment Mr. Bradley took Mr. Webster in his sleigh on their return home. He had a fine large horse, justly called "Old Mars." As they were rising a hill towards night, they overtook a feeble old man who was struggling up the hill with a load of wood drawn by a poor, broken-down horse. The man, in turning his horse from the path to let the travelers pass, found his team sunk in the deep snow on the side, from which neither man nor horse seemed able to get clear. Webster and Bradley saw the sad plight and sadder countenance of the poor woodman, and without a moment's delay they took their powerful horse off their sleigh, and putting him before the woodman's load and horse, soon extricated them, and moved the whole safely up the hill, to the infinite joy of the poor old man and their own happy consciousness of a good deed promptly done. They had a hard struggle to get the load out of the deep snow. Mr. Webster used a rail behind the load and Bradley led the horse. The latter, in relating the story in after-years, said, "Webster lifted like a giant."

Mr. Bradley established himself at Fryeburg in 1803 or early in 1804, finding there Judah Dana and Jacob McGaw,—a large supply of legal talent for the small population. But then their practice was extended into a considerable of the adjoining portion of New Hampshire, as well as

southward and eastward. Mr. McGaw moved to Bangor in 1805, where he became eminent, and left Judge Dana and Mr. Bradley for some time alone. There was much rivalry between these gentlemen, not only at the bar, but in political life; for Mr. Bradley was a very ardent Federalist, and Judge Dana, although belonging originally to that party, had zealously espoused the rising Democracy; and the town in its political character was very nearly equally divided. Mr. Bradley held the office of register of probate from the formation of the new county of Oxford till 1810, when he resigned, and devoted himself with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nature to the practice of his profession, and to the discussion of the political issues of his time.

During the exciting periods of the embargo, the war of 1812, and the discussion on the policy of separation, he threw himself with all his warmth of feeling into the conflicts of the party. He was five years a member of the General Court from Fryeburg, from 1813 to 1818, and was a violent opponent of the war with Great Britain, and of the erection of Maine into a State. His town voted against the separation in 1816, but in favor of it by a majority of seventy-eight to seventy in 1819, when the measure was carried.

In 1825, Mr. Bradley moved to Portland, and engaged in speculations in timber-lands, and other interests outside of his profession, by which he became wealthy. In his prime he was a tall, well-proportioned man, of handsome person and pleasing address.

After his career in Portland he returned to Fryeburg in July, 1841, and died at the house of his brother Robert, September 24, 1844, at the age of sixty-nine years and ten months. He was never married.

EDWARD EMERSON BOURNE, LL.D.

Edward Emerson Bourne, LL.D., was born at Kennebunk, then a part of the town of Wells, in the county of York, March 19, 1797. His father was John Bourne, born at Wells, Aug. 14, 1759, a soldier of the Revolution, and son of Benjamin Bourne (1st), of the same place. Early in the war,—in the fall of 1775,—when only sixteen years of age, John enlisted in the service of the country, and marched in company of Capt. — Sawyer, to Lake Champlain. He was stationed at the village of St. John's, at the outlet of the lake, during the principal part of the year 1776. His mother died when he was seven years of age, and his father subsequently married Hannah Sewall, of York. His father dying when he was eighteen years old, the care and responsibility of the family devolved upon him. He at one time embarked on a three-months' cruise on board the privateer "Sullivan," but the voyage, financially considered, was a failure, no prizes being taken.

Feeling the importance of doing something by which a comfortable maintenance might be assured, he learned the trade of shipwright. Having perfected himself in the trade, he commenced business at the landing in Kennebunk. There he built many ships for Theodore Lyman, Esq., a wealthy ship-owner, then a resident there, but subsequently removing to Boston, Mass.

On the removal of Mr. Lyman, Mr. Bourne bought his homestead, and continued building ships on his own account,

in most of which he retained an interest; so that previous to the war of 1812 he had acquired a comfortable competency.

Mr. Bourne was thrice married. His first wife was Miss Abigail Hubbard, to whom he was married Feb. 6, 1783, who died Dec. 10, 1787. Their children were Olive, born July 10, 1784; Samuel, born Dec. 1, 1785; and Benjamin, born Sept. 3, 1787.

His second wife was Sally Kimball; married June 19, 1788; died May 29, 1794. Their children were John, born Nov. 1, 1799; James, born Aug. 5, 1792; Charles, born Dec. 10, 1793.

His third wife, to whom he was married Sept. 10, 1794, was Elizabeth, widow of Israel Wildes. (Her maiden name was Elizabeth Perkins. They had three children,—Susan, born June 26, 1786; Eliza, born Nov. 5, 1787; Abigail, born June 6, 1790.)

The issue of this third marriage were Israel W., Edward E. (the subject of this sketch), Thomas P., George W., Julia A., and Olive. The sons have all deceased. The daughters survive,—Julia A., as the wife of Henry Kingsbury, who succeeded Mr. Bourne in business, with his son, George W. Bourne, under the firm-name of Bourne & Kingsbury, and who still occupies the old homestead; and Olive, the widow of the late Capt. Ivory Lord, also living at Kennebunk.

Mr. Bourne, fully appreciating the importance of a good education, which the early death of his parents and the unsettled state of the country had precluded him from enjoying, determined that a portion of the fortune which he had accumulated in his manhood should be devoted to a liberal education of the children then growing up; and although by the time the sons were old enough to enter college the war had made sad inroads upon his estate, preventing the prosecution of his ordinary business,—his ships lying idle at the wharves,—he still adhered to his cherished object of investing a portion of what remained in a collegiate education of his sons, where, safe from the contingency of material mishaps, it should continue to yield to them, through all their lives, its fruits of increased usefulness, joy, and satisfaction.

Israel, Edward, and Thomas were educated at Bowdoin College. George, preferring a more active life, remained at home, and on becoming of age, entered into the business of ship-building with his father, under the firm-name of John Bourne & Son.

Preparatory to entering college, Edward was sent to South Berwick Academy in 1811. At the commencement in September of the next year he was admitted to Bowdoin College, graduating from that institution at the age of nineteen. Among his classmates were John Searle Tenney, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, of Bowdoin College, and the late Randolph A. L. Codman, of Portland, Me., one of the most brilliant lawyers of his day.

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Bourne entered the office of George W. Wallingford, Esq., at Kennebunk, and prosecuted his legal studies there, and at the office of Thomas Bigelow, Esq., at Philadelphia, during the term of three years then required of law students, and at the October



D. C. Browne

term (1819) of the Court of Common Pleas for York County was admitted to the bar.

Always anxious to be at work, he felt that he must locate himself at once for business. Accordingly, having procured letters of introduction from Mr. Wallingford, Hon. Joseph Dane, and others to prominent men in the eastern part of the State, he set forth, believing that that section afforded a good field for practice. After looking over Kennebec County, he concluded to settle in the little town of Fairfax, now called Albion, there being no lawyer there, and came back to his home to make the necessary preparations. On his return to Fairfax he was surprised to find that an older lawyer had in the mean time stepped into the place which he had supposed to be his own by right of discovery. A practical view of the matter showed to him at once that the business of the place could not well support two of the profession, and although assured by some of its citizens that he would have his full share of the patronage, he preferred to return to his native town and take his chance with three other lawyers then in practice, two of whom—Mr. Wallingford and Mr. Dane—were prominent practitioners in the county. He opened an office, but had hardly commenced business when Jeremiah Bradbury, then practicing in the town of York, was appointed clerk of the courts, necessitating his removal to Alfred, the county-seat. The death of Isaac Lyman, and the removal of Asa Freeman to Dover, N. H., at about the same time, left the ancient town of York without a resident legal adviser. Thither Mr. Bourne went, and took the office vacated by Mr. Bradbury in October, 1820. There, amidst pleasant surroundings, with fair business prospects, he would probably have remained, but Hon. Joseph Dane having been chosen to represent his district in the new State of Maine in the Seventeenth Congress of the United States, proposed to Mr. Bourne that he should return to Kennebunk and occupy his office, tendering him the free use of his valuable library. This flattering offer he gladly accepted, and in the course of about two years he became so assured in his position as to feel justified in taking to himself a wife. He was married Oct. 31, 1822, to Mary H., daughter of Richard and Dorothy (Moody) Gilpatrick. Mr. Gilpatrick was a man of wealth and position, and engaged at that time in various business enterprises. He was the proprietor of what is now known as the "Factory Privilege" at the village, upon which he built an iron-manufactory, located below the lower dam, and a cotton-factory, in which he had a half-interest, standing on the site of the present saw-mill.

Mrs. Bourne died March 23, 1852, at the age of fifty-two. Of her Judge Bourne says, in his manuscript history of the Bourne family, "She was naturally of a lively, animated, happy disposition, and in her deportment gentle, kind, and courteous, looking to the ease and happiness of all with whom she associated. Her soul yearned to do good, and, under the impulses of such a spirit, she was ever given to hospitality, ready to supply the needs of the poor who sought her aid, and on all occasions to do all in her power to lighten the burdens and sorrows of others."

Mr. and Mrs. Bourne had four children, viz., Julia M., Edward E., Lizzie G., and Mary Olivia. Edward alone survives, and is now practicing law at Kennebunk. Mary

Olivia died in infancy. Julia M. died Nov. 18, 1851. Lizzie G. perished, overtaken by a sudden storm of wind, while ascending Mount Washington, in company with her uncle and cousin, Sept. 14, 1855.

Mr. Bourne was again married on Feb. 16, 1853, to Mrs. Susan H. Lord, widow of Capt. Tobias Lord, and daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Hatch, of Kennebunk, whose refined society and congenial tastes contributed in a large measure to the happiness of his home during all his remaining years.

Mr. Bourne in early manhood manifested a zealous interest in all the moral, social, educational, and political questions of the day. When the attention of the people was first called to the evils of intemperance, he enlisted in the cause with all his accustomed earnestness and vigor. During the entire winter of 1832, whenever the weather permitted, he was abroad with his co-laborers holding meetings in the several school districts of the town, endeavoring to impress his hearers with the importance of the subject, and the necessity of action upon it.

In 1824 the question of the removal of the courts from Alfred to Kennebunk was agitated. In this he naturally took great interest, writing frequent newspaper articles upon the subject; and when, in 1859, the question of the removal to Saco was presented, he was called upon to represent the petitioners before the Legislative committee. His argument there was considered one of his most successful efforts.

In 1817 an artillery company was formed in Wells, embracing several members from Arundel. It was organized by choice of Barnabas Palmer, Captain; William W. Wise, Lieutenant; Edward E. Bourne, Ensign; and Davenport Tucker, Clerk; and when afterwards Capt. Palmer was elected major, Mr. Bourne was appointed adjutant.

Mr. Bourne was elected one of the selectmen of his native town in 1828, and continued in that capacity until 1833. He represented the town in the State Legislature from 1826 to 1831, inclusive. While there he took an active part in the debates, always advocating what he believed to be right, regardless of party dictation. This characteristic was strongly apparent in the course taken by him in the proceedings in filling the several vacancies occurring by the death of Governor Lincoln, who died in office during the year 1829. On the assembling of the Senate in January following, it appeared that only sixteen out of the twenty senators were elected by the people, and those sixteen were equally divided between the two political parties. After occupying several days in unsuccessful attempts to elect a president,—each party voting for its own candidate,—the National Republicans, with whom Mr. Bourne was in sympathy, gave way so far as to take a new candidate from the opposing party, voting for the Rev. Joshua Hall, senator from Waldo County, which, with the aid of his individual ballot, secured his election. The constitution provides that whenever the office of Governor shall become vacant, by death or otherwise, the President of the Senate shall exercise the duties of Governor until another shall be "duly qualified," and that "his duties as President shall be suspended, and the Senate shall fill the vacancy until his duties as Governor shall cease."

It was supposed that President Hall would at once vacate his office and assume the duties of Governor; but, contrary to expectation, he remained, voting with his party in their declared purpose of preventing a convention with the House to fill the vacancies.

This state of things continued through the month of January, when, at a private consultation of the Nationals, it was determined that a convention of the two branches should be formed by the House appointing the hour and giving notice to the Senate, and if the Senate refused to concur, or act upon the proposition, then all the Republican senators should meet the House, and, as a convention, the two branches should proceed to fill the vacancies. Against this proposed action Mr. Bourne protested, declaring that it was illegal, and contrary to the provisions of the constitution. He stood alone. All his political associates accepted the proposition. The two branches met in that manner, and thus filled the vacancies. But when afterwards (Feb. 15, 1830) the opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court was taken by Governor Hinton, it was held by the court that the vacancies were illegally filled, thus sustaining the position taken by Mr. Bourne. (See Opinion of Justices, "Greenl. Rep.," vol. vii. page 489.)

Early the next session a bill was introduced, called a "Healing Act," to confirm and legalize this illegal proceeding. This measure Mr. Bourne opposed for the same reason. He would not lend his aid in favor of his own party to an attempt to legalize a proceeding which he believed to be *illegal*, and which was unauthorized by the constitution as construed by the Supreme Court of the State.

The following year Mr. Bourne declined a renomination, and from that time devoted himself to his profession. His business increased until he was engaged in a large proportion of the litigated cases in his county. As a lawyer he was faithful to his clients, giving to each individual case his best effort. While he was untiring in his labor when once enlisted in a cause, he always remembered the oath taken on his admission to the bar,—"I will not wittingly or willingly promote or sue any false, groundless, or unlawful suit, nor give aid or consent to the same,"—and would on no account lend his services to the prosecution of a claim not well founded in law or fact.

In 1818 he was appointed by the Governor State's attorney for York County. In this office he was superseded by a political opponent the following year, but was re-appointed in 1841, and when afterwards the office was made subject to the popular vote he received the nomination, but, his party being in the minority, failed of an election.

By an amendment of the constitution in 1856 the office of judge of probate became elective. Mr. Bourne received the nomination for his county, and was elected by a large majority. Such was his popularity and acknowledged fitness for the position that, contrary to the usual party custom, he was four times elected,—holding the office sixteen years,—when failing health rendered it necessary for him to retire from the public service.

Upon his retirement the members of the bar presented him with a valuable gold watch as a token of their respect for the faithful and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during his long term. It

may be remarked in passing that it was regarded as a good practical joke by his most intimate friends, who well knew his *marked punctuality* upon any and all occasions, important or otherwise,—so marked that, as one of the family playfully said, it had become one of his "greatest failings,"—that the members of the bar should select a *watch*, and the teachers of the Sunday-school of which he was superintendent, a few years previously, a *mantel-clock*, as a token of regard.

His court was holden monthly, and although held in several towns in the county, oftentimes requiring a long ride in an inclement season, he never but once failed to be present promptly at the hour during the sixteen years. That one exception occurred during the winter of his last year of service, when, on account of the sickness of the judge, the register adjourned the court two days. That term being holden at Saco, and the Supreme Court being at the same time in session, but little inconvenience was occasioned to the members of the bar in attendance there.

Judge Bourne never allowed personal convenience to interfere in the slightest degree with a prompt discharge of duty. Once when the court was holden at Alfred, a distance of twelve miles from his home, he started in a snow-storm, with his son, in his private conveyance, and by shovelling through the drifts arrived in due time, opened his court, and continued the session all day, although but *one other person* (besides the register living in town), a resident lawyer, was present during the court. It was a source of satisfaction and a sufficient reward to him that he had been able to be present in his place, although he *only waited* the entire day.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

Early in life Judge Bourne manifested an interest in historical matters. In 1831 he wrote a history of his town, which was presented by him (in manuscript) to the library of the First Parish Sunday-school. This was designed more especially for the children. He afterwards, at the request of the Maine Historical Society, prepared an elaborate history of the towns of Wells and Kennebunk, down to 1820, when the latter town (before that time a part of Wells) was incorporated, which was published by his son soon after his decease.

In 1834 he was elected a member of the Maine Historical Society, and on the resignation of the Hon. William Willis of the presidency was chosen in his place. He contributed many valuable papers to the society. With his accustomed promptness he was uniformly present at the meetings, many of which were holden at a long distance from his home, and it was his practice always to prepare two or more papers to be read in case others who were expected to address the meeting failed. Several of these were left unused at his decease. Prof. Packard, in a letter to his widow, written shortly after his death, says of him, "The success of the 'Field Days' of the society was largely due to his energy, and at the close of a recent one it was a common remark, 'We owe our success and enjoyment of the day to Judge Bourne.'"

In 1866, Judge Bourne was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He was an

occasional contributor to the *Historical and Genealogical Register*, and also to the *Historical Magazine*. In the language of C. W. Tuttle, Esq., in his remarks before the New England Historic Genealogical Society relative to the death of Judge Bourne, "He kept pace with the progress of historical investigation and discovery in all directions."

From early youth he was a devout believer in the Christian religion. In April, 1829, he united with the church of the First Congregational Parish of Kennebunk (Unitarian), and from that time to the day of his death was an earnest working member. He was a regular attendant upon the services of the Sabbath, as well as the week-day evening meetings, where he was always ready to assist in the service by words of exhortation and encouragement.

He was the originator of the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, established in 1830, the first meeting being held at the house of Capt. Levi P. Hillard.

He was connected with the Sunday-school of the parish more than half a century,—a teacher in 1819, and superintendent from 1826 to his death, excepting a short time when the school was in charge of his brother, George W. Bourne.

His religion regulated and controlled his daily life. To use a homely expression, "he lived up to it." As an instance of the practical nature of his religious sentiments, we advert to the fact that one of his first official acts, upon assuming the office of judge of probate, was the changing of the day of holding his court from *Monday* to *Tuesday*, that there might be no necessity of traveling on Sunday.

Judge Bourne was for seven years a member of the board of trustees of Bowdoin College, and in 1872 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Laws. President Chamberlain, in a letter written not long after his death, says, "Judge Bourne was one of my truest and most valued friends. He was one of the few I have known the ardor of whose attachments to person or party never impaired the soundness of their judgment, nor obscured their sense of justice. He could be a warm friend and a cool judge; he could be true to each and just to all. I honor his memory, and shall still cherish his friendship." He died Sept. 23, 1873.

The writer is aware that the design of this book will not admit of any extended individual biography, and perhaps he has already occupied his full share of the space allotted to biographical sketches; but he hopes that he will be pardoned for adding the following quotation from the memoir of Judge Bourne, by Hon. Edwin B. Smith, published soon after his death by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, detailing some interesting facts connected with his last hours, and bearing upon his distinguishing characteristics.

"The common expression 'he will be missed' has a peculiar signification when applied to Judge Bourne. Not only as the historian, the judge, the safe and prudent counselor shall we miss him, but as the bright, cheerful Christian gentleman. Perhaps it was this quality, more than any other, that peculiarly endeared him to his friends. His cheerfulness under all the dispensations of the Heavenly Father (and he was called to endure severe afflictions in the removal of all, save one, of his immediate family, to whom he was tenderly attached) was remarkable. It was a cheer-

fulness founded on full faith in Divine Providence,—a faith which rendered the blessings of life more joyous, while it sent a bright gleam through the deepest affliction. It did not fail him at the last.

"Contrary to the expectation of himself and his friends (who had supposed a sudden death probable), he was for the last three or four weeks a great sufferer. He was obliged to sit in his chair most of the time, day and night, and could get but little sleep. His disease was of such a nature that some effort was required for respiration, and when for a moment he was overpowered by sleep, and, losing consciousness, ceased to make the unusual effort requisite, he was immediately awakened by the most excruciating suffering,—probably caused by partial strangulation. Yet, when he was permitted to enjoy temporary relief, he was inclined to talk, and conversed with his friends in his old cheery way, seldom alluding to himself or his sufferings, but showing the same interest as formerly in others, their pursuits and enjoyments. He kept up his participation in spirit in whatever interested the community. Only a day or two before his death, he reminded his pastor that the one hundredth anniversary of the occupancy of the old church in which he had so long worshipped would occur on the second Sabbath of January next (1874). He thought there should be some commemoration of the event, and remarked that he had contemplated preparing an appropriate address for the occasion. He referred his pastor to some minutes of facts in his possession compiled for that purpose, and requested him to prepare an address.

"Judge Bourne seldom spoke of his religious feelings, even to his most intimate friends. It was a sacred subject to him,—too sacred to be talked about on ordinary occasions. In his last hours, when suffering intensely, and when he knew that he could live but a few hours at most, he several times expressed the wish that he might soon be released; but as to the untried scenes upon which he was conscious he was about to enter, he said but little. He felt no apprehension. He merely said to a clerical friend, with whom he had lived on terms of great intimacy for many years, 'I have no anxiety about the future.'

"His was a faith sublime and sure."

"It is very seldom, indeed, that the name of any citizen is so closely and thoroughly identified with every interest, civil and military, religious, moral, and social, commercial, business, and personal, of the community in which he lives, as Judge Bourne's has been for the last half-century with those of the town of Kennebunk, where he spent a life useful and happy to its close, without reproach, and where his death is universally lamented."

CHAPTER XXIV.

BENCH AND BAR—(Concluded).

Biographical Sketches—Brief Mention—List of the Present Members of the York County Bar.

JOSEPH BARTLETT.

IN 1803 came to Saco Joseph Bartlett, an eccentric man, and one of the wits of the bar. He was born June

10, 1762, in Plymouth, Mass., and graduated, with honorable standing, at Harvard in 1782; his scholarship being such as to entitle him to membership in the highest literary society of the college,—the Phi Beta Kappa. He pursued the study of law for a while at Salem, but at the close of the Revolution went to England, where he led a wild, irregular life with boon companions, in whose society his wit and reckless manners made him acceptable. He passed his time in London in gambling and dissipation, and, getting into debt, was thrown into prison, from which he procured his release by writing a play, in which he appeared as one of the actors. He then procured, upon credit, a cargo of goods, with which he set sail for America, but his vessel was wrecked on Cape Cod. We next hear of him among the forces of Massachusetts raised to put down the Shays rebellion, where he appears as a captain of volunteers, but returning to the law again after the war. He commenced practice in Woburn, whence he removed to Cambridge in 1796, and became zealous in the affairs of the town and the college. He seems to have been still honored by the Phi Beta Kappa, for in 1799 he delivered a poem before that society, which was considered a talented performance, in his peculiar vein of wit and satire. In a trial at Plymouth between a mother and a son, during the time of his residence in Cambridge, he delivered a speech, or rather a serio-comic argument, some passages of which well illustrate his manner of mingling the pathetic and the ridiculous. He commented upon the sadness of such a quarrel between a parent and a child, and, said he, "It is a shame that such a thing should occur here in the old town of Plymouth, under the shadow of the hill on which were the graves of the forefathers, and on which I have myself often picked huckleberries."

In Saco he took the popular side in politics, being an ardent Democrat. By his long experience, his readiness as an advocate, his fastidious and agreeable manners, he became very popular, and for a while had a great run of business. He was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts in 1805. He afterwards attempted to set up Daniel Cleaves as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Col. Richard Cutts, who was first elected from that district in 1800, and held the office, by six successive elections, through the administration of Mr. Jefferson and part of that of Mr. Madison. In attempting thus to usurp the management of the party against such leaders as Col. Cutts and Dr. Thornton, he overestimated his personal strength vastly, and in the rash and egotistical attempt was the chief sufferer. The organs and leaders of the party opened upon him with great severity, and withered him and his business together into insignificance. Although he brought an action against Nathaniel Willis, of the *Eastern Argus*, for libel and imprisoned him and recovered damages, it did not help his cause; while it put money in his pocket it ruined his business in Saco, and he was obliged to move out of the town. He left the State in 1809 or 1810, and lived afterwards on his desultory literary labors. He drifted about from place to place, and finally turned up in Boston, where, on the 4th of July, 1823, he delivered an oration in the hall of the Exchange Coffee-House, and recited an ode entitled the "New Vicar of Bray," which are mentioned by Mr. Lor-

ing in his "Hundred Boston Orators." The same year he published an edition of poems, dedicated to John Quincy Adams, to which he appended "Aphorisms on Men, Principles, and Things." While living in Saco he edited a paper called *The Freeman's Friend*, and on the 4th of July, 1805, delivered an oration at Biddeford. In 1827, at the age of sixty-five, he wrote the following epitaph upon himself:

" 'Tis done! the fatal stroke is given,
And Bartlett's fled to hell or heaven;
His friends approve it, and his foes applaud,
Yet he will have the verdict of his God."

WILLIAM B. SEWALL.

"No name," says Mr. Willis, "was more honored at the bar and in the courts of Massachusetts and Maine, for more than a century, than that of *Sewall*. From 1692 to 1819—a period of one hundred and twenty-six years—one of the family had a seat upon the bench of the highest courts for one hundred years, about twenty-five of which as a chief justice: these were Samuel, Stephen, David, and Samuel, all descendants from Henry, the first American ancestor, who came to Newbury, Mass., from Coventry, England, in 1634. Besides these were Jonathan, attorney-general before the Revolution, and Daniel and Henry, in this State, clerks, time out of mind. They seem to have had a prescriptive right to the bench and bar and places in court, nor were they much less prominent in the church, whose pulpits they have filled with eminence, all along the course of our history. Few names in our annals have had a higher rank and distinction than theirs."

William Bartlett Sewall was the only son of Daniel Sewall, the time-honored clerk of the courts in York County, who descended from the first Henry, through his second son, John. He was born in York, Dec. 18, 1782. His mother was Dorcas Bartlett, daughter of John H. Bartlett, of Kittery. He was prepared for college at a grammar school in York, and entered Harvard in 1799, where he was a classmate of Benjamin Ames, Dr. Asa Eaton, of Salem Church, Boston; Prof. John Farrar, of Harvard College; Rev. Nathan Parker, of Portsmouth; Rev. Dr. Payson, of Portland; James Savage, of Boston; and Samuel Willard, D.D., of Deerfield. He was a member of the highest college society. On taking his degree he entered the office of Judge Isaac Parker, of Portland, in December, 1803, and, on account of the retirement of Judge Parker, in 1806, completed his legal studies with Edward St. Loe Livermore, at Portsmouth, and was admitted to the bar in Essex County. He returned to Portland, where he opened an office, was admitted to the Supreme Court in Cumberland County, and soon became a partner with Chief-Justice Melroe. On the 26th of November, 1816, he married Betsey Cross, of Portland, who lived about three years after their marriage; and Mr. Sewall, upon her death, in 1819, removed to Kennebunk, and re-occupied, with his aged father and sisters, the old homestead. He assisted his father in the duties of his offices, as clerk and register of probate, during the remainder of the time he continued to hold them. In 1823 he returned to Portland and took charge of the editorial department of the *Advertiser*, which he continued to conduct several years, adding in the mean time a semi-weekly edition. In 1837 he

returned to Kennebunk, where he married for his second wife Mariah M. Gilpatrick, daughter of Richard Gilpatrick, of Kennebunk, Jan. 26, 1841, in whose congenial society he passed the remainder of his days, in the calmness and serenity which wait on a genial temper, and follow towards its close a life of gentleness, purity, and uniform benignity. He died at Kennebunk on the 4th of March, 1869, leaving no children.

Mr. Sewall was a good lawyer, had a clear and discriminating mind, and had great accuracy and familiarity with the forms of practice and the art of conveying. But his extreme diffidence and modesty deterred him from making any exhibition in court, or taking any position as an advocate. Perhaps the circumstance of his connection with Mr. Mellen, in the early years of his practice, re-

turned him to the wrangles of the bar, and devoted much time to poetry and prose composition, which illuminated the columns of the newspapers and periodicals. In connection with the wits about town,—Savage, Payson, Davis, Deering, Carter, Wright, and others, Portland was kept in good humor; and the *Pilgrim*, *Prowler*, *Night-Hawk*, and *Torpedo* flashed with merriment which would have done honor to the *Salamagundi* or to the modern *Punch*.

When he went to Portland, in 1803, he found his classmates, Savage and Payson (afterwards the distinguished preacher, but at that time the preceptor of the new academy), pursuing their studies there, and, to amuse themselves, they were writing a series of articles in the *Old Portland Gazette* (then edited by Isaac Adams) over the signature of "Pilgrim." They immediately pressed



Photo. by J. T. Locke, Kennebunk, Me.

W.B. Sewall

strained him from aiming at or acquiring any experience as an advocate. Mr. Mellen argued all his own causes, as well as many of those commenced by other lawyers, with rare zeal and ability, so that a junior partner could have no opportunity to acquire facility in the art. Mr. Sewall had great delicacy and sensitiveness of taste; nothing commonplace or inferior could ever satisfy the demand of his own criticism. He had had also a shrinking diffidence which seemed to be natural to the family,—his father and uncles, Jotham and Henry, had it; so had the excellent judge, David Sewall, and the wise and modest chief justice, Samuel Sewall, who died while holding court at Wiscasset in 1814.

Mr. Sewall was a scholar and a ripe one, of cultivated taste and fine thought. He preferred the quiet pursuits of

Sewall into the service, and he became a joint contributor to those agreeable literary productions, which instructed and amused the town. The *Prowler* followed, and these more formal essays were interspersed with many a squib and New Year's Hudibrastic verses, which lighted up the prosaic columns of the *Gazette*.

Mr. Sewall had a great fondness for mathematical studies, which he pursued to a large extent in college, and was rewarded for his attainments in that branch by an assignment of "exercises in mathematics and astronomy" at commencement, with two others of his classmates, Nathan Parker and Daniel Swan. This taste was probably imbibed in early life from his father, who had quite a genius for mathematical calculations, which manifested itself in the preparation of almanacs, and the like labors. Both father

and son worked much in that line, in which they took pleasure and made great proficiency. The son, when young, assisted his father in almanac-making; and, when in the practice of his profession, beguiled the leisure time in preparing a "Register for Maine," which he published several years after the separation from Massachusetts. In connection with Judge Bourne, of Kennebunk, he prepared the "Register of Maine for 1820." This being the first published in the new State, was very full, and contained a vast deal of useful information, in a compact form. It contained a chronological account of the various settlements in Maine from the earliest time, with notice of early grants, etc.; the act of separation, the new constitution, and the list of delegates to the convention, tariff of duties, army and navy register, besides the usual matter embraced in such works. He continued the publication of the "Register" several years; for the labor, care, and investigation in which, the sales poorly compensated. These humble but very valuable statistical works are not appreciated in their day so much as they ought to be; nor is the labor and skill necessary in the preparation sufficiently estimated. A full series of these works is invaluable to one who is collecting materials for a history, or who desires to see the form and pressure of the times long gone by.

In all works of this kind, and others involving statistical habits or knowledge, Mr. Sewall had few equals in his day. What he did he did thoroughly and well, and he was constantly busy about something useful or amusing. He was one or two years secretary of the Senate, soon after the separation, which gave him facilities in his favorite pursuit; and he was often afterwards employed by members and committees to draft and prepare bills and other papers to be laid before the Legislature, in which his clear and concise method rendered him a model worthy of all imitation. It would have promoted the accuracy and precision of the statutes if this practice had been continued.

He was always cheerful, social, and often gay; his humor was racy, and the play of mind was lambent and genial.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

On the removal of Judge Miller to Portland in 1806, his place at Biddeford was occupied by Samuel Hubbard, who afterwards became a distinguished lawyer and judge in Massachusetts. Mr. Hubbard was born in Boston, in 1785, and graduated at Yale College in 1802, at the age of seventeen. He studied his profession in New Haven, in the office of Judge Chauncey, for two years, and completed his course with Charles Jackson, the eminent lawyer and judge of Boston. Immediately after his admission to the bar in Suffolk County he came to Biddeford, where Mr. Mellen had built up a large and, for that period, profitable practice, the result of fourteen years' earnest and diligent labor. It could hardly be expected that a young lawyer, only twenty years of age, and just entering upon his practice, however fine his abilities, could fill at once the wide circle made by his eminent predecessor, especially as the flourishing village on the opposite side of the river furnished older and more experienced competitors in Cyrus King, Jeremiah Bradbury, and the eccentric Joseph Bartlett, who were in practice there at that time. Still, Mr. Hubbard did a successful

business, and remained in Biddeford till 1810, when he returned to Boston and formed a partnership with his former teacher, Judge Jackson. The appointment of Mr. Jackson to the bench, in 1813, left him a large and lucrative practice. He was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court to fill the place made vacant by the death of Judge Putnam, in 1842, which position he filled with great acceptance till his death, Dec. 24, 1847.

WILLIAM ALLEN HAYES.

William Allen Hayes, of South Berwick, was a worthy member of the bar, and long filled places of honor and trust in York County. He was the youngest of three sons of David Hayes, of North Yarmouth, in which town he was born on the 20th of October, 1783. He was prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. Tristram Gilman, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1805. He studied law first with Ezekiel Whitman, at New Gloucester, then for a short time with Dudley Hubbard, at South Berwick, and finished his course with Artemas Ward, of Charlestown, a celebrated lawyer of the Middlesex bar, afterwards chief justice of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, who was a sound lawyer, with a very large practice. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1809, and immediately opened an office at South Berwick, which place for the remainder of his life became the field of his labor, his usefulness, and his fame.

The other lawyers at this time in that thriving village were Messrs. Hubbard, Greene, and Lambert, the two former of whom were giving much of their time to politics, and the latter not pushing business with much energy. A good opening therefore existed for a young lawyer like Mr. Hayes, and he occupied it and improved it with great assiduity, soon acquiring a large business, which, by judicious management, accumulated to a handsome competence, won him the confidence and esteem of the public, and made him a leading man in that section of the country. He succeeded, not only to the business of Dudley Hubbard, who died in 1816, but to his elegant mansion and farm, and made it one of the most beautiful and highly-cultivated spots in the country. Forty years of his busy life were spent in his practice and other public and private duties. For more than twenty-five years he was president of the South Berwick Bank; about the same period president of the Bar of York County; he was many years president of the Board of Trustees of Berwick Academy, and for twenty years (1828-47) judge of probate for York County. In all these multiplied relations he maintained the character of a faithful, upright, wise, and good man.

When his cares and labors had greatly increased, he found a partner, an able condutor, in a young man of fine talents and business capacity whom he took into his office, —Charles N. Cogswell, of whom we give a brief sketch below.

CHARLES N. COGSWELL.

Charles Northend Cogswell was the son of Northend and Elizabeth Cogswell, and was born in Berwick, April 24, 1797. In 1814, at the age of seventeen, he graduated at Bowdoin College. He studied law with Mr. Hayes, with whom he entered into partnership on being admitted to the bar in 1817. It proved a most successful partnership,

both being men of high intellectual endowments and large business capacity. It is said that for many years more business was done in their office than in any other in the country.

Mr. Cogswell possessed the confidence of the community in a large degree, not merely in his professional services, but in his business relations and public duties. He was often elected to represent his town and county in the Legislature and Senate of the State, and was a member of the latter body in 1833-34. After an honorable and useful life he died suddenly on the 11th of October, 1843, in the forty-seventh year of his age. Judge Goodenow, in reply to the application to place upon the records of the court the resolves of sympathy adopted by the bar, observed, "In a professional career of twenty-five years, few, very few, have accomplished it so well. His talents for business were indeed extraordinary, and he was most diligent in the employment of them. His memory was retentive, and he was exceedingly accurate in all his transactions in his office and in the courts. His whole demeanor was amiable and exemplary."

Mr. Cogswell was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hill, of Portsmouth; his second, Margaret E. Russell, daughter of Edward Russell, of Portland, by whom he left one son.

Judge Hayes survived his junior partner eight years, and died April 15, 1851, aged sixty-seven.

WILLIAM PITT PREBLE.

Judge William Pitt Preble commenced practice in York, the home of his ancestors, who had been distinguished in the early history of Maine. Abraham Preble, the first ancestor in America, came from England, and was one of the first settlers of Scituate, Mass., prior to 1637. In 1642 he purchased a tract of land at Agamenticus, now York, where he settled and continued to reside till his death, which occurred in 1663. He sustained some of the most considerable and responsible offices in the province, having been counselor for Sir Ferdinando Gorges, in 1645, and so long as the government of the Lord Proprietor was maintained; member of the General Provincial Court; commissioner, treasurer, and chief military officer of the province. His son, Benjamin, filled many important offices, and his great-grandson, Brig.-Gen. Preble, was a renowned citizen, and father of Commodore Edward Preble.

Judge Preble, the subject of this notice, was the son of Isaias Preble, and was born in that part of York called Scotland Parish, Nov. 27, 1783. He graduated at Harvard in 1806, pursued the study of law, partly in the office of Benjamin Hasey, of Topsham, and partly in that of Mr. Orr, in Brunswick. Commenced practice in York, whence in a short time he removed to Alfred, and in 1811 was appointed county attorney for York County. In 1813 he removed to Saco. In 1814 he received from President Madison the appointment of United States attorney for the district, as the successor of Silas Lee, who died that year. In consequence of this appointment he removed to Portland in 1818, which continued ever after to be the place of his residence. His great abilities as a lawyer soon placed him in the foremost rank of the bar of the State, an equal

competitor with those honored in the several counties,—Dane, Mellen, Whitman, Holmes, Longfellow, Wilde, Allen, Greenleaf, Fessenden, Crosby, McGaw, and many others. He resembled Mr. Orr in the clearness and force of his style in presenting a cause to a jury, being plain, solid, and matter-of-fact in his arguments.

On the organization of the State, in 1820, he was selected as one of the three judges of the Supreme Judicial Court,—a position which he honored, by his weight of character and able opinions, during the eight years which he occupied the bench. He retired from the honorable position in 1828, to accept of the appointment to the diplomatic service of minister plenipotentiary to the Hague, tendered by President Jackson. He received the appointment to this critical and delicate service in view of the boundary-line question which had been submitted to the arbitration of the King of Holland. The award having been unfavorable, Judge Preble entered against it a severe and able protest. He returned to Maine in 1831, and was appointed the State agent to proceed to Washington for the purpose of enforcing the rights of Maine, and induced the general government not to accept the award. In 1832 he was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the United States, and secured a settlement of the controversy alike honorable to his judgment and ability as a diplomatist, and to the interests of the State of Maine.

We have not space to give in detail the life of one so eminent in public services. His agency as a prime mover and negotiator, both in Canada and in England, in the measures whereby the connection between Portland and the Great West was secured by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence (now the Grand Trunk) Railway are well known, and belong to another portion of the history of the country. Judge Preble died Oct. 11, 1857, at the age of seventy-three. He was twice married, his first wife being Nancy Gale Tucker, second daughter of Joseph Tucker, of York, at one time the collector of that port, whom he married in September, 1810. His son by this marriage, William Pitt Preble, his namesake, has been for many years clerk of the District Court of the United States, residing at Portland. Judge Preble's second wife was Sarah A. Forsaith, of Portland, by whom he had one son. There were two daughters by the first marriage.

ETHER SHEPLEY.

Ether Shepley, late chief justice of Maine, was the second son of John Shepley, and Mary, widow of Captain Thurlow, of the Revolutionary army, a daughter of Deacon Gibson, of Stowe. He was born in Groton, Mass., where the family was early settled, on the 2d of November, 1789, and received his elementary education at the Groton Academy. In 1811 he took his degree at Dartmouth College, in class with Prof. Nathaniel H. Carter, Bezaluel Cushman, and Nathaniel Wright, who were instructors in Portland after leaving college; Dr. William Cogswell, Daniel Poor, the celebrated missionary; Professor Parker, of the Harvard Law School; Amos Kendall, postmaster-general under President Jackson, and other distinguished men.

On leaving college Mr. Shepley entered the law-office of Dudley Hubbard, in South Berwick, where he remained two years, putting into an orderly and prosperous shape the

large collection business of Mr. Hubbard, which had been suffering from the want of systematic attention. He continued his studies with Zabdiel B. Adams, of Worcester County, and with Solomon Strong, of Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar in 1814, in July of which he commenced practice in Saco. Mr. Willis says of him. "With the experience he had gathered, and the habits of business he had acquired, he was more than usually advanced over young practitioners in the knowledge of his profession, and in the use of its machinery, and early entered upon a successful and lucrative practice, which his industry, close application, and practical ability made secure, and gave to him a prominent place in the community in which he resided.

In 1819 he zealously entered into the measures for the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, being that year a representative from Saco in the General Court. He was also that year chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention, in which body he took an active part. In February, 1821, he was appointed United States district attorney in the place of William Pitt Preble, who was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court. This office he held until his election as one of the United States senators from Maine, in 1833, the duties of which, in connection with his very extensive practice, he discharged with great promptness and fidelity, of which no better evidence can be adduced than the length of time he was permitted to retain it,—through the four closing years of Mr. Monroe's administration, the whole of Mr. Adams', and four years into Gen. Jackson's, and left it at last only for a more exalted station. He was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1833, as the successor of Hon. John Holmes, and in that body, by vote and voice, sustained the administration of General Jackson. In January, 1834, he made two earnest and able speeches on the exciting question respecting removing the deposits from the United States Bank. He remained a member of the Senate till September, 1836, when he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Parris, who had been appointed by Mr. Van Buren second comptroller of the United States Treasury. "As a judge, both at *nisi prius* and in the law department, his ability, his industry, and his integrity fully justified the partiality and good judgment of Governor Dunlap's administration, by which the appointment was made."

In 1848 he was appointed chief justice, as the successor of Judge Whitman, with the general concurrence of the bar and public sentiment. He continued in this high office till the autumn of 1855, when his constitutional term of seven years having expired, he retired from the bench with an exalted and unsullied reputation. "No judge ever more faithfully or more promptly discharged the duties of the bench than Judge Shepley; and the ability which characterized his judicial career is amply illustrated in the twenty-seven volumes of the "Maine Reports," from the fourteenth to the fortieth, inclusive. His opinions are drawn with clearness, directness, and force, and no one can mistake the point which he endeavors to establish."

The last public office he was called to perform was that of sole commissioner for the revision of the public laws, to which he was appointed by resolve of April 1, 1856. In

accordance with this he prepared the "Revised Statutes of Maine," published in 1857. As a proper recognition of legal learning and judicial experience, Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary title of LL.D.

Judge Shepley married, in 1816, Anna Foster, by whom he had five sons. One of his sons, John R. Shepley, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, and became a prominent lawyer in St. Louis. Another, the late George Foster Shepley, judge of the United States Circuit Court, born at Saco, Jan. 1, 1819, graduated at Dartmouth at the age of eighteen, 1837; colonel of the 12th Maine Volunteers; promoted to brigadier-general; commandant of New Orleans; military Governor of Louisiana; chief of staff of Maj.-Gen. Weitzel; and military Governor of Richmond at the close of the war. He resigned his commission July 1, 1865, and on his return to Portland resumed the practice of his profession. Dec. 22, 1869, he received the appointment of United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, which office he held at the time of his death, July 20, 1878. A short time previously, Dartmouth College had conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., a suitable recognition of his eminence as a legal scholar and judge.

PHILIP EASTMAN.

Philip Eastman (Asa³, Jonathan³, Philip¹, Capt. Ebenezer¹, Philip², Roger¹) is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Roger Eastman, who was born in Wales, Great Britain, in 1611. Married Sarah —; emigrated to America in 1640, and settled in Salisbury, Mass. He died Dec. 16, 1694. His wife died March 11, 1697. They had ten children. John, eldest son, represented Salisbury in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1691. Philip, third son, and in direct line of descent, born Oct. 20, 1644, married, Aug. 22, 1698, Mary Morse, and settled in Haverhill, Mass. His house was burned by the Indians March 15, 1698, some of his family taken, and others dispersed. He afterwards removed to Woodstock, Conn.

"In answer to the petition of Philip Eastman humbly desiring this Court's favour, considering his late captivity with the Indians & loss, that he may be freed from the payment of such rates as have been, or may be levied this year for the use of the Country, the Court grants him his request."—*Colony Records of Mass.*, vol. v. page 114. Sept. 16, 1676.

Capt. Ebenezer Eastman, born Jan. 10, 1689, married Sarah Peaselee, March 4, 1710, and settled in Haverhill, where all his children were born. He was early a pioneer among the Indians; afterwards a captain in the French war; went to the capture of Louisbourg, under Sir William Pepperell; had a garrison on the east side of the Merrimac, now East Concord; was one of the grantees of Penacook, now Concord, and was one of the earliest, most active, and influential settlers. He died July 28, 1748. Philip, son of Capt. Ebenezer, born Nov. 13, 1713, at Haverhill, Mass., married Abiah Bradley, March 29, 1739. She was sister of Jonathan and Samuel Bradley, who were killed by the Indians at Penacook. She often donned a man's hat, shouldered a musket, and took her stand in the sentinel's box through the night to relieve her husband. He died Sept. 1, 1804. Jonathan, son of Philip, born June 10, 1746, was a volunteer in Capt. Joshua Abbott's company



Philip Eastman



Daniel Goodenough

that marched to reinforce the Northern Army in September, 1777. He married Molly Chandler, Jan. 5, 1769, and died Oct. 19, 1834. His second wife, Esther, died the same year, aged eighty-one. Asa Eastman, son of Jonathan, born Dec. 5, 1770, married Dec. 31, 1795, Molly, daughter of Lieut. Phineas Kimball, of Concord. She was born May 15, 1775. About 1792 he and Samuel Ayer Bradley built a cabin and commenced clearing on the margin of Cold River, in the wilderness, four miles from the extreme frontier settlement, on a tract of land purchased by their fathers from the commonwealth of Massachusetts, known as the "Bradley & Eastman Grant," now a part of the town of Stow, in the State of Maine. Bradley, after two seasons, determined upon a professional life; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1799; studied law, and settled at Fryeburg, where he died. Eastman continued to clear his land, and taught school winters until his marriage. He first moved into a log house on the Chatham, N. H., side, which he built the previous summer, and there lived until 1801, when he built the first framed house (two story) in the settlement (still standing), where he lived until his death, Aug. 16, 1818. He was well educated, hospitable, a liberal and useful citizen, a judicious magistrate, and a legislator highly esteemed for his public and private worth. His wife died in Chatham, Dec. 4, 1859. Philip Eastman, son of Asa, born in Chatham, N. H., Feb. 5, 1799, graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1820, in the class with the late Judge Hathaway and Hon. Samuel Bradley. He read law with Stephen Chase, of Fryeburg; Hon. Nicholas Baylies, of Montpelier, Vt.; and with Judah Dana, of Fryeburg; was admitted to the bar in September, 1823, and commenced practice at North Yarmouth, Me.

He married, July 23, 1827, Mary, daughter of Stephen Ambrose, of Concord, N. H. She was born May 12, 1801. In 1836 he removed to Harrison, and in June, 1847, removed to Saco, and formed a law partnership with Mr. Bradley, his old classmate, where he remained in the practice of his profession until his death, Aug. 7, 1869. He was active, interested, and influential in town, county, and State affairs, and called by the citizens where he resided to occupy stations of responsibility and honor.

He was chairman of the county commissioners for Cumberland County from 1831 to 1837, and Democratic member of the State Senate in 1840 and 1842. In 1840 he was chairman of the committee on the revision of the statutes, and superintended their publication in the winter of 1841.

In 1842 he was appointed chairman of the commissioners on the part of Maine to locate grants to settlers in the territory which had been claimed by Great Britain in the northerly part of the State, under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and was engaged in that business mostly in the Madawaska settlement during that and the following season.

In 1849 he published a digest of the first twenty-six volumes of the Maine Reports. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, and was for several years a trustee of Bowdoin College.

For six years prior to his decease he was president of the old Manufacturers' (now Saco National) Bank, and was

identified with all the social, religious, and business interests of the city of his residence.

The following quotations are from addresses of members of the York bar:

REMARKS OF HON. MOSES EMERY.

"Philip Eastman was conservative in his character,—seldom, if ever, changed an opinion he had once formed, and in religion and politics always, to the time of his death, adhered to the associations of his youth. He read the Bible through many times in the course of his life, and manifested equal reverence for the Old and New Testaments. He, I believe, looked to the past as furnishing safe landmarks for the future. Hence we always knew where to find him. This and his fixed moral principles rendered him always reliable. The breath of slander never reached him. In his undertakings I have reason to believe he always sought aid and guidance from above, and scrupulously acted according to the light given him. Hence the smooth and even tenor of his life—never ruffled—never disturbed—always the same Philip Eastman—mild and benignant, but firm as the oak in his convictions of duty. He now rests from his labors, and his works do follow him."

REMARKS OF JUDGE E. E. BOURNE.

"As a lawyer, he maintained an honorable status, acquired by many years of diligent study. Few members of the bar give themselves so freely as he did to the acquisition of professional knowledge. He was always the diligent student, and, in consequence, became well versed in jurisprudence. Above all deception in his practice, and straightforward in the duties of his profession, he drew to himself a class of clients from the best ranks of society. The public always had confidence in him as a lawyer and as a man. Honorable and courteous in his action in court, and frowning upon all chicanery and every species of low artifice, he acquired also the respect of the members of the bar. He duly appreciated the dignity of the profession, regarding the ministry of the law as one of the highest employments of life. His generous and liberal spirit would not permit him to say anything which would wound the feelings of another. He was a man of peace."

Mr. Eastman left two sons and two daughters living,—Ellen Jane; Ambrose, a graduate of Bowdoin College, a practicing lawyer in Boston; Edward, a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of 1857, studied law with his father, admitted to the bar in 1860, and has since remained in the continuous practice of the law at Saco; and Mary Searle Eastman.

HON. DANIEL GOODENOW.

Daniel Goodenow was born in Henniker, N. H., Oct. 30, 1793. His parents removed to Brownfield, Me., in 1802. In 1813 he entered the law-office of Hon. John Holmes, at Alfred, and was admitted to the York County bar in 1817. While prosecuting his legal studies in the office of Mr. Holmes he at the same time carried on those of the sciences and classics so rapidly and successfully that in 1817 he was admitted to the senior class of Dartmouth University, and graduated there the same year.

Having chosen Alfred as his home, he rapidly gained an extensive practice, and soon became a leader at the bar. In 1825, '27, and '30 he represented Alfred in the House of Representatives, and the latter year was Speaker. In 1831, '32, and '33 he was the candidate of the Whig party for Governor; and in 1838 and 1841 he was attorney-general of the State. From 1841 to 1848 he was judge of the District Court for the Western District, and from 1855 to 1862 an associate judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. In 1860, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College, of

which he was for twenty-five years a faithful and devoted trustee. He died at Alfred, Oct. 7, 1863.

At the next term of the Supreme Court, held at Saco, in January, 1864, Judge Kent, one of his associates on the bench, made the following remarks :

"Judge Goodenow has always been a marked and prominent man, and he has ever exerted a decided influence on society. This was the result of talents cultivated and wisely employed, of character unsullied, and integrity unquestioned, of that combination of intellectual and moral qualities which in their development give the world 'assurance of a man' true to himself and true to his fellow-man.

"There was something in his character and in his success worthy of examination and imitation. His early life was one of struggle with adverse circumstances; but this has been the fortune of many. He met and overcame obstacles,—and so have most of the leading men of our country. But it always seemed to me that our deceased friend early formed a *plan of life* and adhered to it: that in his years of early manhood, without wasting his days in repining, he *fixed his aim* high, and an earnest ambition to be a man among men—and they among the highest—stimulated him to excel. But he laid the foundation on which he hoped to rise not on low cunning, or mean intrigues, or sycophantic flattery, but on the solid basis of integrity, sincerity, and industry; hoping and straining always for honor and success, but compassing 'noble ends by noble means,' and spurning everything which would justly lower him in the estimation of good men, and would wound and tarnish his conscientious sense of right and duty. Tracing the life thus commenced, we find, in its development and its history, the formation of a character less marked by startling brilliancy than by solid worth and firm principle, and the useful and honorable performance of the duties of daily life. In manners courteous and dignified, he was firm in his convictions, and decided in avowing and maintaining them.

"Judge Goodenow had great *self-respect*, which, no doubt, in his earlier years, and through his whole life, stood sentinel against low temptations, and degrading or corrupting associations of habits. It never took the form of arrogance or of undue assumption, or of ascetic life, or of aristocratic contempt for those around him. But it was the result of a proper appreciation of his own character and position, of the true dignity of human nature, and of watchful care that, whatever else befell, his own self-respect should not be lost or clouded by misfortune, or by the malevolence or misconception of others. It produced in him a high sense of personal honor, which, whilst it rendered him courteous and gentlemanly and genial in social life, could repress intentional insults, and check unseemly license, with dignity and effect.

"He was a *frank and a sincere* man. He meant what he said, and he said what he meant. He was true, not merely in his words, but in his instincts and in his life. He professed nothing that he did not feel, and promised nothing that he did not intend to perform. His convictions were clear and strong, and held unwaveringly and with few misgivings, and he was ever true to them in word and in deed. But he was not dogmatic or offensive in uttering and maintaining them. What he claimed for himself he yielded to others. His popularity was never the result of that weakness or selfishness which fears to form a distinct opinion, or to express it when duly called, but of the conviction, which even those who differed from him felt, that he was sincere and honest and truthful, and that whilst ever true to his friends, he was never false even to an opponent, or to an enemy, if he had one.

"The professional life of our brother was honorable and successful. He seemed to have early formed a right appreciation of its true character and highest dignity. It was never with him a mere trade, by which money was to be gained and a living secured. It was not to him an instrument to be used for chicanery and oppression, or to extort unjustly, by by-paths and indirection, the hard earnings of the unlearned and confiding. It was never with him a cover to conceal, under forms of law, the grasping spirit of avarice, and he never stirred up strife among his neighbors that fees might flow into his coffers. To the just and reasonable and honorable pecuniary rewards of his professional labors he was not indifferent, but he claimed them as rightly paid for laborious and valuable service. But he felt, as every true and high-minded professional man must feel, that there are higher rewards and higher motives than those that are merely mercenary, which should move and excite him to action.

"No man who does not honor his profession can be honored by it.

But the upright lawyer, who has spent his days and nights in preparation, and has mastered his profession in its principles and in its details, and stands up as the advocate of his fellow-man, when his interests, his character, or his liberty are in question, always feels that he has assumed a responsibility which mere money can never adequately recompense. And when engaged in the conflicts of the forum, earnest and faithful in presenting the cause of his client, and while true to him and his duty, equally true to the court and to himself, he thinks not an instant of his pecuniary reward, but he exerts his best powers of eloquence and argument in the discussion of great principles or minute details with no other feeling than that of duty, and with no other thought than of the honorable fame which may follow from its performance. As soon would the true soldier, in the hour of the sternest strife on the battle-field, think of his pay and rations.

"Judge Goodenow brought to the bench the learning, the experience, and the maturity of mind and judgment acquired in his many years of laborious industry at the bar. He gave to the State his best powers, and he faithfully strove to administer justice without fear or favor, and, as far as possible, to reconcile the equity of particular cases with the established principles of law. The characteristics to which I have alluded, and which have been spoken of by our brother, were manifested in a marked degree in his judicial career. He was there, as everywhere, independent and firm, impartial and just,—more anxious to do his duty and satisfy his own conscience than to gain temporary applause. He claimed no exemption from error, but he must be convinced of his error before he would yield to the decision of a majority. When he left the bench, at the expiration of his term of office, we all felt that the State had lost a faithful, devoted, and honest servant, and he retired with honor, carrying with him the best wishes of his colleagues and of the whole people.

"It is cheering to contemplate such a life in all its parts until its earthly end. With no adventitious advantages, with no uncommon natural powers, but starting on the voyage of life with good sense and good purposes, and amid difficulties and trials and dangers, and the shoals and rocks, keeping his eye fixed on his polar star, he steers his course, ever 'steadily with an upright keel,' never relaxing in his purpose, or yielding to fear or despondency, until his bark is safely moored in its last harbor and resting-place. Well may we—well, especially, may all young men—pause and contemplate and study such an example.

"Alas! how often is it otherwise! Where one who can look back through a long vista of years recalls and counts up the multitude of young men who commenced life with him, with fair promise, full of hope and talent, and ambition and joyous anticipation, and with honest and earnest purpose to excel, and then numbers the wrecks caused by want of a steady aim and a fixed plan of life, and remembers how many sank by yielding to sensual indulgence, or enervating intemperance, or to the syren song of pleasure, luring them on to the rocks, or yielded themselves willing victims to that scourge of our land, intemperance, or fainted under difficulties, or gave up in despair at early failures of extravagant hopes, or by reason of disappointments which they had not manliness and strength of will enough to make stepping-stones for new efforts and thus surmount them,—when the vast mass of ruins lies before him in his memory, he would find turn from it and the sorrow which it creates to the contemplation of the life and history of those who, like our deceased brother, have weathered the storms and sailed over the seas in safety and with success. In the oue class the young man may find beacons to warn; in the other, charts to guide him in the voyage of life.

"Our brother's death was startlingly sudden. And yet it was to him 'no unthought-of hour.' He had fixed his thoughts through life, and especially as it drew towards its close, on the high themes of death and immortality. He had the faith, and he lived the life, of a rational Christian. The foundation of all that was estimable and valuable in his character was his devout sense of responsibility to his Maker. The summons did not find him unprepared. His life's work had been done, and well done. He had reached the allotted time for man on earth. He had borne himself honorably through life, and possessed the love of his family and the esteem of his neighbors. With no stain on his character as a citizen, as a Christian, or as a man, but with a high and enviable reputation in all these relations, he has gone down to the grave, in the fullness of his years, without suffering and without the wasting pains of protracted sickness.

"Although nature may prompt us, ordinarily, to join in the prayer of the Litany for deliverance 'from sudden death,' yet there are cases

when we can but feel that among the blessings of the good man's life not the least may be the sudden summons which calls him away from suffering and sorrow, and from those years of protracted life which have no pleasure in them. 'FELIX—NON TANTUM VITÆ CLARITATE, SED ETIAM OPPORTUNITATE MORTIS.'

Judge Goodenow had four brothers, all of whom were lawyers. Two of them—Hon. Rufus K. Goodenow, of Paris, and Hon. Robert Goodenow, of Farmington—were representatives in Congress from Maine. Two sisters—Mrs. Alpheus Spring, of Fryeburg, Me., and Mrs. Daniel P. Stone, of Malden, Mass.—survive.

He was twice married,—first to a daughter of Hon. John Holmes. Of their three children, the eldest is the wife of Rev. William H. Willeox, of Malden, Mass.

The eldest son, John Holmes Goodenow, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1852; was admitted to the bar in Portland in 1855; was a partner of Hon. Nathan D. Appleton, at Alfred; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1859; president of the Maine Senate in 1861–62; and from 1865 to 1876 was consul-general at Constantinople, and three times *chargé d'affaires*.

The second son, Henry Clay Goodenow, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1853; was admitted to the bar in 1856; commenced practice at Biddeford; removed to Lewiston, where he was a partner of Hon. Charles W.

NATHAN D. APPLETON.

Hon. Nathan D. Appleton was born in Ipswich, Mass., in May, 1794, where his ancestors had resided since the first of the name, Samuel Appleton, moved there from England in 1635. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1813, and seven years later settled in Alfred, having been admitted to the bar in 1816. His ripe scholarship and gentlemanly deportment soon gave him an extensive practice. In 1829, 1847, and 1848 he was a member of the State Legislature, was president of the Senate in 1830 and in 1837, and in 1838, 1850, and 1852 was the nominee of the Whig party for representative to Congress. From 1857 to 1860 he held the office of attorney-general. During the long period of over forty years in which Mr. Appleton practiced at the York County bar he always maintained an unblemished character and a high position as a lawyer and a man. He married Julia, daughter of Abial Hall, of Alfred.

RUFUS P. TAPLEY.

Rufus P. Tapley, son of Rufus and Rebecca (Josselyn) Tapley, was born in Danvers, Mass., Jan. 2, 1823. In early life he was obliged to depend upon his own resources—willing hands and a resolve to work his own way—for obtaining an education. In this he was successful, and re-



Rufus P. Tapley

Goddard, and is at present judge of the Police Court in Bangor.

Judge Goodenow's second wife was a daughter of Judge Dana, of Fryeburg, and the widow of Henry B. Osgood, Esq., of Fryeburg. Their only child is the wife of James Hopkins Smith, Esq., of New York.

ceived a liberal preliminary education in the schools of his native town and from private tutors. In 1846 he came to Saco, and began the study of law in the office of Bradley & Haines, and was subsequently a student with Bradley & Eastman. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and has remained in the continuous practice of the law in Saco

since. In 1858 he was a member of the State Legislature, and the next year was elected county attorney, holding the office for six years. In October, 1862, he was commissioned as colonel of the 27th Maine Regiment, which position he held until February, 1863, when he resigned and returned home. He was in the Legislature for the two following years, and in December, 1865, was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and held the office for seven successive years. Returning to practice, he was (in 1874) again elected to the Legislature. Judge Tapley is by universal confession a gentleman of marked ability and talent, and single-handed and alone, unaided by such accidents of life as wealth, social position, and family connections, has lifted himself by successive stages from a humble estate to a position of usefulness and honor. He is thoroughly identified with the town and county of his adoption, and has taken an active part in local and State legislation while pursuing his profession. As a lawyer, he is noted for the acuteness and discrimination of his mind, for his untiring industry, for the readiness with which he undertakes suits full of labor and difficulty, for thorough preparation of his cases, and a persistent faithfulness to his clients.

He is ready and fluent, with a good command of language, self-possessed, logical, a keen reasoner, a pleasing speaker, and always has the closest attention of court and jury.

His opinions, as published in Reports, evince the same painstaking labor as is ever noticed at the bar. He thoroughly investigates, closely digests the law and facts, and clearly states his conclusions. Independence of thought and character cause him to give dissenting opinions whenever his researches lead to them. With unusual quickness of perception, he readily analyzes the case, and never hesitates to present it to the jury as he sees it. Pleasant and courteous in his manners, kind in his feelings, generous in his acts, he has the respect of his community. He married, in 1853, Louisa E., daughter of Capt. Robert McMannus, of Brunswick, Me. The children of this union are Rufus P. Jr., Robert M., and Philip C.

His wife died December, 1871, and in January, 1873, he married Lydia W., daughter of John Merriman, of Brunswick, by whom he has two children,—Edward K. and Linda M.

JOHN M. GOODWIN.

John Monroe Goodwin was born in Baldwin, Me., on the 3d of September, 1822, prepared for college at North Yarmouth, under the instruction of Allen Weld, and graduated at Bowdoin in the class of 1845. He studied law with Judge Sewall Wells, at Portland, up to the time of the appointment of the latter to the bench of the Supreme Court (1847), and continued with Edward Fox, now judge of the United States District Court, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in March, 1848. He first opened an office at Mechanic Falls, Me., whence he removed in one year to Portland, where he remained till 1850, when he removed to Biddeford, and has continued to practice there ever since. He was a member of the State Senate in 1856, a representative in 1863-64, city solicitor of Biddeford, and Democratic candidate for Congress in 1876.

Mr. Goodwin married, in July, 1850, Harriet P. Herrick, daughter of Benjamin J. Herrick, of Alfred, by whom he has had five children. His oldest son, Francis J. Goodwin, is a graduate of Amherst College, and engaged in insurance business in Biddeford. His son, George B. Goodwin, is well known as the editor of the *Bangor Commercial*.

ALEXANDER F. CHISHOLM.

Alexander Fraser Chisholm was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 15, 1813; was a bookseller in Portland from 1832 to 1841; studied law at Hollis, with Samuel Bradley, 1841-42; was a law partner with Mr. Bradley from October, 1842, to August, 1845; removed in August, 1851, to Saco, where he practiced law till his death, Nov. 19, 1871. He was postmaster in Hollis, town agent, and a member of the school committee,—an office in which he also served in Saco,—and at the time of his death was president of the York Institute.

THOMAS M. HAYES.

Thomas M. Hayes was born in Kennebunkport, Aug. 18, 1819, and died in Boston, Feb. 1, 1869. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1840, studied law, and practiced at Saco from 1843 till about 1864. He was State senator in 1854, and Democratic candidate for Congress in 1860. He removed to Boston, where he practiced his profession from 1864 to 1869, the time of his death.

JOSEPH T. NYE.

Joseph T. Nye was born in Saco, May 19, 1819. He practiced law, and was collector of customs at Saco from 1849 to 1853, and judge of probate from 1854 to 1857. He died June 14, 1859.

SAMUEL V. LORING.

Samuel V. Loring, son of Rev. Levi Loring, born in Freeport, Me., Dec. 6, 1808, studied law with Samuel Bradley; practiced first at Springvale, then at Saco, and removed to Boston in 1870. He was trial justice prior to 1867, and recorder of the Municipal Court. He now resides in Arizona.

JOSEPH DANE.

Joseph Dane was born in Kennebunk, Feb. 21, 1823. He is the son of Joseph Dane, a distinguished lawyer, who settled in that town in 1800, and practiced law there till his death. The subject of this notice graduated at Bowdoin College in 1843; studied law with Judge Bonroe, of Kennebunk, and Judge Dewey, of Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He has practiced law ever since in Kennebunk.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN.

William Cutter Allen commenced the practice of law in Alfred, in May, 1822. In 1828 he was appointed register of probate, and held the office, with the exception of one year, till 1841. In 1839, 1844, and 1845 he was a representative in the Legislature; a senator in 1846; judge of probate from 1847 to 1854, when he received an appointment in the Post-Office Department at Washington, which he held till his death, Aug. 12, 1859. He married a daughter of Henry Holmes, Esq., of Alfred, and left two sons,

The emigrant ancestor of the Bradley family so prominently identified with New England, Daniel Bradley, according to Savage, came in the "Elizabeth," from London in 1635, at the age of twenty, and settled in Haverhill, Mass., where he was killed by the Indians, Aug. 13, 1689. Daniel, his son, with his wife, Hannah, and daughters, Mary and Hannah, were also killed by the Indians, March 15, 1697. Joseph, who is known to have been the ancestor of Samuel, was surprised in his garrison house at Haverhill, Feb. 8,

1704, and his wife was a second time taken captive and carried away by this relentless enemy. Abraham, son of Joseph, was the first of the name who settled in Penacook. He was one of the pioneers who moved up from the lower towns on the Merrimac to the rich meadows higher up this beautiful river. He died in 1754, leaving ten children by his wife, Abigail Philbrick. His seventh son, Samuel, was great-grandfather of our subject. He, too, was inhumanly massacred by the Indians in 1746, leaving by his wife, Mary Folsom, of the Exeter family, a son, John, born Feb. 13, 1742, and a daughter, Mehitabel, born in 1745. John married Hannah Ayer, by whom he had nine children, of whom Robert, born

June 17, 1772, married Abigail Bailey, by whom he had four children,—Samuel, the late distinguished lawyer of Saco, subject of this notice; Dr. Israel Bailey Bradley, born June 22, 1805; the late Alexander Ramsey Bradley, of Fryeburg, born Nov. 5, 1809; and Mary Ann Bradley, born June 2, 1814. Alexander R. Bradley graduated at Harvard University in 1831, and died in 1862. Samuel Bradley, born March 29, 1802, married Jane M., daughter of Col. Isaac Lane, of Hollis. She died in Boston, Sept. 27, 1873, aged sixty-eight. He died June, 1849. Their children are Sarah J., wife of Hon. Edwin R. Wiggin, formerly

a lawyer of Saco, attorney for York County from 1856 to 1859, a member of the State Senate in 1863, and now a resident of Boston; and Robert, born in 1837, died in 1875.

Mr. Bradley graduated from Bowdoin College in 1820; subsequently read law; was admitted to the bar, and from 1824 to 1845 practiced law in Hollis. In the latter year he came to Saco, where he became a law partner with Hon. Wm. P. Haines (Bradley & Haines), and subsequently, in 1847, on the retirement of Mr. Haines, associated with

him his old classmate, Hon. Philip Eastman (Bradley & Eastman), with whom he remained in practice until his decease. Mr. Bradley was a man of keen, quick perceptions, and a ready speaker. When he came to Saco he was in the front rank of his profession, and engaged in a large and lucrative practice, which was augmented by his connection with Mr. Haines, then regarded as the best counselor at the bar. In their business in court the argument of causes before the jury was principally assumed by Mr. Bradley, who was then regarded as one of the ablest advocates in the county. With him his client was always in the right. It was a peculiarity of his that he always made his client's cause his own. He was an



Samuel Bradley

ardent Whig in politics. Here the same positive and affirmative elements of character as appeared in his law practice were quite as demonstratively shown. He was no demagogue in any sense. In 1844 he was the Whig candidate for Presidential elector. In 1848 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. To this nomination he was irreconciled until the day before the election, when, feeling that his influence *must* fall upon one side or the other, he came out in a public speech in support of the nomination. As a friend, no man was truer or more firm and reliable.



S. W. Luques

SAMUEL W. LUQUES was born in the town of Lyman, York Co., Me., Aug. 3, 1816.

His grandfather, Anthony Luques, born in Retz, France, educated as a physician in Paris, came to the United States in 1785. He married, and settled at Beverly, Mass., where in 1791 his son Andrew, father of Samuel W., was born. In 1802 the family removed to Lyman, where Samuel W. spent his boyhood, and in 1824 went with the family to Kennebunkport. Having received a good academical education in early life, he entered the law-office of Hon. Edward E. Bourne, at Kennebunk, and continued his legal studies at the Harvard Law School. In 1841, upon examination, he was admitted to the York County bar.

Not finding a location favorable for business he did not settle anywhere permanently until 1846, when he came to Biddeford, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. In 1852 he

married Hannah M., second daughter of Elisha Child, of Augusta, Me. His children are Edward C. and Herbert L., students at Dartmouth College; Frank A., a student at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H. In 1856, upon the organization of the City Bank of Biddeford, which was afterwards changed to the First National Bank, he was chosen one of the directors, which office he continues to hold in 1879.

In 1876 he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court of Biddeford, which office he retains in 1879.

In his early political life Judge Luques was a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party, being entirely convinced of the purity, soundness, and wisdom of its principles, he gladly identified himself with that organization. In religion he is a Unitarian, believing in the liberal Christianity of that denomination.

viz., Henry W., a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a resident of New York City, and Weld N. Allen, a commander in the United States Navy. Judge Allen was a man of marked traits of character. Singularly neat in dress and personal appearance, he was polite, precise, and systematic, a faithful public officer, and a respected citizen.

JOHN SHEPLEY.

John Shepley was a law-partner with his brother, Ether Shepley, in Saco, from 1826 to 1836. He also continued to practice in Saco till his death, which occurred Feb. 9, 1857, aged sixty-nine years. Previous to settling in Saco, he practiced law in Rutland and Fitchburg, Mass., and was a member of the Massachusetts Court, a delegate to the convention to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1820, a senator in that State in 1821, and a representative in 1825, prior to his removal to Saco. He was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, from 1835 to 1841, and from 1842 to 1850.

GEORGE H. KNOWLTON.

George H. Knowlton was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 11, 1835; practiced law at Biddeford; was city clerk of Biddeford in 1860; register of probate from 1861 to 1869, in which year he became one of the editors of the *Portland Press*; and from 1870 until his death was United States assessor of internal revenue for the First District of Maine.

AMOS G. GOODWIN.

Amos G. Goodwin, born in Eliot, Aug. 17, 1797, graduated at Harvard College in 1821, studied law, and settled at Saco, where he practiced till his death, Jan. 22, 1840. He served on the school committee in 1836, and was town agent from 1837 to 1840.

GEORGE THACHER, JR.

George Thacher, Jr., son of Judge Thacher, was born at Biddeford, Sept. 7, 1790, and died at Westford, Mass., June 12, 1857. He graduated at Harvard in 1812; studied law and practiced at Saco; was register of probate from 1820 to 1828; removed to Monroe, Waldo Co., of which he was sheriff in 1838, and collector of customs at Belfast from 1841 to 1844. He was law-partner, in Saco, of Governor Fairfield.

SAMUEL P. S. THACHER.

Samuel P. S. Thacher, another son of Judge Thacher, born April 23, 1785, was a lawyer at Arundel from 1812 to 1815. He died at Mobile, Ala., Nov. 5, 1842.

LAURISTON WARD.

Lauriston Ward practiced law at Saco, and was deputy collector of customs till 1841. He removed to Washington, D. C., in 1845, having been appointed to a government clerkship. He was born in Newton, Mass., June 12, 1786, and died Jan. 27, 1852.

GEORGE HUSSEY.

George Hussey, son of a Quaker farmer in Berwick, read law with Jonathan Clark, of Sanford, in which town

he married Hannah Moulton, by whom he had one son and a daughter. He died in Kennebunk, July 18, 1834.

ALONZO MARRETT.

Alonzo Marrett, now of East Cambridge, Mass., came to Kennebunk in 1842, and practiced law for a short time. He was a son of Rev. Samuel Marrett, of Standish, in which town he was born in 1816. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1838, and was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1862. His wife, Mrs. A. W. Marrett, died July 25, 1876, aged sixty years.

JOHN HUBBARD.

John Hubbard was a lawyer at South Berwick, had a large law business, and was an able man. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, 1841; a representative in 1846. He died in 1849, aged thirty-four years.

JOHN NOBLE GOODWIN.

John Noble Goodwin was admitted to practice about the time of the death of John Hubbard, and took his business. He was afterwards senator in 1855; member of Congress from 1861 to 1863; chief justice of Arizona in 1863; Governor of Arizona from 1863 to 1865; delegate in Congress from Arizona, 1865 to 1867. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1844.

JOSEPH W. LELAND.

Joseph W. Leland, son of Joseph Leland, of Saco, merchant, was born in Saco, July 31, 1805, and died Sept. 7, 1858. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1826, studied law, and practiced in Saco till his death. He was county attorney in 1837, 1839, and 1840, and from 1846 to 1849.

GEORGE FOLSOM.

George Folsom, the author of the "History of Saco and Biddeford," was a few years a lawyer in Saco. He was born in Kennebunk, May 23, 1802; graduated at Harvard in 1822. He removed to Worcester, Mass., and then to New York about 1838; was State senator in New York in 1845 to 1847; United States minister to the Netherlands, 1850 to 1853. Died at Rome (Italy), March 27, 1869.

DANIEL T. GRANGER.

Daniel T. Granger, born at Saco, July 18, 1807, graduated at Bowdoin in 1826, studied law with John and Ether Shepley, and practiced at Newfield from 1829 to 1833, at Eastport from 1833 till June, 1855. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in March, 1854, but declined.

JOHN T. PAINE.

John T. Paine, of Sanford, was born at Wakefield, N. H., Aug. 20, 1831. He was county attorney, 1842 to 1846; representative from 1837 to 1842. He removed to Melrose, Mass., and had a law-office in Boston; was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851. Now deceased.

FRANCIS BACON.

Francis Bacon, son of Dr. David Bacon, of Buxton, was a lawyer, register of deeds, and register of probate. Died in Kittery.

JOHN BURNHAM.

John Burnham was born in Scarborough, and was a graduate of Harvard College in 1798; a student of Judge Prentiss Mellen, then of Biddeford. He was admitted to the York bar in 1801, and opened an office in Limerick the same year, and practiced there until his death, in July, 1825. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1819, and represented the town in the Legislatures of 1820 and 1821.

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

William Freeman was born in Portland, in 1783, a son of Deacon Samuel Freeman, and brother of Rev. Charles Freeman, of Limerick; graduated at Harvard in 1804, and was admitted to Cumberland bar in 1807. He practiced in Portland five years, and removed to Limerick upon the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, and remained there eight years, engaged in professional work, serving the town in the General Court in 1818. In 1820 he returned to Portland, and, after a brief period, thence to Cherryfield, where he died in February, 1879. Like his brother Charles, he was a constant and zealous advocate of temperance, and did much literary work outside his profession.

JOHN McDONALD.

John McDonald was born in Limerick, in December, 1800, and was educated at the local academy and at Bowdoin College in the class of 1823. His tutors in law were Gen. Fessenden, Hon. Rufus McIntire, and John Burnham. He became a member of York bar and practitioner in Limerick in 1826. Nine years later he moved to Bangor; was judge of the Municipal Court in 1837-39, and died in January, 1867, aged sixty-six years. He was a son of Gen. McDonald, of Limerick.

MOSES McDONALD.

Moses McDonald, a brother of the preceding, was born in Limerick, April 8, 1815, and received an academic and partially collegiate education. He was admitted to York bar in 1837, and succeeded Judge Howard (with whom he read law) upon the removal of the latter to Portland. He was representative in Legislature in 1841-42 and 1845, the last year being chosen Speaker; State senator in 1847; State treasurer from 1847-50; representative in Congress from 1851-55; and collector of customs at Portland under President Buchanan. He died at Saco, Oct. 18, 1869, leaving a widow, the daughter of Rev. Elias Libby, of Limerick.

ROBERT B. CAVERLY.

Robert B. Caverly was admitted to the York bar; removed to Limerick in 1837, with a degree of LL.B. from Harvard Law School. Here he practiced six years, and went hence to Lowell, Mass., where he now resides. He is a poet and author of favorable mention, and widely known as a lawyer. One of his wives was a daughter of Daniel Perry, Esq., of Limerick. His student and successor was

CALEB B. LORD.

Caleb B. Lord was a native of Parsonsfield, who received an academic education in Parsonsfield and Limerick. He

pursued his legal studies with Hon. Rufus McIntire and Caleb Burbank, Esq. (his uncle, then of Cherryfield, Me., afterwards upon the bench of California), and was admitted to York bar in 1843. He practiced in Limerick until January, 1859, when he went to Alfred (his present residence), serving as clerk of courts for nine years ending Dec. 31, 1867. His contemporary was

LUTHER S. MOORE.

Luther S. Moore was born in Newfield, and was educated at Limerick Academy. He became a member of the York bar in 1844, practiced a short time in Stetson, returned to Limerick, succeeding Moses McDonald (with whom he read law). He was in the Maine Senate in 1853, and its president in 1854, and in the House of Representatives in 1858. He is a trustee of the State College of Agriculture, farms many acres in the village, and still pursues his profession. His wife is a daughter of Hon. Simeon Barker, deceased.

EDWIN B. SMITH.

Edwin B. Smith was born in Kennebunk, Oct. 3, 1832, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1856. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1858, after reading with Judge E. E. Bourne, of his native town. His first practice was in Limerick, from March, 1859, to September, 1862. He moved to Saco, and was partner of Hon. Rufus P. Tapley until the latter's elevation to the Supreme Bench in December, 1865. From this time he continued in a large practice until 1875, when he was commissioned as assistant attorney-general of the United States, and was succeeded by Burbank & Derby. He represented the city of Saco in the Legislature for three years, being Speaker of the House in 1871; was city solicitor three years, and reporter of decisions (S. J. Ct.) from March, 1873, to October, 1875, which appointment he resigned in consequence of his removal to Washington, D. C., into a national field of labor. His industry, his ability, and his cordial love of his chosen work have won for him State and national reputation.

HIRAM H. BROWN.

Hiram H. Brown was a native of Cornish, and pursued his academic studies in Limerick. Having read law with L. S. Moore, Esq., he was admitted to the bar in 1861, and entered upon his professional work in the same year in Limerick, where he lived about six years. He is now practicing in Lowell, Mass.

HORACE H. BURBANK.

Horace H. Burbank, a son of Abner Burbank, Esq., was born in Limerick, Oct. 27, 1837, and received his education at Limerick and Yarmouth Academies, and at Bowdoin College, of which he was a graduate in 1860. For the ensuing five years he was either a teacher, law student, or a soldier. Entering the volunteer army as a private, he left in 1865 as a captain. He read law with L. S. Moore, Esq., and at Harvard Law School; was admitted to York bar in 1864, and began practice in his native town in 1865. Here he remained ten years; meanwhile holding various town offices, and representing the towns of Limerick and Limington in Legislature of 1866. He was register of pro-



James M. Stone

COL. JAMES M. STONE, third son in a family of six children of Capt. James and Lydia (Perkins) Stone, was born in Kennebunkport, Me., April 8, 1826. He received his preparatory education in the Gorham, North Yarmouth, and North Bridgton Academies, and at Andover, Mass., and graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1853. He began teaching at the age of sixteen to obtain means for his college course, having been thrown upon his own resources at the age of twelve by the death of his parents.

After leaving college he read law with the late Judge Bourne, of Kennebunk, and was admitted to the bar of York County in 1856. He formed a law partnership with E. E. Bourne, Jr., of Kennebunk (Bourne & Stone). This firm continued practice until 1862, when he volunteered in the 27th Maine Infantry as a private. He was elected captain of Company I by his comrades, and upon the organization of the regiment, Sept. 30, 1862, he was commissioned major. This regiment was stationed in Virginia, engaged in skirmishing and picket duty. On Feb. 11, 1863, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and was mustered out of service in the following July. After his return from the war he

practiced law alone for a time; subsequently formed a law partnership with Addison E. Haley, which continued about two years. He continues the practice of his profession in 1879, giving special attention to, and is largely engaged in, patent law practice in Washington and New York City.

He was formerly a Whig and is now a Republican. He was a member of the Maine Legislature for 1854 and 1855, from Kennebunkport; also, in 1860, 1864, 1865, and 1870, from Kennebunk, and was Speaker of the House in 1866. The same year that he was Speaker of the House in the Maine Legislature, a gentleman of the same name was Speaker of the House in the Massachusetts Legislature.

He was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1876, held at Cincinnati, that placed in nomination Rutherford B. Hayes for President of the United States, and has been a candidate for Governor of the State and member of Congress in various conventions. He is a member of the Congregational Church at Kennebunk.

Col. Stone married, May 4, 1859, Lucy W., daughter of James and Abigail (Durrell) Titcomb, of Kennebunk. They have three children,—George T., Abbie L., and James S.

NATHANIEL G. MARSHALL,

born in York May 2, 1812. He and his sister, Eunice, born June 17, 1817, being the only children of John Marshall and Eunice, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Simkins) Grant. His father was a blacksmith by trade. Of him but little is known, except that he was a descendant of the Marshalls, of Bridgewater, Mass. His mother was of Scotch descent, from James Grant, who was taken prisoner by the forces of Oliver Cromwell about 1644, and either escaped or was banished, and came to America about this time; the subject of our sketch being of the seventh generation. His father disappeared mysteriously early in 1817, just before the birth of his sister Eunice, and was never heard from. His mother died Dec. 9, 1819, aged twenty-eight years, leaving him and his sister to the care and protection of their great-grandparents, David and Olive Grant. This great-grandfather died May 3, 1825, after which the great-grandmother assumed the care of our subject and his sister until her death, March 15, 1827, after which time, he being nearly fifteen years of age, he was left to shift for himself. At the age of eighteen he was qualified, under the tuition of the Hon. Alexander McIntire and the Rev. Eber C. Carpenter, pastor of the First Congregational Church, both of whom took a great interest in his behalf, to teach a summer school in his native school district, and followed this occupation in the winter season until 1832, during the summer time acting as clerk in the store of a trader in York. In 1832, when twenty years of age, his aptitude and ability for trade was such that he obtained credit to set up business for himself, in which he was moderately successful. In 1836 he was elected constable and collector of taxes; in 1838 elected town clerk; in 1839 appointed deputy sheriff, and the same year formed a co-partnership in trade with Mr. Charles O. Clark, which continued until 1841, when he bought his partner's interest and continued in business until 1850, when the death of his sister and his ill health caused him to sell out his business. In 1840 he was elected a member of the school committee of his town; in 1841 was again appointed deputy sheriff; in 1849 was appointed collector of the customs for the port of York; in 1856 was elected treasurer and collector of his town, which offices he held for several years, the duties of which he performed so faithfully as to elicit from the town a vote of thanks, as appears upon its records; in 1854 he was appointed by Gov. Crosby sheriff of York County; in 1856, the office having become elective by a change in the constitution of the State, he was elected sheriff by a large majority; in 1858, declining a nomination, he was admitted as a member of the bar of York County, and is now a member in good standing; in 1860-61 he was elected a member of the State Senate; in 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln assessor of internal revenue for the First District of Maine, which office he filled with signal abil-



Nathl Marshall

ity until Feb. 8, 1870, having tendered his resignation in December preceding. He then retired from official life to the bosom of his family.

In September, 1870, he purchased what is known as "Stage Neck," at the mouth of York River, and during the following winter and spring erected the widely and favorably known summer hotel, called the Marshall House, now conducted by his eldest son, Edward S. Marshall, through whose good management the house has become the chosen resort of the best class of summer visitors from many States. The success of this large enterprise, undertaken, as it was, in spite of many predictions of failure, has proved his sagacity and forecast. The pretty town hall, as remodelled under his direction, and the address delivered by him at its dedication, is an evidence of his desire to improve the place of his nativity. Others of the best dwellings in the town were built or remodelled by him, and he has the credit of erecting and repairing more and better buildings than any other person in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. In December, 1854, he was appointed town clerk by the selectmen, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his life-long friend, Charles O. Clark, and at the annual meeting, in 1875, was elected to the same office, which he now (December, 1879) holds. The records of this ancient town, dating as early as 1652, attracted his attentive admiration. The first two volumes, commencing in 1642 and ending about 1870, filled with matter without any order as to dates, have been copied by him in a plain, record hand, and rearranged in the order of date, and only need a completion of the index, on which he is now engaged, to make these two volumes a treasure indeed. The labor in rearranging these two ponderous volumes and restoring order as to dates has been very great, and shows what can be done to bring order out of chaos. His "Note Book," as he calls it, is a wonderful exhibition of vast labor, embracing, as it does, the early families found on the scattering and tattered originals; and he is now engaged in tracing the descendants of antiquity and tradition he may be called a living encyclopaedia. He tells the author of this sketch that he could not have done so much but for the encouragement and aid of his wife, who passed away on the 17th of April last, since which time he has done but little in extending his investigations. He was married, April 2, 1841, to Sophia Baker, daughter of James and Maria (Baker) Bragdon. She was born March 9, 1820, and was the eighth generation from Arthur Bragdon, who signed the submission to Massachusetts Nov. 22, 1632. Their children were born as follows: Edward Simpson Marshall, born Feb. 1, 1842; George Albert Marshall, born Oct. 4, 1843; Mary Ann Marshall, born April 8, 1846; Samuel Bradley Marshall, born Jan. 25, 1847; Juliette Marshall, born Dec. 4, 1851; Ida May Marshall, born Sept. 13, 1854; Francis Bacon Marshall, born Nov. 6, 1857; Sophia Marshall, born June 24, 1862.



RESIDENCE OF HON. NATHANIEL G. MARSHALL, YORK, YORK CO., MAINE.

bate from January, 1869, to January, 1877, judge advocate on Governor Connor's staff in 1876-78, with rank of colonel, and county attorney in 1878. In September, 1875, he removed to Saco and entered into partnership with Judge John S. Derby. He was chosen city solicitor of Saco for the years 1877 and 1878, and since 1873 has been one of the bail commissioners of the county.

FRANK M. HIGGINS.

Frank M. Higgins read law with Messrs. Strout & Gage, of Portland, and entered Cumberland bar in October, 1875, whereupon he removed to Limerick and succeeded to the office and business of H. H. Burbank, Esq.

JOHN S. BERRY.

John S. Berry studied law with Samuel M. Came and Edwin B. Smith, and was admitted May 18, 1870. He graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1868. He is a native of Alfred,—born June 16, 1846; was judge of Municipal Court of Saco from March, 1874, to March, 1878, and since Sept. 1, 1875, a law-partner with Horace H. Burbank, of Saco.

We give below a list of resident members of the York County Bar at the May term of 1870, with their places of residence at that time and the dates of their admission. Those marked with an asterisk have since died, and others have removed to Boston, Portland, and elsewhere, as indicated in foot-notes:

Adams, John Q., Biddeford, 1868.
Allen, Amos L., Alfred, 1866.
Ayer, C. R., Cornish, 1838.
Bacon, Francis,* Hollis, 1841.
Bodwell, John B.,† 1862.
Blazo, Robert True,* Parsonsfield.
Burbank, Horace H., Saco, 1864.
Bourne, Edward E.,* Kennebunk, 1819.
Bourne, Edw. E., Kennebunk, 1851.
Butler, John E.,‡ Biddeford, 1867.
Bradbury, Henry K., Hollis, 1847.
Barnham, Edward P., Saco, 1849.
Came, Samuel M., Alfred, 1863.
Chisholm, Alexander F.,* Saco, 1842.
Clifford, Charles E.,† Newfield, 1856.
Clifford, George F., Cornish, 1868.
Copeland, William J., Berwick, 1861.
Dane, Joseph, Kennebunk, 1846.
Drew, Ira T., Alfred, 1841.
Drew, Moses A., Alfred, 1869.
Eastman, Edward, Saco, 1860.
Emery, William, Alfred, 1847.
Emery, Moses, Saco, 1821.
Emery, George A., Saco, 1866.
Fairfield, H., Saco, 1860.
Frost, Howard, Sanford, 1860.
Goodwin, John M., Biddeford, 1848.
Goodwin, A. G., Biddeford, 1868.
Guptill, E. W., Saco, 1858.
Haines, William P.,* Biddeford, 1835.
Haley, A. E., Kennebunk, 1867.
Hamilton, S. K.,‡ Biddeford, 1862.
Hamilton, B. F., Biddeford, 1860.
Hobbs, Nathaniel, North Berwick, 1860.
Hobbs, H. H., South Berwick, 1834.
Hobbs, Charles C., South Berwick, 1857.
Hobson, William,* Saco, 1867.

Hayes, E. H., North Berwick, 1859.
Hubbard, T. H.,* North Berwick, 1858.
Jones, Samuel W., Lebanon, 1866.
Jordan, Ichabod G.,* Berwick, 1830.
Kimball, Lucresse S., Sanford, 1832.
Knowlton, George H.,* Biddeford, 1862.
Low, Asa, Sanford, 1845.
Luques, Samuel W., Biddeford, 1842.
Lunt, W. F.,‡ Biddeford, 1868.
Lord, Caleb B., Alfred, 1843.
Loring, Samuel V.,‡ Saco, 1836.
Marshall, Joel M., Buxton.
Morris, Edward S., Biddeford, 1844.
McArthur, Arthur,* Limington, January, 1815.
McArthur, William M., Limington, 1860.
McKenny, Simon P., Biddeford, 1845.
McIntire, James O.,* Parsonsfield, 1845.
Moore, Luther S., Limerick, 1844.
Marshall, Nathaniel G., York, 1859.
Mason, Luther T., Biddeford, 1856.
Nealley, John Q., South Berwick, 1865.
Oakes, Abner, South Berwick, 1831.
Ridlon, Emery S.,* Parsonsfield, 1867.
Seammon, John Q., Saco, 1842.
Smith, Edwin B.,‡ Saco, 1858.
Stone, James M., Kennebunk, 1856.
Stone, Edwin, Biddeford, 1869.
Safford, M. A., Kittery, 1861.
Tripp, Alonzo K., Wells, 1861.
Tapley, Rufus P., Saco, 1848.
Weymouth, G. N., Biddeford, 1865.
Weld, Charles E., Buxton, 1842.
Wedgwood, E. W., Biddeford, 1841.
Wiggin, E. R.,‡ Saco, 1850.
Yenton, George C., South Berwick, 1859.

Since 1870 the following have been added to the membership of the bar, and are now resident lawyers in the county: John S. Derby, Saco; Richard H. Nott, Saco; Edgar A. Hubbard, Biddeford; Nathaniel B. Walker, Biddeford; Caleb P. Brackett, Buxton; Harry V. Moore, Berwick; Frank Wilson, Sanford; Frank W. Roberts, Biddeford; Harry J. Tattersson, Biddeford; Frank Wells, Acton; Charles W. Ross, Biddeford; Jesse Gould, Biddeford.

CHAPTER XXV.

YORK COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

Federal Government—State Government—Colonial Government—
Judiciary—County Government.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The following list of civil and judicial officers contains only the names of those who have resided or now reside in York County.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Holmes, Alfred, 1820-27.
John Holmes, Alfred, 1829-33.
Ether Shepley, Saco, 1833-36.
John Fairfield, Saco, 1843-45.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

UNDER MASSACHUSETTS.

George Thacher, Biddeford, 1st to 7th Congress, 1789-1801.
Richard Cutts, Kittery, 7th to 13th Congress, 1801-13.

* Deceased. † Removed to Portland. ‡ Removed to Kansas.

§ Removed to Boston.

¶ Removed to Washington.

Cyrus King, Saco, 13th to 15th Congress, 1813-17.
John Holmes, Alfred, 15th to 17th Congress, 1817-21.

SINCE THE ADMISSION OF MAINE.

Joseph Dane, Kennebunk, 17th Congress, 1821-23.
Wm. Burleigh, South Berwick, 18th and 19th Congresses, 1823-27.
Rufus McIntire, Parsonsfield, 20th to 23d Congress, 1827-33.
John Fairfield,* Saco, 24th and 25th Congresses, 1835-39.
Nathan Clifford,† Newfield, 26th and 27th Congresses, 1839-43.‡
Joshua Herriek, Kennebunkport, 28th Congress, 1843-45.
John F. Scamman, Saco, 29th Congress, 1845-47.
Moses McDonald, Limerick, 32d and 33d Congresses, 1851-55.
Daniel E. Somes, Biddeford, 36th Congress, 1859-61.
John N. Goodwin, South Berwick, 37th Congress, 1861-63.
John H. Burleigh, South Berwick, 43d and 44th Congresses, 1873-77.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

David Sewall, York, 1788.
Nathaniel Wells, Wells, 1792, 1796.
Andrew P. Fernald, Eliot, 1800.
John Woodman, Buxton, 1804.
Andrew P. Fernald, Eliot, 1808.
Nathaniel Goodwin, Berwick, 1812.
John Low, Lyman, 1816.
William Moody, Saco, 1820.
Nathaniel Hobbs, North Berwick, 1824.
Simon Nowell,§ Kennebunkport, 1828.
Joseph Prime, South Berwick, 1828.
Isaac Lane, Hollis, 1832.
Sheldon Hobbs, North Berwick, 1836.
Charles Trafton, South Berwick, 1840.
Ichabod Jordan, Saco, 1844.
Rufus McIntire, Parsonsfield, 1848, 1852.
James Morton, Buxton, 1856.
Louis O. Cowan, Biddeford, 1860.
Richard M. Chapman, Biddeford, 1864.
Esseff H. Banks, Biddeford, 1868.
James H. McMillan, Biddeford, 1872.
Sylvester Littlefield, Alfred, 1876.

COLLECTORS OF UNITED STATES CUSTOMS.

SACO DISTRICT.

Collectors.—Jeremiah Hill, 1789-1809; Daniel Granger, 1809-29;
John F. Scamman, 1829-41; Tristram Storer, 1841-45; Ichabod
Jordan, 1845-49; Joseph T. Nye, 1849-53; Nathaniel M. Towle,
1853-55; Alpheus A. Hanseom, 1855-60; Thomas K. Lane,
1860-61; Owen B. Chadbourne, 1861-66; John Hanseom, 1866-
67; William Hobson, 1867-69; Owen B. Chadbourne, 1869-72;
Thomas H. Cole, 1872-75; Moses Lowell, 1875-78; Ivory Lord,
1878.
Deputy Collectors.—Peter Hill, Joseph Granger, Nathaniel Goodwin,
Isaac Emery, Lauriston Ward; D. Cutts Nye, 1849-53; Bowen
C. Greene, 1853; Oliver D. Boyd; Chas. Fred. Towle, 1858;
Samuel F. Chase, 1861; Edwin B. Smith, 1864; Edward East-
man, 1866; Edwin B. Smith, 1867; Jason W. Beatty, 1869;
Moses Lowell, 1872; Fred. W. Guptill, 1875.

* Elected Governor of Maine in 1839, and also in 1841.

† Attorney-General of the United States, 1846; Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1858, and now in office; residence, Portland.

‡ The First (or York) Congressional District was composed of the county of York till 1843; from 1843 to 1853 it also included several towns in Western Oxford; from 1853 to 1863 the city of Portland and several towns in Cumberland County were embraced in the First District; and from 1863 to the present time all the towns in Cumberland County were included in the First District. In the Thirtieth Congress (1847-49) David Hammons, of Lovell, was Representative; in the Thirty-first, Elbridge Gerry, of Waterford; in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, John M. Wood, of Portland; in the Thirty-eighth, Lorenzo D. M. Sweet, of Portland; in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second, John Lynch, of Portland; and in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, Thomas B. Reed, of Portland.

§ Elector at large.

KENNEBUNK.

Collectors.—Jonas Clark, 1799-1809; Joseph Storer, 1809-25; Geo. Wheelwright, 1825-29; Barnabas Palmer, 1829-41; Daniel Remick, 1841-45; James Osborn, 1845-47; Abel M. Bryant, 1847-49; Daniel Remick, 1849-53; John Cousins, 1853-61; Nathaniel K. Sargent, 1861-75; Jefferson W. Sargent, 1875.
Deputies.—Henry Clark, Seth Burnham; George Wheelwright, 1809-25; Daniel Wheelwright, 1825-29; John Herriek, 1829-41; William M. Bryant, 1841; Oliver Walker, 1842-47; Joshua Herriek, 1847-49; Oliver Walker, 1849-51; Edward P. Burnham, 1851-53; Enoch Cousins, 1853-61; Seth E. Bryant, 1861-64; W. F. Moody, 1864; Seth E. Bryant, 1865.

YORK DISTRICT.

Collectors.—Richard Trevett, 1789; Joseph Tucker, 1801; Samuel Derby, 1805; Jeremiah Clark, 1809; Alexander McIntire, 1811; Jeremiah Bradbury, 1815; Thomas Savage, 1820; Mark Denuett, 1829; Joseph P. Jenkins, 1840; Jeremiah Brooks, 1841; Joseph P. Jenkins, 1845; Nathaniel G. Marshall, 1849; Luther Jenkins, 1853; George Boarden, 1860; Jeremiah S. Putnam, 1861; Edward A. Bragdon, 1869.

STATE OFFICERS.

Hon. John Fairfield, Saco, Governor, elected in 1839; re-elected in 1841.

PRESIDENTS OF THE STATE SENATE.

Caleb B. Ayer, Cornish, 1849.
Luther S. Moore, Limerick, 1854.
Seth Scamman, Saco, 1858.
John H. Goodenow, Alfred, 1861-62.
John E. Butler, Biddeford, 1874.

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

Nathaniel Low, Lyman, 1826.
William Trafton, Alfred, 1834.
Louis O. Cowan, Biddeford, 1853.
William Trafton, Alfred, 1854.
Louis O. Cowan, Biddeford, 1855.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Benjamin Greene, South Berwick, 1824.
Daniel Goodenow, Alfred, 1830.
Nathan Clifford, Newfield, 1833.
Moses McDonald, Limerick, 1845.
James M. Stone, Kennebunk, 1866.
Edwin B. Smith, Saco, 1871.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Caleb B. Ayer, Cornish, 1836.
Edward H. Gove, Biddeford, 1879.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Nathan Clifford, Newfield, 1834.
Daniel Goodenow, Alfred, 1838.
Daniel Goodenow, Alfred, 1841.
Nathan D. Appleton, Alfred, 1857.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1820-24.—Isaac Lane, Hollis.
1824-29.—Daniel Wood, Lebanon.
1829.—Caleb Emery, Shapleigh.
1830.—Elisha Allen, Sanford.
1831.—Isaac Lane, Hollis.
1832-35.—Nathaniel Clark, Limington.
1835-36.—Jabez Bradbury, Hollis.
1837.—Henry Hobbs, Waterborough.
1838.—Daniel W. Lord, Kennebunkport.
1839.—Henry Hobbs, Waterborough.
1840.—Gowen Wilson, Kittery.
1841.—Increase S. Kimball, Lebanon.
1842.—Gowen Wilson, Kittery.

1843-44.—Barnabas Palmer, Kennebunk.
 1846-47.—Samuel Mildram, Wells.
 1849, 51-53.—Simeon Strout.
 1854.—Gideon Tucker, Saco.
 1857.—Ichabod Frost, Sanford.
 1859.—Almon Lord, Parsonsfield.
 1861-62.—George A. Frost, Sanford.
 1865-67.—Marshall Peirce, Saco.
 1870-71.—Uranus O. Brackett, Berwick.
 1874-77.—Jeremiah M. Mason, Limerick.
 1879.—Edward C. Moody, York.

Rufus McIntire, land-agent, Parsonsfield, 1839.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Ether Shepley, Saco, Oct. 23, 1848, to Oct. 22, 1855.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Ether Shepley, Sept. 23, 1836; Daniel Goodenow, Alfred, Oct. 10, 1855, to Oct. 10, 1862; Rufus P. Tapley, Saco, Dec. 21, 1865, to Dec. 21, 1872.

REPORTERS OF DECISIONS.

John Fairfield, Saco, vols. 10 to 12, June 27, 1832.
 John Shepley, Saco, vols. 13 to 18, Feb. 12, 1836.
 John Shepley, Saco, vols. 21 to 30, Jan. 22, 1842.
 Edwin B. Smith, Saco, vols. 61 to 64, March 25, 1873.

Luther S. Morris, Limerick, Trustee of State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Orono. Established by act of Congress, July 2, 1862. Accepted by the State Legislature, March 23, 1863.

Nathan Dane, Jr., Kennebunk, member of the State Board of Agriculture.

COUNCILLORS UNDER MASSACHUSETTS.

Francis Champenoon, Kittery, 1686.
 Job Aleock, York, }
 Samuel Hayman, Berwick, } Charter { 1692.
 Samuel Donnell, York, } { 1692, 1763-5.
 Samuel Wheelwright, Wells, 1694-99. { 1692, 1700.
 Joseph Hammond, Eliot, 1698-1705.
 Ichabod Plaisted, Berwick, 1706-16, 1759-61.
 John Wheelwright, Wells, 1708-36, 1745, 1752-54.
 Joseph Hammond, Eliot, 1718-29.
 Charles Frost, Eliot, 1721-24.
 William Pepperell, Jr., Kittery, 1727-59.
 Timothy Gerrish, Kittery, 1733-34.
 Samuel Came, York, 1733-41.
 Jeremiah Moulton, York, 1735-51.
 Richard Cutts, Kittery, 1755-62.
 John Bradbury, York, 1763-72.
 Nathaniel Sparhawk, Kittery, 1760-72.
 James Gowen, Kittery, 1773-80.
 Benjamin Chadbourne, Berwick, 1775-76, 1780-85.
 Charles Chauncey, Kittery, 1775-77, 1780.
 David Sewall, York, 1776-78, 1780.
 Edward Cutts, Kittery, 1779-80.
 Joseph Simpson, York, 1780-81.
 Nathaniel Wells, Wells, 1782-92.

SENATORS UNDER MASSACHUSETTS.

Edward Cutts, Kittery, 1780-82.
 Tristram Jordan, Saco, 1787.
 Richard F. Cutts, Kittery, 1800-2.
 Joseph Bartlett, Saco, 1804.
 Joseph Leland, Saco, 1805, 1808.
 Thomas Cutts, Saco, 1810.
 John Holmes, Alfred, 1813.
 William Moody, Saco, 1812-19.

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE COLONY CHARTER.†

Kittery.—John Wincoln, 1633, six years; Thomas Withers, 1656, one year; Humphrey Chadbourne, 1657, three years; Charles Frost, 1658, five years; Roger Plaisted, 1663, three years; James Emery, 1676, one year.
 York.—Edward Rishworth, 1633, thirteen years; Peter Wear, 1665, two years; Samuel Wheelwright, 1677, one year, and for Wells and York one year.
 Wells.—Edward Rishworth, 1653, one year with York; Hugh Gunnison, 1554, one year with York; Francis Littlefield, 1665, one year; William Simonds, 1676, one year.
 Saco.—Robert Booth, 1673, one year; Richard Hitchcock, 1660, one year; Richard Collicot, 1672, one year.

SPECIAL JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

John Greenleaf, in all causes relating to land-titles in York, April 6, 1748.

Joseph Sawyer and Nathaniel Sparhawk, at York, in causes where a quorum of the standing justices is not present, June 19, 1749.

COMMISSIONERS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Francis Hooke, Charles Frost, Samuel Wheelwright, Thomas Newton, justices to inquire of, hear, and determine all murders, etc., perpetrated within the county of York, appointed Oct. 22, 1692.
 Joseph Hammond, Ichabod Plaisted, William Pepperell, John Wheelwright, Capt. John Hill, and Capt. Lewis Bane, or any four of them, appointed for the trial of Joseph Gunnison for killing Grace Wentworth, Nov. 8, 1707.

INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Dec. 7, 1692, Job Aleock, Francis Hooke, Charles Frost, and Samuel Wheelwright were appointed judges.
 March 6, 1694-95, William Pepperell was appointed in place of Francis Hooke, who died Jan. 10, 1694-95.
 Oct. 10, 1699, Samuel Wheelwright, Charles Frost, William Pepperell, and Samuel Donnell were appointed judges. Donnell took the place of Job Aleock.
 Sept. 7, 1699, Abraham Preble was appointed to take the place of Charles Frost, killed by the Indians, July 4, 1697.
 June 7, 1700, Joseph Hammond was appointed to succeed Samuel Wheelwright, who died May 13, 1700.
 June 30, 1702, Joseph Hammond, John Wheelwright, Ichabod Plaisted, and Abraham Preble were appointed judges.
 June 15, 1798, ——— Pepperell was appointed in place of Abraham Preble, "disabled in his hearing," and who died Oct. 4, 1714, aged seventy-two.
 June 8, 1710, Capt. John Hill was appointed to take the place of Joseph Hammond, who died Feb. 24, 1709-10.
 Dec. 13, 1715, John Wheelwright, William Pepperell, Charles Frost, and Abraham Preble† were appointed judges. Abraham Preble and Charles Frost were appointed in the place of Ichabod Plaisted, who died Nov. 16, 1715, and Judge Hill.
 Dec. 19, 1720, Joseph Hammond was appointed in room of William Pepperell, resigned.
 June 23, 1724, Samuel Moody was appointed to succeed Abraham Preble, Jr., who died March 14, 1723-24, aged forty-nine.
 Feb. 18, 1724-25, William Pepperell, Jr., was appointed in the room of Charles Frost, who died Dec. 17, 1724, aged forty-six.
 April 11, 1729, John Wheelwright, Joseph Hammond, William Pepperell, Jr., and Samuel Came were appointed judges. Judge Came succeeded Judge Moody, who lived till 1758.
 July 9, 1731, William Pepperell, Jr., Timothy Gerrish, Samuel Came, and Joseph Moody were appointed judges. Gerrish and Moody succeeded Wheelwright and Hammond. The former died in 1745, the latter in 1751.
 Dec. 15, 1732, Jeremiah Moulton was appointed in the place of Joseph Moody, resigned.
 Oct. 5, 1739, Elisha Gunnison was appointed to succeed Timothy Gerrish, resigned.

† Under this charter there were no representatives from Maine in 1666-68, and none after 1679.

‡ Nephew of the former Judge Preble.

* Knighted, 1745; died July 6, 1759.

Aug. 12, 1749, Simon Frost was appointed in the place of Samuel Came, resigned.
 Jan. 2, 1753, John Hill was appointed to succeed Judge Gunnison.
 May 23, 1760, Jeremiah Moulton, Simon Frost, John Hill, and Nathaniel Sparhawk were appointed judges. Judge Sparhawk filled the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Pepperell, July 6, 1759. The same four judges were confirmed Nov. 20, 1761.
 Sept. 11, 1765, Joseph Sayer was appointed to succeed Judge Moulton, who died July 20, 1765.
 March 12, 1766, Daniel Moulton was appointed in place of Simon Frost, who died 1766.
 March 18, 1772, Nathaniel Sparhawk, Joseph Sayer, Daniel Moulton, and James Gowen were appointed judges. Gowen succeeded John Hill, who died March 2, 1772.
 April 7, 1774, Jonathan Sayward was appointed to take the place of Daniel Moulton.

SPECIAL JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Samuel Moody and Joseph Hill, March 9, 1721-22.
 John Penhallow and Samuel Came, Sept. 30, 1725.
 Joseph Hill and Samuel Came, April 2 and June 18, 1726.
 John Gray and Samuel Came.
 Joseph Hill and Samuel Came, Feb. 23, 1726-27, June 17 and Dec. 22, 1727.
 Samuel Came and Nathaniel Gerrish, Dec. 26, 1727, and June 13, 1728.
 Joseph Hill and Timothy Gerrish, April 11, 1729, and Dec. 24, 1730.
 John Gray and Joshua Moody, March 21, 1731-32.
 John Hill and Elisha Gunnison, Oct. 26, 1733.
 John Hill, Elisha Gunnison, and Joseph Hill, Feb. 14, 1733-34.
 Joshua Moody, Thomas Smith, Joseph Sawyer, Dec. 27, 1734.
 Peter Nowell, Jan. 12, 1738-39.
 John Hill, Joseph Sawyer, John Storer, April 8, 1743.
 John Hill and Joshua Moody, March 21, 1744-45.
 John Hill and Richard Cutts, Jr., June 27, 1747.
 John Storer, April 18, 1749, and June 21, 1751.
 Joseph Sayer and Charles Frost, June 26, 1755.
 Joseph Sayer, Richard Cutts, John Storer, and Daniel Moulton, Nov. 20, 1761.
 Jonathan Sayward, March 18, 1772.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

From Oct. 7, 1774, to July 19, 1775.

Members from York County: York, Daniel Bragdon; Kittery, Edward Cutts, Charles Chauncey; Berwick, Ichabod Goodwin, William Gerrish; Wells, Ebenezer Sayer; Arundel, John Hovey; Biddeford, James Sullivan.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Roger Garde, 1640-45; William Waldron, 1645-49; Basil Parker, 1649-52; Edward Rishworth, 1652-68; Peter Weare,* 1668-69; Edward Rishworth, 1669-87; Joseph Hammond, 1687-1725; Charles Frost, 1725-31; John Frost, 1731-68; Timothy Frost, 1768-83; J. H. Bartlett, 1783-93; Daniel Sewall,† 1793-94; Daniel Sewall, 1794-1812; Jeremiah Bradbury, 1812-38; Hiram H. Hobbs, 1838-39; Jeremiah Bradbury, 1839-41; Hiram H. Hobbs, 1841-42; William Trafton, 1842-49; James O. McIntire, 1849-59; Caleb B. Lord, 1859-68; Hampden Fairfield, 1868-71; Amos L. Allen, 1871-80.

COUNTY TREASURERS SINCE 1812.

Henry Smith, 1812-31; Samuel Burbank, 1831-39; Edmund Currier, 1839-42; Simeon Strout, 1842-45; Isaac Merrill, 1845-49; Alpheus A. Hanson, 1849-52; Gilman L. Bennett, 1852-54; Isaac P. Yeaton, 1854-55; Benjamin F. Parks, 1855-56; John Brackett, 1856-59; Samuel K. Roberts, 1859-63; Moses Good-

win, 1863-64; Albion K. Gile, 1864-66; Sylvester Littlefield, 1866-68; Benjamin Leavitt, 1868-69; John Hall, 1869-73; Zophar R. Folsom, 1873-75; Esereff H. Banks, 1875-77; Richard H. Goding, 1877-79; Albion K. P. Meserve, 1879-80.

SHERIFFS.

Henry Norton, York, 1653; Nathaniel Masterson, Kittery, 1668; Jos. Hammond (declined), Kittery, 1692; Jonathan Hammond, Kittery, 1692; Joseph Curtis, Kittery, 1702; Charles Frost, Kittery, 1706; Abraham Preble, Jr., York, 1713; John Leighton, Kittery, 1715; Jeremiah Moulton, York, 1724; Jeremiah Moulton, Jr., York, 1752; Jotham Moulton, York, 1771; Johnson Moulton, York, 1784; Ichabod Goodwin, Berwick, 1793; Isaac Lane, Hols, 1811; Ichabod Goodwin, Berwick, 1812; William Moody, Saco, 1820; Josiah W. Leaver, South Berwick, 1824; John Spring, Saco, 1830; Benjamin J. Herriek, Alfred, 1831; Israel Chadbourne, Alfred, 1837; John A. Morrill, Limerick, 1838; Israel Chadbourne, Alfred, 1839; John A. Morrill, Limerick, 1841; Israel Chadbourne, Alfred, 1842; Nathaniel G. Marshall, York, 1854; Samuel B. Emery, Sanford, 1856; Nathaniel G. Marshall, York, 1857; James M. Burbank, Saco, 1859; George Goodwin, Wells, 1861; James M. Burbank, Saco, 1863; Richard G. Goding, Acton, 1865; Edmund Warren, Kennebunk, 1871; Thomas Tarbox, Buxton, 1875; Robert M. Stevens, Biddeford, 1879.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

Dudley Hubbard, 1807-9; William Pitt Preble, 1811-14; Dudley Hubbard, 1814-16; Isaac Lyman, 1816-20; Rufus McIntire, 1820-27; Joseph Howard, 1827-37; Joseph W. Leland, 1837; Edward E. Bourne, 1838; Joseph W. Leland, 1838-41; Edward E. Bourne, 1841; John T. Paine, 1841-46; Joseph W. Leland, 1846-49; Ira T. Drew, 1849-56; Edwin R. Wiggins, 1856-59; Rufus P. Tapley, 1859-65; Increase S. Kimball, 1865-68; Caleb R. Ayer, 1868-71; George C. Yeaton, 1871-74; Wilbur F. Lunt, 1874-78; Horace H. Burbank, 1878; William Emery, 1879-82.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Joshua Scottow, 1687-95; Samuel Wheelwright,‡ 1695-1700; Joseph Hammond,§ 1700-9; Ichabod Plaisted,¶ 1709-15; John Wheelwright,¶ 1715-45; Jeremiah Moulton, 1745-65; John Hill, 1765-72; Jonathan Sayward, 1772-75; John Bradbury, 1775-78; Joseph Simpson, 1778-95; Edward Cutts, 1795-1807; Stephen Thacher, 1807-18; Jonas Clark, 1818-28; William A. Hayes, 1828-47; William C. Allen, 1847-54; Joseph T. Nye, 1854-56; Edward E. Bourne, 1856-73; Nathaniel Hobbs, 1873-80.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

Thomas Scottow, 1687-94; Joseph Hammond, 1694-1700; Charles Frost, 1700-33; Robert Eliot Gerrish, 1733-44; Simon Frost, 1744-65; David Sewall, 1765-82; John Sewall, Jr., 1782; Daniel Sewall, 1782-1820; George Thacher, Jr., 1820-27; William C. Allen, 1827-40; John Skeele, 1841-42; William Hammond, 1842-49; Joshua Herrick, 1849-56; Francis Bacon, 1856-61; George H. Knowlton, 1861-69; Horace H. Burbank, 1869-77; Moses A. Safford, 1877-80.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

Roger Garde, 1642-47; Edward Rishworth, 1647-86; Joseph Hammond, 1686-1721; Abraham Preble, 1721-24; Joseph Moody, 1724-34; Jeremiah Moulton, 1734-41; Daniel Moulton, 1741-86; William Frost, 1786-1816; Jeremiah Goodwin, 1816-36; Benjamin J. Herriek, 1836-47; Francis Bacon, 1847-52; Timothy Shaw, Jr., 1852-58; Samuel C. Adams, 1858-63; Samuel Tripp, 1863-73; Ana I. Rieker, 1873-80.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1831.—James Ayer,** David Boyd.
 1832.—Charles Bradbury, David Boyd, James Ayer.
 1833.—Charles Bradbury, James Ayer, David Boyd.
 1834.—Charles Bradbury, David Boyd, Simon Fogg.

* Peter Weare (Wyer), appointed by Massachusetts in place of Edward Rishworth, who sided with the "King's Commissioners." (1 Williamson, p. 434.) Rishworth was restored and re-appointed.

† Assistant clerk in 1793.

‡ Died in office, May 13, 1700.

§ Died in office, Feb. 20, 1709.

¶ Died in office, Nov. 16, 1715.

¶ Died in office, August, 1745.

** The first mentioned in each year is the chairman of the board.

1835.—Stephen Woodman, Enoch Wood, Simeon Strout.
 1836.—Stephen Woodman, Simeon Strout, Enoch Wood.
 1837.—Simeon Strout, Jr., Enoch Wood, William Hammond.
 1838.—Moses Hubbard, Thomas Wentworth, Jonathan Piper.
 1839.—Simeon Strout, William Hammond, Enoch Wood.
 1840.—Simeon Strout, Enoch Wood, William Hammond.
 1841.—John Powers, Thomas Carl, Benjamin C. Libby.
 1842.—Joshua Herrick, Daniel Pierce, John Bailey.
 1843.—Joshua Herrick, John Bailey, Daniel Pierce.
 1844.—John Bailey, Daniel Pierce, Moses Sweat.
 1845-46.—John Bailey, Moses Sweat, Timothy Shaw, Jr.
 1847.—Moses Sweat, Timothy Shaw, Jr., Abner Burbank.
 1848.—Timothy Shaw, Jr., Moses Sweat, Abner Burbank.
 1849.—Moses Sweat, Timothy Shaw, Jr., Abner Burbank.
 1850.—Abner Burbank, Timothy Shaw, Jr., James Goodwin.
 1851.—Timothy Shaw, Jr., James Goodwin, George Carl.
 1852.—Timothy Shaw, Jr., George Carl, James Goodwin.
 1853.—James Goodwin, George Carl, Elisha Bodwell.
 1854.—James Goodwin, Elisha Bodwell, George Carl.
 1855.—George Carl, James Goodwin, Elisha Bodwell.
 1856.—George Carl, Cotton Bean, Samuel Mildram.
 1857.—Cotton Bean, Samuel Mildram, James M. Deering.
 1858.—Samuel Mildram, Cotton Bean, James M. Deering.
 1859.—James M. Deering, Cotton Bean, Asa Gowen.
 1860.—Cotton Bean, Asa Gowen, James M. Deering.
 1861.—Asa Gowen, James M. Deering, John Hemmingsway.
 1862.—James M. Deering, Asa Gowen, Alfred Hull.
 1863.—Isaac W. Eaton, Samuel Hasty, Asa Gowen.
 1864.—Asa Gowen, Isaac W. Eaton, Alfred Hull.
 1865.—Isaac W. Eaton, Alfred Hull, Clement L. Mildram.
 1866-67.—Alfred Hull, Clement L. Mildram, Thomas Quimby.
 1868.—Alfred Hull, Thomas Quimby, Horace Parker.
 1869.—Thomas Quimby, Alfred Hull, Horace Parker.
 1870.—Alfred Hull, Horace Parker, Cornelius Sweetser.
 1871.—Alfred Hull, Cornelius Sweetser, Albert G. Hussey.
 1872.—Alfred Hull, Albert G. Hussey, Dimon Roberts.
 1873.—Albert G. Hussey, Dimon Roberts, James F. Brackett.
 1874-75.—James F. Brackett, Dimon Roberts, Joseph Bragdon, Jr.
 1876-77.—Joseph Bragdon, Jr., Dimon Roberts, James F. Brackett.
 1878.—James F. Brackett, Joseph Bragdon, Wm. H. Deering.
 1879.—Joseph Bragdon, James F. Brackett, Wm. H. Deering.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LEGISLATURES OF MAINE.

York County in the Senate and House of Representatives, from 1820 to 1880.

SENATE, 1820-21.

William Moody, Saco. John McDonald, Limerick.
 Alexander Rice, Kittery. Josiah W. Seaver, South Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Andrew Conant. Limington, Nathaniel Clark.
 Arundel, Simon Nowell. Newfield, James Ayer.
 Biddeford, Samuel Merrill. Parsonsfield, David Marston,
 Buxton, Nahum Heard. 1821; Rufus McIntyre.
 Buxton, Nathan Elder. Saco, John F. Scamman.
 Cornish, Benjamin Dunn, 1821; Shapleigh, John Bodwell.
 Thomas A. Johnson. Sanford, Elisha Allen.
 Eliot, John Hammond. South Berwick, Joshua Chase.
 Hollis, John Dennett. Waterborough, Henry Hobbs.
 Kittery, Mark Dennett. Wells, Joseph Moody, Nahum
 Lebanon, David Le Grow. Merrill.
 Lyman, John Low. York, Elihu Bragdon, Alexander
 Limerick, John Burnham. McIntire.

SENATE, 1822.

John McDonald, Limerick. Josiah W. Seaver, South Berwick.
 Mark Dennett, Kittery.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Andrew Conant. Limington, Nathaniel Clark.
 Buxton, Nathan Elder. Lyman, Thomas Sands.
 Berwick, William Hobbs. Limerick, Edmund Hayes.
 Biddeford, Isaac Emery. Parsonsfield, Samuel Fox.
 Eliot, John Hammond. South Berwick, Wm. A. Hayes.
 Hollis, Abijah Usher. Saco, George Scamman.
 Kittery, Joshua T. Chase. Sanford, John Frost (2d).
 Kennebunk, Joseph Moody. Shapleigh, Enoch Wood.
 Kennebunkport, Simon Nowell. Wells, Nahum Morrill.

SENATE, 1823.

John McDonald, Limerick. Ellis B. Usher, Hollis.
 Mark Dennett, Kittery.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, John Sayward. Kennebunkport, Simon Nowell.
 Buxton, Nathan Elder. Limington, Nathaniel Clark.
 Berwick, Joseph Prime. Lyman, Thomas Sands.
 Biddeford, Isaac Emery. Newfield, Simeon Moulton.
 Cornish, Benjamin Thompson. Parsonsfield, Samuel Fox.
 Eliot, John Hammond. Saco, George Scamman.
 Hollis, Stephen Hopkinson. Shapleigh, John Bodwell.
 Kittery, Joshua T. Chase. Waterborough, Phineas Picker.
 Kennebunk, George W. Walling-
 ford. York, Alexander McIntire.

SENATE, 1824.

John McDonald, Limerick. Ellis B. Usher, Hollis.
 Mark Dennett, Kittery.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, John Sayward. Lyman, Thomas Sands.
 Buxton, Nathaniel Elden. Limerick, Edmund Hayes.
 Berwick, William Hobbs. Newfield, Gamaliel E. Smith.
 Biddeford, Seth Spring. Parsonsfield, Moses Sweat.
 Cornish, Jonah Dunn. South Berwick, Benj. Greene.
 Hollis, Stephen Hopkinson. Saco, John Spring.
 Kittery, Joshua T. Chase. Shapleigh, Enoch Wood.
 Kennebunk, Joseph Dane. Waterborough, Phineas Ricker.
 Kennebunkport, Simon Nowell. Wells, Nahum Morrill.
 Limington, Nathaniel Clark. York, Alexander McIntire.

SENATE, 1825.

George Scamman, Saco. Joseph Prime, South Berwick.
 John W. Parsons.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Daniel Goodenow. Lyman, Nathaniel Hill.
 Buxton, Joseph Hobson, Jr. Limerick, Simeon Fogg.
 Berwick, William Weymouth. Lebanon, Samuel Pray.
 Biddeford, Seth Spring. Newfield, James Ayer.
 Cornish, Simeon Pense. Parsonsfield, Moses Sweat.
 Eliot, John Hammond. South Berwick, Nathaniel Low.
 Hollis, John Smith. Saco, John Spring.
 Kittery, Joshua T. Chase. Waterborough, Phineas Ricker.
 Kennebunk, Joseph Dane. Wells, Nahum Morrill.
 Kennebunkport, Robert Towne. York, Elihu Bragdon.
 Limington, Simeon Strout, Jr.

SENATE, 1826.

George Scamman, Saco. Nathan Elden, Buxton.
 Joseph Prime, South Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, John Sayward, Jr. Hollis, John Smith.
 Buxton, Samuel Hill. Kittery, Joshua T. Chase.
 Berwick, William Weymouth. Kennebunk, Edward E. Bourne.
 Biddeford, Seth Spring. Kennebunkport, Danl. W. Lord.
 Cornish, Simeon Pense. Limington, Simeon Strout, Jr.
 Eliot, William Fogg. Lyman, Nathaniel Hill.

Limerick, Jonathan Hayes.
 Lebanon, Samuel Pray.
 Newfield, Gamaliel E. Smith.
 Parsonsfield, Noah Weeks.
 South Berwick, Joshua Roberts.
 Saco, George Parcher.

Sanford, John Powers.
 Shapleigh, John Trafton.
 Waterborough, Phineas Ricker.
 Wells, Nicholas Gilman.
 York, Elihu Bradgon.

Lyman, Nathaniel Hill.
 Newfield, Gamaliel E. Smith.
 Parsonsfield, Abner Kezar.
 Saco, George Scammon.
 Sanford, John Powers.

South Berwick, Thomas Goodwin
 (3d).
 Wells, Nicholas Gilman.
 York, Cotton Chase.

SENATE, 1827.

Mark Dennett, Kittery.
 Moses Sweat, Parsonsfield.

Isaac Emery, Biddeford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Daniel Goodenow.
 Buxton, Samuel Hill.
 Berwick, William Weymouth.
 Biddeford, Samuel Pierson.
 Cornish, Simon Pease.
 Eliot, William Fogg.
 Hollis, John Dennett.
 Kittery, Joshua T. Chase.
 Kennebunk, Edward E. Bourne.
 Kennebunkport, Danl. W. Lord.
 Limington, Aaron Haggins.
 Lyman, Nathaniel Hill.

Limerick, Simon Fogg.
 Lebanon, Samuel Pray.
 Newfield, Gamaliel E. Smith.
 Parsonsfield, Noah Weeks.
 South Berwick, Joshua Roberts.
 Saco, George Parcher.
 Sanford, Timothy Shaw.
 Shapleigh, John Trafton.
 Waterborough, Henry Hobbs.
 Wells, Nicholas Gilman.
 York, Charles O. Emerson.

SENATE, 1828.

Mark Dennett, Kittery.
 Moses Sweat, Parsonsfield.

Isaac Emery, Biddeford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, John Sayward, Jr.
 Buxton, William Waterman.
 Berwick, William Weymouth.
 Biddeford, Seth Spring.
 Cornish, Philip Hubbard.
 Eliot, James Goodwin.
 Hollis, Abijah Usher, Jr.
 Kittery, Joshua T. Chase.
 Kennebunk, Edward S. Bourne.
 Kennebunkport, Danl. W. Lord.
 Limington, Nathaniel Clark.
 Lyman, Nathaniel Hill.

Limerick, Simeon Fogg.
 Lebanon, T. M. Wentworth, Jr.
 Newfield, Gamaliel E. Smith.
 Parsonsfield, Abner Kezar.
 South Berwick, T. Goodwin (3d).
 Saco, George Parcher.
 Sanford, Timothy Shaw.
 Shapleigh, Aaron Hubbard.
 Waterborough, Andrew Roberts.
 Wells, Nicholas Gilman.
 York, Charles O. Emerson.

SENATE, 1829.

Joseph Dane, Kennebunk.
 John Bodwell, Acton.

Abijah Usher, Jr., Hollis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, John Holmes (resigned);
 Nathan D. Appleton (chosen
 in his place).
 Berwick, Richard Shapleigh.
 Biddeford, Daniel Deshon.
 Buxton, Samuel Sands.
 Cornish, Philip Hubbard.
 Eliot, James Goodwin.
 Hollis, Jabez Bradbury.
 Kittery, Joshua T. Chase.
 Kennebunk, Edward E. Bourne.
 Kennebunkport, Danl. W. Lord.
 Lebanon, T. M. Wentworth, Jr.

Limington, Nathaniel Clark.
 Limerick, John Sanborn.
 Lyman, Nathaniel Hill.
 Newfield, Gamaliel E. Smith.
 Parsonsfield, Abner Kezar.
 Saco, Gideon Tucker.
 Sanford, John Powers.
 Shapleigh, Aaron Hubbard.
 South Berwick, Theo. F. Jewett.
 Wells, Nicholas Gilman.
 Waterborough, Andrew Roberts.
 York, Charles O. Emerson.

SENATE, 1830.

John Bodwell, Acton.
 Abijah Usher, Jr., Hollis.

Nathan D. Appleton, Alfred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Daniel Goodenow.
 Berwick, Richard Shapleigh.
 Biddeford, Daniel Deshon.
 Cornish, John S. Wedgwood.
 Eliot, Timothy Spinney.
 Hollis, Jabez Bradbury.

Kittery, John Wentworth.
 Kennebunk, Edward E. Bourne.
 Kennebunkport, Jon. Stone, Jr.
 Limington, Nathaniel Clark.
 Limerick, John Sanborn.
 Lebanon, Nathan Lord, Jr.

SENATE, 1831.

Moses Sweat, Parsonsfield.
 Benjamin Pike, Cornish.

James Goodwin, Eliot.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Benjamin J. Herrick.
 Buxton, Joseph Hobson.
 Berwick, Richard Shapleigh.
 Biddeford, Samuel Emery.
 Cornish, Edmund Trafton.
 Eliot, Timothy Spinney.
 Hollis, Jabez Bradbury.
 Kittery, John Wentworth.
 Kennebunk, Edward E. Bourne.
 Kennebunkport, J. G. Perkins.
 Limington, Nathaniel Clark.
 Lyman, Nathaniel Hill.

Limerick, John Sanborn.
 Lebanon, Nathan Lord, Jr.
 Newfield, Nathan Clifford.
 Parsonsfield, John Bailey.
 Saco, David Fernald.
 Sanford, John Powers.
 South Berwick, Thomas Goodwin
 (3d).
 Shapleigh, Elisha Bodwell.
 Waterborough, Henry Hobbs.
 Wells, Nicholas Gilman.
 York, Alexander McIntire.

SENATE, 1832.

Moses Sweat, Parsonsfield.
 Benjamin Pike,* Cornish.

James Goodwin, Eliot.
 Horace Porter, Kennebunk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, John Bodwell.
 Alfred, John Sayward, Jr.
 Berwick, Richard Shapleigh.
 Biddeford, Samuel Emery.
 Buxton, Joseph Hobson.
 Cornish, Edmund Trafton.
 Eliot, Stephen Jenkins.
 Hollis, Moses Sweat.
 Kennebunk, Joseph Dane.
 Kennebunkport, Eph. Perkins.
 Kittery, John Wentworth.
 Lebanon, Moses Pray.

Limerick, Daniel Perry.
 Limington, Simeon Strout, Jr.
 Lyman, James W. Roberts.
 Newfield, Nathan Clifford.
 Parsonsfield, John Bailey.
 Saco, David Fernald.
 Sanford, Timothy Shaw.
 Shapleigh, Elisha Bodwell.
 South Berwick, John P. Lord.
 Waterborough, Orlando Bagley.
 Wells, Seth Hatch.
 York, Nathaniel Webber.

SENATE, 1833.

Charles N. Cogswell, South Berwick.
 Jabez Bradbury, Buxton.

Simeon Pease, Cornish.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, John Brackett.
 Alfred, George W. Came.
 Biddeford, Samuel Emery.
 Buxton, Stephen Woodman, Jr.
 Cornish, William Johnson.
 Eliot, Seth Jenkins.
 Hollis, Moses Sweat.
 Kennebunk, Joseph Dane.
 Kennebunkport, Ephraim Perkins.
 Kittery, Joshua T. Chase.
 Lebanon, Moses Pray.
 Limerick, John A. Morrill.

Limington, Ezekiel Small.
 Lyman, James W. Roberts.
 Newfield, Nathan Clifford.
 North Berwick, William Weymouth.
 Parsonsfield, James W. Weeks.
 Saco, David Fernald.
 Sanford, Timothy Shaw.
 Shapleigh, Simon Ross.
 South Berwick, John P. Lord.
 Waterborough, Henry Hobbs.
 Wells, Theodore Clark.
 York, Nathaniel Webber.

SENATE, 1834.

Charles N. Cogswell, South Berwick.
 Jabez Bradbury, Buxton.

Simeon Pease, Cornish.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, John Brackett.
 Alfred, John Plummer.
 Biddeford, Samuel Emery.
 Buxton, Stephen Woodman, Jr.
 Cornish, William Johnson.

Eliot, William Hammond.
 Hollis, William Hobson.
 Kennebunk, Jeremiah Lord.
 Kennebunkport, Eph. Perkins.
 Kittery, Joshua T. Chase.

* Died in January. Horace Porter elected to fill his place.

Limerick, Daniel Perry.
 Limington, Ezekiel Small.
 Lyman, Edmund Carrier.
 Newfield, Nathan Clifford
 (speaker).
 North Berwick, Moses Hubbard.
 Parsonsfield, James W. Weeks.

SENATE, 1835.

Alexander McIntire, York.
 Nathaniel Clark, Limington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Aaron Hubbard.
 Alfred, John Holmes.
 Biddeford, Ezra Dean.
 Buxton, Stephen Woodman.
 Cornish, Augustus Johnson.
 Eliot, William Hammond.
 Hollis, William Hobson.
 Kennebunk, James Lord.
 Kennebunkport, John G. Perkins.
 Kittery, Roger Deering, Jr.
 Limerick, John A. Morrill.
 Limington, Henry Small.

SENATE, 1836.

Alexander McIntire, York.
 Nathaniel Clark, Limington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, John Brackett.
 Alfred, John Holmes.
 Berwick, Frederick Cogswell.
 Biddeford, Ezra Dean.
 Buxton, Tobias Lord.
 Cornish, Thomas W. O'Brien.
 Eliot, Andrew Leighton.
 Hollis, Thomas C. Lane.
 Kennebunk, James Lord.
 Kennebunkport, John G. Perkins.
 Kittery, Roger Deering, Jr.

SENATE, 1837.

Samuel Mildram, Wells.
 Stephen Woodman, Buxton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Aaron Hubbard.
 Alfred, John Holmes.
 Biddeford, Elisha Perkins.
 Buxton, Abraham L. Came.
 Cornish, Augustus Johnson.
 Eliot, Levi J. Shapleigh.
 Hollis, Thomas Carll.*
 Kennebunk, Tobias Walker.
 Kennebunkport, William Patten.
 Kittery, Roger Deering.
 Limerick, Simeon Barker.
 Limington, Cephas Needs.

SENATE, 1838.

Samuel Mildram, Wells.
 Stephen Woodman, Buxton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Asa Brackett.
 Alfred, George W. Came.
 Biddeford, Ichabod Jordan.
 Buxton, Abraham L. Came.
 Cornish, Thomas W. O'Brien.
 Eliot, Levi J. Shapleigh.

* Should be Carle.

Saco, Cotton Bradbury.
 Sanford, Timothy Shaw.
 Shapleigh, Simon Ross.
 South Berwick, Josiah W. Seaver.
 Waterborough, John Hill.
 Wells, Samuel Mildram.
 York, Alexander McIntire.

Frederic Greene, Saco.

Lebanon, Aaron Ricker.
 Lyman, Robert Cousins.
 Newfield, Joseph Dane.
 North Berwick, James Stuart.
 Parsonsfield, James W. Weeks.
 Saco, Cotton Bradbury.
 Sanford, John Powers.
 Shapleigh, John Gowen.
 South Berwick, Charles J. Goodwin.
 Waterborough, Henry Hobbs.
 Wells, Samuel Mildram.
 York, Solomon Brooks.

Frederic Greene, Saco.

Lebanon, Aaron Ricker.
 Limerick, Philip Chadbourne.
 Limington, Henry Small.
 Lyman, Robert Cousins.
 Newfield, Joseph Dane.
 Parsonsfield, Rufus McIntire.
 Saco, Moses Emery.
 Sanford, Timothy Shaw.
 Shapleigh, Elisha Bodwell.
 Waterborough, William Cook.
 Wells, Samuel Mildram.
 York, Josiah Chase.

Levi J. Ham, Newfield.

Lyman, Jacob Waterhouse.
 Newfield, Moses Ayer.
 North Berwick, Daniel Clark.
 Parsonsfield, Harvey M. Towle.
 Saco, Moses Emery.
 Sanford, John T. Paine.
 Shapleigh, John Gowen.
 South Berwick, Josiah W. Seaver.
 Waterborough, William Cook.
 Wells, Theodore Wells.
 York, Solomon Brooks.

Levi J. Ham, Limington.

Hollis, Thomas Carle.
 Kennebunk, James Lord.
 Kennebunkport, William Patten.
 Kittery, Daniel Frisbee.
 Lebanon, Increase S. Kimball.
 Limerick, Simeon Barker.
 Limington, George S. Lord.
 Lyman, Benjamin Dudley.
 Newfield, Moses Ayer.

Timothy Shaw, Sanford.
 Simeon Barker, Limerick.

Acton, Asa Brackett.
 Alfred, William C. Allen.
 Berwick, Charles E. Bartlett.
 Biddeford, Harrison Lowell.
 Buxton, William Foss.
 Cornish, Samuel Trafton.
 Eliot, Nath'l Hanscomb (3d).
 Hollis, Nathaniel J. Miller.
 Kennebunk, Joseph Dane.
 Kennebunkport, James Perkins.
 Kittery, Daniel Frisbee.
 Lebanon, Increase S. Kimball.

Timothy Shaw, Sanford.
 Simeon Barker, Limerick.

Acton, Samuel Thompson.
 Alfred, Lyman Littlefield.
 Biddeford, Tristram Goldthwaite.
 Buxton, William Foss.
 Cornish, Samuel Trafton.
 Eliot, Nathaniel Hanscomb.
 Hollis, Nathaniel J. Miller.
 Kennebunk, Joseph Dane.
 Kennebunkport, James Perkins.
 Kittery, Daniel Jones.
 Lebanon, Thomas Wentworth.
 Limerick, Abner Burbank.
 Limington, Hiram Joy.

Gilman L. Bennett, Parsonsfield.
 Thomas C. Lane, Hollis.

Acton, Rufus W. Brackett.
 Alfred, Lyman Littlefield.
 Berwick, Charles E. Bartlett.
 Biddeford, Tristram Goldthwaite.
 Buxton, Oliver Dow.
 Cornish, John Braden.
 Eliot, John P. Rogers.
 Hollis, Nathaniel J. Miller.
 Kennebunk, William M. Bryant.
 Kennebunkport, Wm. Huff, Jr.
 Kittery, Daniel Jones.
 Lebanon, Thomas Wentworth.

Thomas C. Lane, Hollis.
 Thos. Goodwin, South Berwick.

Acton, Samuel Thompson.
 Berwick, Charles E. Bartlett.

North Berwick, Wilson Hobbs.
 Parsonsfield, Harvey M. Towle.
 Saco, Abel Hersey.
 Sanford, John T. Paine.
 Shapleigh, Elisha Bodwell.
 South Berwick, William Hight.
 Waterborough, William Cook.
 Wells, Charles A. Mildram.
 York, Solomon Brooks.

SENATE, 1839.

John G. Perkins, Kennebunkport.

Limerick, Abner Burbank.
 Limington, George S. Lord.
 Lyman, Benjamin Dudley.
 Newfield, Daniel Tyler.
 Parsonsfield, Gilman L. Bennett.
 Saco, Abel Hersey.
 Sanford, John T. Paine.
 Shapleigh, Stephen Webber.
 South Berwick, William Hight.
 Waterborough, Isaac Deering.
 Wells, Samuel Mildram.
 York, William McIntire.

SENATE, 1840.

John G. Perkins, Kennebunkport.

Acton, Jesse Kimball.
 Newfield, Samuel Dane.
 North Berwick, Levi Hanscom (3d).
 Parsonsfield, Gilman L. Bennett.
 Saco, Jonathan Tucker.
 Sanford, John T. Paine.
 Shapleigh, Stephen Webber.
 South Berwick, John P. Lord.
 Waterborough, Isaac Deering.
 Wells, Joseph M. Littlefield.
 York, William McIntire.

SENATE, 1841.

Thos. Goodwin (2d), South Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Limerick, Moses McDonald.
 Limington, James Frost.
 Lyman, Jesse Kimball.
 Newfield, Samuel Dam.
 Parsonsfield, Jonathan Tuck.
 Saco, Jonathan Tucker.
 Sanford, John T. Paine.
 South Berwick, Joseph Prime.
 Shapleigh, Levi Bragdon.
 Waterborough, Isaac Deering.
 Wells, Joseph M. Littlefield.
 York, Solomon Brooks.

SENATE, 1842.

Elisha Bodwell, Shapleigh.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Biddeford, Edmund Perkins.
 Buxton, Oliver Dow.

Eliot, John P. Rogers.
 Hollis, Isaac Merrill.*
 Kennebunk, Abel M. Bryant.
 Kennebunkport, Wm. Huff, Jr.
 Kittery, Charles G. Bellamy.
 Lebanon, Nathan[†] Chamberlain.
 Limerick, Moses McDonald.
 Limington, James Frost.
 Lyman, James Nason.

SENATE, 1843.

Elisha Bodwell, Shapleigh.
 Solomon Brooks, York.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Biddeford, Samuel Merrill.
 Buxton, Charles Watts.
 Kennebunk, Abel M. Bryant.
 Kennebunkport, C. Bradbury.
 Kittery, Charles G. Bellamy.
 Lebanon, Frederick A. Wood.
 Newfield, James McLellan, Jr.
 North Berwick, Humphrey Fall.

SENATE, 1844.

Harrison Lowell, Biddeford.
 Isaac Deering, Waterborough.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Horace Bodwell.
 Alfred, William C. Allen.
 Berwick, Samuel W. Fox.
 Biddeford, Tristram Goldthwaite.
 Buxton, Charles Watts.
 Cornish, Hiram Remick.
 Eliot, James Goodwin.
 Hollis, Miles W. Stuart.

SENATE, 1845.

Isaac Deering, Waterborough.
 Frederic A. Wood, Lebanon.

James Osborn,[†] Kennebunk.
 Benj. F. Mason, Kennebunkport.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, William C. Allen.
 Biddeford, Amariah Emery.
 Buxton, Ansel Merrill.
 Kittery, Richard Rogers.
 Kennebunkport, Jos. Burnham.
 Limerick, Moses McDonald
 (speaker).
 Limington, Peter Chick.

SENATE, 1846.

William C. Allen, Alfred.
 Charles G. Bellamy, Kittery.

Benjamin F. Mason,[†] Kenne-
 bunkport.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, John Leary, Jr.
 Berwick, Samuel W. Fox.
 Biddeford, William Berry.
 Buxton, John Milliken.
 Hollis, Miles W. Stuart.
 Kittery, Richard Rogers.
 Kennebunk, Tobias Walker.
 Kennebunkport, Jos. Burnham.

SENATE, 1847.

Charles G. Bellamy, Kittery.
 William P. Haines,[‡] Saco.

Andrew Leighton, Eliot.

* In place of Samuel Bradley, resigned.

[†] Resigned in April; Benjamin F. Mason elected to fill vacancy.

[‡] Vice Levi J. Ham, of Limington, declined.

[§] Vice Moses McDonald, elected State treasurer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Nathaniel D. Appleton.
 Biddeford, William Berry.
 Buxton, Abram L. Came.
 Cornish, Enoch Wescott.
 Eliot, William Fogg.
 Kittery, Benning Wilson.
 Kennebunkport, Jno. L. Perkins.
 Lebanon, Nahum Goodwin.

Limington, John M. Foss.
 North Berwick, Abra'm Jenkins.
 Parsonsfield, John P. Bennett.
 Saco, Daniel Smith, Jr.
 Shapleigh, Moses Goodwin, Jr.
 Waterborough, Ira T. Drew.
 Wells, Joseph Perkins.
 York, Samuel Webber.

SENATE, 1848.

Thomas Dyer (3d), Saco.
 Ira T. Drew, Waterborough.

Samuel W. Fox, Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Hezekiah Trafton.
 Alfred, Nathan D. Appleton.
 Berwick, Alexander Junkins.
 Biddeford, Moses Bradbury.
 Buxton, John Milliken.
 Eliot, Oliver Clark.
 Hollis, Jacob McDonald, Jr.
 Kennebunkport, Jno. L. Perkins.

Kittery, Benning Wilson.
 Limerick, Robert Cole.
 Lyman, Magnus J. Smith.
 Parsonsfield, John P. Bennett.
 Saco, Daniel Smith, Jr.
 Sanford, Nathaniel Hobbs.
 Wells, Nathaniel Hilton.
 York, George W. Freeman.

SENATE, 1849.

Daniel Dam, Newfield.
 Samuel W. Fox, Berwick.

Thomas Dyer (3d), Saco.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Biddeford, Moses Bradbury.
 Buxton, Robert Wentworth.
 Kennebunk, Tobias Walker.
 Kennebunkport, Nath. Mitchell.
 Kittery, John R. Haley.
 Lebanon, Oliver Hanscom.
 Limington, Cephas Meeds.
 Newfield, Nathan M. Loud.

North Berwick, Isaac M. Hobbs.
 Parsonsfield, Jacob Marston.
 Saco, Alonzo Hamilton.
 Shapleigh, Elias Ham.
 South Berwick, Wm. L. Foote.
 Waterborough, Sam'l Webber, Jr.
 York, George M. Freeman.
 Wells, Nathaniel Hilton.

SENATE, 1850.

Daniel Dam, Newfield.
 Joseph Titcomb, Kennebunk.

Shelden Hobbs, North Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, George W. Lord.
 Alfred, Archibald Smith.
 Berwick, Alexander Junkins.
 Biddeford, Richard M. Chapman.
 Buxton, Stephen Lane.
 Cornish, Thurston P. McKusick.
 Hollis, John M. Goodwin.
 Kennebunkport, Nath. Mitchell.

Kittery, John R. Haley.
 Lyman, Wm. Waterhouse, Jr.
 Parsonsfield, Jacob Marston.
 Saco, Gideon Tucker.
 Sanford, Ichabod Frost.
 South Berwick, M. F. Goodwin.
 Wells, Christopher Littlefield.
 York, Alexander Dennett.

SENATE, 1851-52.||

Shelden Hobbs, North Berwick.
 Joseph Titcomb, Kennebunk.

Samuel C. Adams, Newfield.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Biddeford, Richard M. Chapman.
 Buxton, Stephen Lane.
 Kennebunk, Samuel Mitchell.
 Kennebunkport, Ed. Currier, Jr.
 Kittery, Edward D. Safford.
 Lebanon, Oren B. Cheney.
 Limerick, James M. Buzzell.
 Limington, James W. Joy.

North Berwick, Isaac M. Hobbs.
 Parsonsfield, John Kezar.
 Saco, John Boothby.
 Shapleigh, Thomas Garvin.
 South Berwick, Isaac Yeaton.
 Waterborough, Samuel Roberts.
 Wells, Christopher Littlefield.
 York, Alexander Dennett.

|| The same Legislature held over to 1852 without a new election, in order to change the session from May to January.

SENATE, 1853.

Luther S. Moore, Limerick.
William McIntire, York.

Nathaniel M. Towle, Saco.
Samuel C. Adams,* Newfield.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Joshua Ramsdell.
Berwick, Samuel Stillings.
Biddeford, Joseph Staples (24).
Buxton, James Morton.
Eliot, George A. Hammond.
Hollis, James Warren.
Limington, James W. Joy.
Kennebunk, Joseph Titcomb.

Kennebunkport, Ed. Currier, Jr.
Kittery, Edward D. Safford.
Parsonsfeld, John Kezar.
Saco, Abraham Cutter.
Sanford, Charles O. Lord.
Waterborough, Porter Hamilton.
Wells, Nason M. Hatch.
York, George Bowden,

SENATE, 1854.

Luther S. Moore, Limerick.
William McIntire, York.

Thomas M. Hayes, Saco.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Benj. F. Chabourne.
Biddeford, James Welch.
Buxton, James Morton.
Kennebunkport, James M. Stone.
Kittery, Daniel Pierce.
Lebanon, William Emery.
Limerick, Sylvanus Bangs.
Limington, John Seavey.

Lyman, Wm. Waterhouse, Jr.
Newfield, Joseph E. Davis.
North Berwick, William Hall.
Saco, Abraham Cutter.
Shapleigh, John M. Ham.
South Berwick, John Hanscom.
Wells, Nason M. Hatch.
York, George Bowden.

SENATE, 1855.

Alexander Dennett, York.
John F. Scammon, Saco.

John N. Goodwin, South Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Ebenezer Ricker.
Alfred, Ivory Hall.
Berwick, Samuel Stillings.
Biddeford, Leonard Andrews.
Buxton, Ansel Merrill.
Cornish, Alphens Trafton.
Eliot, Andrew Leighton.
Hollis, George Gilman.

Kennebunkport, James M. Stone.
Kittery, Levi Remick.
Parsonsfeld, John B. Sweat.
Saco, Seth Scammon.
Sanford, Nehemiah Butler.
Waterborough, Joseph Chase.
Wells, Enoch Goodale.
York, Josiah Chase.

SENATE, 1856.

John M. Goodwin, Biddeford.
John Kezer, Parsonsfeld.

Alexander Junkins, Eliot.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Biddeford, George Clark.
Buxton, Ansel Merrill.
Cornish, Edwin W. Wedgwood.
Kennebunk, George P. Titcomb.
Kennebunkport, Warren Brown.
Kittery, Mark Dennett.
Lebanon, James Pray.
Limerick, Simeon S. Hasty.

Lyman, James Nason.
North Berwick, Nathan Neal.
Parsonsfeld, John B. Sweat.
Saco, Seth Scammon.
Shapleigh, Daniel Shackley.
South Berwick, John Hanscom.
Wells, Enoch Goodale.
York, Charles Came.

SENATE, 1857.

Seth Scammon, Saco.
Nathan Dane, Alfred.

Samuel W. Jones, Lebanon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Nathan Brackett.
Alfred, Sylvester Littlefield.
Berwick, Samuel Guptill.
Biddeford, Eszreff H. Banks.
Buxton, Joseph Davis.
Dayton, John L. Murch.
Eliot, Asa Gowen.
Kennebunkport, Warren Brown.

Limington, Freeman McKenney.
Newfield, Samuel C. Adams.
Sanford, Lyman Butler.
Saco, Joseph Hobson, Jr.
Kittery, Mark Dennett.
Waterborough, Abram Coffin.
Wells, Eben Clark.
York, Charles Came.

* Chosen in April to fill place of Nathaniel M. Towle, resigned.
Mr. Adams attended the extra session in September, 1853.

SENATE, 1858.

Seth Scammon, Saco.
Nathan Dane, Alfred.

Samuel W. Jones, Lebanon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Biddeford, Eszreff H. Banks.
Buxton, Joseph Davis.
Kennebunk, Henry Kingsbury.
Kennebunkport, Albert Perkins.
Kittery, Daniel Pierce.
Lebanon, Levi Cowell.
Limerick, Luther S. Moore.
Limington, Moses E. Sweat.

Lyman, Hiram Waterhouse.
North Berwick, John Hall (24).
Parsonsfeld, Luther Sanborn.
Saco, R. P. Tapley.
Shapleigh, James Coffin.
South Berwick, Benj. F. Parks.
Wells, Edwin Clark.
York, William H. Sweat.

SENATE, 1859.

John O'Brien, Cornish.
Theodore Wells, Jr., Wells.

James Morton, Buxton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Moses Garvin.
Alfred, John H. Goodenow.
Berwick, Kendall Gibbs.
Biddeford, Samuel Lowell.
Buxton, Levi F. Boothby.
Eliot, Moses Goodwin.
Hollis, Jacob McDaniel.
Kennebunkport, Albert Perkins.
Kittery, Daniel Pierce.

Limington, Isaac L. Mitchell.
Parsonsfeld, Luther Sanborn.
Saco, Charles Hill.
Sanford, Ebenezer L. Hobbs.
Waterborough, Nathaniel Sinclair.
Wells, William Storer, Jr.
York, William H. Swett.

SENATE, 1860.

John O'Brien, Cornish.
Theodore Wells, Jr., Wells.

James Morton, Buxton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Biddeford, Samuel C. Hamilton.
Buxton, Moses Hopkinson.
Kennebunk, James M. Stone.
Kennebunkport, Chas. C. Perkins.
Kittery, Ephraim C. Spinney.
Lebanon, Seaver Jones.
Limington, Lewis Clark.
Limerick, Cyrus Fogg.
Lyman, Thomas Tibbetts.

Newfield, George W. Willson.
North Berwick, Sumner I. Kimball.
Saco, Charles Hill.
Shapleigh, Alfred Hull.
South Berwick, Wm. A. Cromwell.
Wells, Joshua Goodwin.
York, Samuel E. Payne.

SENATE, 1861.

Nathaniel G. Marshall, York.
John H. Goodenow, Alfred.

Leonard Andrews, Biddeford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Luther Goding.
Alfred, J. H. Sayward.
Berwick, William F. Lord.
Biddeford, S. C. Hamilton.
Buxton, Moses Hopkinson.
Dayton, Wm. R. Buzzell.
Eliot, Timothy Dame.
Kennebunkport, Chas. C. Perkins.

Kittery, John Wentworth.
Limington, Lewis Clark.
Newfield, Z. Dannels.
Saco, Cornelius Sweetser.
Sanford, I. S. Kimball.
Wells, Joshua Goodwin.
Waterborough, Oliver Hamilton.
York, Samuel E. Payne.

SENATE, 1862.

John H. Goodenow, Alfred.
Nathaniel G. Marshall, York.

Gideon Tucker, Saco.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Sylvester Littlefield.
Biddeford, Thomas H. Cole, Jas. Sawyer.
Buxton, Simeon B. Davis.
Hollis, Isaac N. Felch.
Kittery, John Wentworth.
Lyman, Joseph Eumons.
Limerick, Ira S. Libby.

Lebanon, J. Y. Wentworth.
North Berwick, William Hobbs.
Parsonsfeld, John M. Ames.
South Berwick, John H. Burleigh.
Shapleigh, Paul Garvin.
Saco, Cornelius Sweetser.
Wells, Barak Maxwell.

SENATE, 1863.

Nehemiah Colby, South Berwick.
Edwin R. Wiggins, Saco.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Timothy B. Ross.
Berwick, Moses B. Page.
Biddeford, John M. Goodwin.
Abel H. Jellison.
Buxton, Simon B. Davis.
Eliot, Andrew P. Fernald.
Kittery, John Rogers.
Kennebunkport, C. C. Perkins.

Limington, John Chase.
Newfield, Joseph Moore.
Parsonsfield, Chase Boothby.
Saco, Moses Lowell.
Sanford, Benjamin F. Hamson.
Waterborough, Benj. Leavitt.
York, Asa McIntire.

SENATE, 1864.

Luther Sanborn, Parsonsfield.
Esreff H. Banks, Biddeford.

Elisha H. Jewett, South Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, A. D. Merrow.
Biddeford, John M. Goodwin.
Abel H. Jellison.
Cornish, Edmond Trafton, Jr.
Dayton, Horatio Dunn.
Kennebunk, James M. Stone.
Kittery, John Rogers.
Lebanon, James W. Grant.

Limerick, Joshua C. Lane.
Lyman, Samuel Waterhouse.
North Berwick, Haven A. Butler.
Saco, Moses Lowell.
South Berwick, John H. Burleigh.
Wells, Jedediah Perkins.
York, Henry K. Bradbury.

SENATE, 1865.

Esreff H. Banks, Biddeford.
Elisha H. Jewett, South Berwick.

Luther Sanborn, Parsonsfield.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, John H. Sayward.
Buxton, Charles E. Weld.
Berwick, William F. Lord.
Biddeford, William Hill, Charles A. Shaw.
Cornish, Ammi Boynton.
Eliot, George C. Bartlett.
Kittery, Joshua H. Sanborn.

Lyman, Jesse Gould.
Limington, Samuel M. Bradbury.
Saco, Rufus P. Tapley.
Sanford, Charles H. Frost.
Shapleigh, Sewall Lord.
Waterborough, Oliver G. Hamilton.
York, Josiah D. Bragdon.

SENATE, 1866.

Charles E. Weld, Buxton.
Nath. Hobbs, North Berwick.

Jeremiah M. Mason, Limerick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Biddeford, William Hill, James R. Clark.
Buxton, Samuel Hanson.
Hollis, Henry K. Bradbury.
Kennebunk, James M. Stone (speaker).
Kennebunkport, Enoch Cousins.
Kittery, Joshua H. Sanborn.
Lebanon, William A. Ricker.

Limerick, Horace H. Burbank.
Newfield, Darling Ham.
North Berwick, John H. Hammond.
Parsonsfield, Ivory Fenderson.
Saco, Charles C. Sawyer.
South Berwick, John H. Burleigh.
Wells, George Goodwin.

SENATE, 1867.

Nathaniel Hobbs, North Berwick.

Charles E. Weld, Buxton.
Jeremiah M. Mason, Limerick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, William Jewett.
Acton, Augustus D. Merrow.
Berwick, Uranus O. Brackett.
Biddeford, William H. Hanson, James R. Clark.
Buxton, Samuel Hanson.
Eliot, Timothy Dame.
Kennebunkport, Albert Perkins.

Kittery, Joseph D. Parker.
Limington, Wm. M. McArthur.
Parsonsfield, Ivory Fenderson.
Saco, Charles C. Sawyer.
Sanford, Samuel Nowell.
Waterborough, Jere Roberts.
York, Charles C. Barrell.

SENATE, 1868.

James M. Burbank, Saco.
Augustus D. Merrow, Newfield.

George Goodwin, Wells.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Jeremiah R. Gile.
Biddeford, Edwin W. Wedgwood, Charles G. Haines.
Cornish, Ammi Boynton.
Dayton, James Madox.
Hollis, Henry K. Bradbury.
Kittery, Joseph D. Parker.
Lebanon, Edmund F. Cowell.
Limerick, Joseph H. Gilpatrick.

Lyman, Bradford Raymond.
North Berwick, Timothy H. Hubbard.
Saco, George Parcher.
Shapleigh, Edward Hargraves.
South Berwick, Shipley W. Ricker.
Wells, Benjamin B. Eaton.

SENATE, 1869.

George Goodwin, Wells.
Wm. M. McArthur, Limington.

Samuel Hanson, Buxton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Berwick, Uranus O. Brackett.
Biddeford, Edwin W. Wedgwood, Charles G. Haines.
Cornish, Reuben Small.
Dayton, James R. Haley.
Eliot, George A. Hammond.
Kennebunk, James M. Stone.
Kittery, Edwin A. Duncan.

Limington, Edward Bragdon, Jr.
Lyman, Eastman Tripp.
Newfield, David T. Given.
Saco, George Parcher.
Sanford, Edward H. Bennett.
Waterborough, Joseph W. Holland.
York, Charles Junkins.

SENATE, 1870.

Samuel Hanson, Buxton.
Joseph C. Roberts, Waterborough.

John B. Nealley, South Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Caleb Burbank.
Biddeford, John H. Burnham, John Q. Adams.
Buxton, Thomas H. Berry.
Hollis, John W. Lane.
Kennebunk, James M. Stone.
Kennebunkport, Enoch Cousins.
Kittery, Edward A. Duncan.
Lebanon, Benjamin H. Lord.

Limerick, Albert O. Libbey.
North Berwick, Geo. H. Wentworth.
Parsonsfield, Harrison G. O. Smith.
Saco, Edwin E. Smith.
South Berwick, John A. Dennett.
Wells, Frank B. Mildram.

SENATE, 1871.

John B. Nealley, South Berwick.
Joseph Hobson, Saco.

Jos. C. Roberts, Waterborough.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Samuel A. Stackpole.
Alfred, Caleb B. Lord.
Berwick, George S. Goodwin.
Biddeford, John Quincy Adams, John H. Burnham.
Buxton, Thomas H. Berry.
Eliot, James G. Jenkins.
Kennebunkport, Enoch Cousins.

Kittery, Joshua H. Sanborn.
Limington, Samuel M. Bradbury.
Parsonsfield, Harrison G. O. Smith.
Saco, Edwin E. Smith.
Sanford, Simon Tibbets.
Waterborough, David Deering.
York, Joseph Bragdon.

SENATE, 1872.

Cyrus H. Hobbs, Wells.
Ichabod Cole, Eliot.

Albert G. O'Brien, Cornish.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, R. H. Goding.
Biddeford, Ferguson Haines, Samuel R. Hamilton.
Buxton, James O. A. Harmon.
Kennebunkport, Geo. B. Carl.
Kittery, Warrington Paul.
Lebanon, Elisha Hayes.
Limerick, B. A. Sawtelle.

Limington, J. F. Brackett.
North Berwick, George H. Lane.
Parsonsfield, John Bennett.
Saco, Edwin E. Smith.
Shapleigh, Henry R. Thing.
South Berwick, J. H. Burleigh.
Wells, A. B. Wells.

SENATE, 1873.

Cyrus H. Hobbs, Wells. Albert G. O'Brien, Cornish.
John E. Butler, Biddeford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Berwick, Samuel Hubbard. Limerick, Eben F. Severance.
Biddeford, Luther T. Mason, Lyman, Nathaniel Littlefield.
 Dominicus Rieker. Newfield, Usher B. Thompson.
Buxton, James O. A. Harmon. Parsonsfield, John Bennett.
Eliot, Samuel A. Remick. Saco, Ivory Lord.
Kennebunk, Addison E. Haley. Sanford, William P. True.
Kennebunkport, George Carl. York, George W. S. Putnam.
Kittery, Warrington Paul.

SENATE, 1874.

John E. Butler, Biddeford. Benjamin F. Hanson, Sanford.
John Hall, North Berwick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, Caleb W. Burbank. Lebanon, John S. Parker.
Biddeford, B. F. Hamilton, Enoch Limington, Joab Black.
 P. Pillsbury. North Berwick, Francis Hurd.
Cornish, Calvin E. Woodbury. Saco, Ivory Lord.
Hollis, Charles W. McKenney. South Berwick, Thomas J. Good-
Kennebunk, Albion K. Gile. win.
Kennebunkport, Geo. E. Carl. Waterborough, Wm. H. Johnson.
Kittery, Mark F. Wentworth. Wells, Trafton Hatch.

SENATE, 1875.

John Hall, North Berwick. Ivory Lord, Saco.
Benjamin F. Hanson, Sanford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Albion K. Gile. Kittery, Mark F. Wentworth.
Berwick, Samuel Hubbard. Lyman, Zopher R. Folsom.
Biddeford, Ferguson Haines, Lu- Saco, Rufus P. Tapley.
 ther T. Mason. Sanford, William F. Hanson.
Cornish, Timothy Brackett. Shapleigh, John F. Ferguson.
Dayton, James R. Haley. Waterborough, Wm. H. Johnson.
Eliot, Samuel C. Shapleigh. York, George M. Payne.
Hollis, Charles W. McKenney.

SENATE, 1876.

Ivory Lord, Saco. Uranus O. Brackett, North Ber-
Usher B. Thompson, Newfield. wick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, Timothy Garey. Limerick, Ira S. Libby.
Biddeford, Edwin Stone, Daniel Limington, Jas. M. Hopkinson.
 Goldthwaite. Newfield, Benjamin Carleton.
Buxton, Reuben W. Murch. North Berwick, Tim. B. Hassey.
Kennebunkport, Seth H. Pink- Parsonsfield, Jos. F. Dearborn.
 ham. Saco, Edward Eastman.
Kittery, Joseph H. Seaward. South Berwick, T. J. Goodwin.
Lebanon, Hiram Lord. Wells, Howard W. Littlefield.

SENATE, 1877.

Uranus O. Brackett, North Ber- Usher B. Thompson, Newfield.
wick. Joseph Hobson, Saco.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Acton, James Garvin. Kittery, Joseph H. Seaward.
Berwick, Lorenzo R. Hersom. Lyman, James B. Roberts.
Biddeford, Daniel Goldthwaite, Parsonsfield, Chas. F. Sanborn.
 Edwin Stone. Saco, Roscoe L. Bowers.
Buxton, Stephen Towle. Sanford, Hosea Willard.
Eliot, Samuel C. Shapleigh. Waterborough, Benj. F. Chad-
Kennebunk, Robert W. Lord. bourne.
Kennebunkport, Sim. L. Cleaves. York, Josiah D. Bragdon.

SENATE, 1878.

Joseph Hobson, Saco. John F. Ferguson, Shapleigh.
W. F. Moody, Kennebunkport.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Biddeford, Joshua Moore, Har- Limington, Stephen L. Purinton.
 den Taylor. North Berwick, Frank A. Knight.
Cornish, Timothy Brackett. Saco, Roscoe L. Bowers.
Dayton, Clark R. Cole. Shapleigh, Charles W. Coffin.
Hollis, James Meserve. South Berwick, Wm. H. Flynn.
Kennebunk, Robert W. Lord. Waterborough, Charles W. Smith.
Kittery, Dennis M. Shapleigh. Wells, Trafton Hatch.
Lebanon, James M. Gerrish.

SENATE, 1879.

William T. Moody, Kennebunk- John F. Ferguson, Shapleigh.
port. James M. Andrews, Biddeford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alfred, John T. Hall. Kittery, Dennis M. Shapleigh.
Berwick, Charles H. Horne. Lyman, Richard S. Stanley.
Biddeford, Charles P. Emery, Newfield, Charles E. Pinkham.
 Harden Taylor. Saco, George Parcher.
Cornish, Albert G. Andrews. Sanford, Jeremiah Moulton (2d).
Dayton, George H. Moore. Waterborough, W. W. Libby.
Eliot, Howard Staples. York, James A. Bragdon.
Hollis, James Meserve.

CHAPTER XXVII.

YORK COUNTY PRESS.

Newspapers, Past and Present, arranged under the Heads of the
Towns in which they have been Published.

FRYEBURG.

RUSSELL'S ECHO.

THE first newspaper in this county and one of the earli-
est in Maine was the *Echo*, or *North Star*, established by
Elijah Russell at Fryeburg in February, 1798. The estab-
lishment of the *Echo* by Mr. Russell two years after the
first paper at Wiscasset, led Mr. Griffin ("Press of Maine")
to the supposition that this publisher, with the Russell of
that paper, was a brother of Benjamin Russell of the *Bos-
ton Sentinel*. The type, he says, was probably the same as
had been used on the *Sentinel*. Mr. Russell had formerly
printed a paper at Concord, N. H. The *Echo* was pub-
lished weekly less than a year. The late Arthur Shirley,
of Portland, is said to have set the first type in the office.
In size it was about twenty-four by eighteen; terms, one
dollar and a half per annum.

In 1872, Hon. George B. Barrows, of Fryeburg, wrote
Mr. Griffin that he had a single copy of the *Echo* in his
possession, and that every spring, in digging his garden, he
found stones which were part of the foundation of the old
printing-office.

A few copies of this paper have been preserved in the
collection at Worcester, Mass., and at Dartmouth College.
On application to the Antiquarian rooms in Worcester, Mr.
Griffin obtained a copy, which proved to be No. 7, Vol. I.,
dated Fryeburg, Me., Aug. 19, 1798.

"The type," he says, "is very much worn. The paper contains
a sensible communication calculated to calm the war-spirit of the day,
caused by the depredations of French war-vessels upon our commerce.
There is also a double column, giving a list of revenue-stamp duties.
An advertisement of land for sale at Farmington, Maine, appears
over the signature of our former neighbor, Jacob Abbot, Sr., then
of Concord, New Hampshire. The terms of the *Echo* are given,—
Pay in anything or cash."

WELLS AND KENNEBUNK.*

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

In 1803, Stephen Sewall commenced the publication of the *Annals of the Times*. It seems to have been started under very favorable auspices, so far as regarded the patronage of advertisers. Many persons in Portsmouth advertised their lands in its columns, and also a respectable number in Wells and other towns in the county. But the subscription patronage was insufficient to sustain it, and the paper was continued but one year. Occasionally the paper contained respectable communications on political questions and things of local interest. Mr. Sewall wrote the ode for the 4th of July, 1803, which was sung with effect on that occasion. His position as publisher of this paper not meeting his aspirations, he abandoned it in 1804, moved to Scarborough, and there established himself as a Thompsonian physician.

KENNEBUNK GAZETTE.

In the beginning of 1805 another attempt was made to establish a newspaper in Kennebunk by William Weeks. This enterprise was not as successful as the former. The paper was denominated the *Kennebunk Gazette*. A single copy of it has been preserved by Judge Bourne,—No. 19, dated July 24, 1805. Besides the postmaster's list of letters remaining in the office, it contains but a single advertisement, a fact going to show that the business community took little interest in sustaining it, or did not understand in those days the value of an advertising medium. The paper is made up entirely of selections, containing nothing editorial and no original matter. It was continued but a little while, when the publisher moved to Saco, thence to Portland, and thence to Portsmouth, where in 1809 he became the publisher of the *New Hampshire Gazette*.

Another paper, called the *Eagle of Maine*, was started soon after, but no relic of it—not even the publisher's name—remains.

The fourth paper was the *Weekly Visitor*, afterwards changed to the *Kennebunk Gazette*, which remained for nearly quarter of a century under the latter name. The *Visitor* was started in 1809 by James K. Remick. The publisher seems to have had more sympathy from the public than had his predecessors. The advertising support of a newspaper we suppose to be very essential to its success. This was very liberally given to the *Visitor*. A great deal of original matter was also furnished for its columns. Previous failures probably moved the people to a more active interest in its success, and the paper soon acquired a satisfactory footing. It maintained its position under the two names between thirty and forty years. July 7, 1821, the name of the paper was changed to the *Kennebunk Gazette*. By a wise and prudent management of the financial concerns of the establishment the publisher acquired a very comfortable independence, which he transmitted to his son Daniel at his death. He died Sept. 3, 1863, aged eighty years. Daniel Remick conducted the paper for a few years. Files of the *Kennebunk Gazette* are preserved in the York Institute at Saco.

* History by Hon. E. E. Bourne.

THE EASTERN STAR.

The *Eastern Star* is the only newspaper now published in Kennebunk. This paper was started in Biddeford by W. Lester Watson, in September, 1877, and removed to Kennebunk the following January. It is a weekly, independent in politics, and devoted to local interests,—W. Lester Watson, proprietor; Marcus Watson, editor. The paper has a good circulation and a liberal advertising patronage.

SACO AND BIDDEFORD.

FREEMAN'S FRIEND.

A paper by the name of the *Freeman's Friend* was published in Saco in 1805 by William Weeks, the same publisher who started the first *Kennebunk Gazette* in the latter town at the beginning of the same year. He seems to have been encouraged, if not induced, to engage in this enterprise by the eccentric lawyer, Joseph Bartlett, who, it is supposed, wrote most of the editorials for the paper. Bartlett had become quite popular and ambitious, and the establishment of this paper was one of his schemes for obtaining the control which he sought over the Democratic party. But it failed, as did all his other plans. We do not know how long the paper was continued. Mr. Griffin says, "There appears in the first number an advertisement of a wool-carding machine in operation, by John Mayall, at Jefford's mills, in Kennebunk. Timothy Keazer advertises for sale an oration delivered at Saco, July 4, 1806, by Joseph Bartlett."

MAINE PALLADIUM.

The *Maine Palladium* was published at Saco as early as the autumn of 1820, by Putnam & Blake, and as late as July 21, 1830. We find in Folsom's "Saco and Biddeford," about the last-mentioned date, the name of Alexander C. Putnam, but we do not know whether or not he was the publisher associated with Mr. Blake.

MAINE DEMOCRAT.

The *Maine Democrat* was commenced in Saco, Jan. 6, 1828, by William and John Condon, who continued to publish it for several years, and sold to T. Maxwell and Michael Beck, Esqs., of Portsmouth. During the first two or three years it was managed by Joshua M. Young. Mr. Beck in a short time purchased Mr. Maxwell's interest, and continued the publication of the paper till the time of his death, in 1843. It was then purchased by Alpheus A. Hanscom, who continued as its editor and publisher until May, 1864. The *Democrat* was then purchased by William Noyes, with his son, Isaac B. Noyes, who officiated as editor until he died, a few months afterwards.† A second

† Isaac Badger Noyes at the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, immediately gave up the practice of law and recruited the first company of soldiers that joined the army from Saco, of which he was chosen captain as soon as his company joined the 5th Maine Regiment. He at once proceeded to the front in Virginia, but his health being poor, having a disease of the heart, which afterwards terminated his life, he resigned his commission in the fall of 1861. With the hope of regaining his health, he spent the two following years in South America. Returning early in 1864, he immediately assumed the editorial management of the *Maine Democrat*, which he continued to conduct till the time of his death, in December, 1865.—*Griffin's Press of Maine*, p. 125.

son was received into the partnership, and the paper continued under the firm of William Noyes & Co. for about three years. In October, 1867, it was sold to Charles A. Shaw, Esq., of Biddeford, but the Messrs. Noyes continued its publication till near the first of January following. Mr. Shaw then removed it to Biddeford, where he erected a new building for the reception of the office, and there immediately commenced, in connection with the *Democrat*, a daily called the *Daily Times*. He expended several thousand dollars on the establishment, but finding that a daily could not be sustained, he lost his interest in the undertaking, discontinued the daily, and in October, 1868, sold his apparatus, with the *Democrat*, to E. K. Smart, of Camden. Mr. Smart continued the publication of the paper until May, 1869, when it was purchased by the Watson Brothers, who were the proprietors (George K. Shaw, editor) till June, 1876, when W. S. Noyes, Esq., came into possession of the paper, and continued it till he sold to F. W. Roberts, Esq., in February, 1878. Mr. Roberts finding the pecuniary responsibility greater than he had anticipated, relinquished the paper after getting out one issue, and the mortgagors at once arranged with Mr. Noyes to continue the publication till another sale could be effected. Mr. Noyes continued its publication till the 7th of the following June, when it was published under the management of E. W. Wedgwood, Esq., till the 25th of July, and then closed finally. Mr. Noyes finding that the subscribers who had paid in advance for the paper looked to him for a fulfillment of their contract, immediately commenced the publication of the *State Democrat* in Saco, which is of the same size and price with the *Maine Democrat*, and is now the only Democratic paper in York County. It is published weekly in Saco by Noyes & Co., and is an enterprising and remunerative sheet.

Mr. William Noyes, the senior partner, was born in Brunswick in March, 1809, and at an early age entered the printing office of the late Joseph Griffin, at Brunswick, where he served an apprenticeship of seven years, graduating in 1830. He then immediately commenced the publication of the *Brunswick Journal*, which he continued about one year. In 1831-32 he worked in the Boston Type- and Stereotype-Foundry, and also at Nashua, N. H., for John F. Trow, who is now one of the largest publishers in New York. In 1833 he established the *Maine Farmer*, one of the most successful papers ever printed in the State, which he published eleven years, and in 1845, in company with the late Louis O. Cowan, he established the *Union* at Saco, now the *Union and Journal*, of Biddeford. (See history of that paper, *Maine Democrat*, *Knox* and *Lincoln Patriot*, and *Independent*, of Saco.)

UNION AND JOURNAL.

The *Union* commenced in January, 1845, with William Noyes as proprietor, and Louis O. Cowan as editor. It immediately took rank as the leading organ of the Whig party in York County, and was continued by Messrs. Noyes & Cowan until February, 1848, when Mr. Cowan purchased the interest of Mr. Noyes, and continued its publication in Saco till the office was destroyed by fire in 1856, when he removed to Biddeford, and purchased the *Eastern Herald*

and *Mercantile Advertiser*, and consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Union and Journal*. Mr. Cowan continued to publish the paper till the time of his death in 1863. His widow sold the establishment in April, 1863, to John E. Butler, who, in January, 1872, took in his father, Rev. O. Butler, as partner, the firm being J. E. Butler & Co. till Aug. 7, 1877, at which date they sold to the present proprietor, Mr. George A. Hobbs.

Mr. Hobbs was born in Somerset Co., Me., May 25, 1824. He was brought up in Wells from the age of ten to twenty, and received his education at the old Kennebunk Academy. He returned to Somerset County in 1845, where he read law and was admitted to the bar; was clerk of the courts of Somerset County from Jan. 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1857; moved to Illinois in 1857, and was twenty years engaged in newspaper business in that State,—until he came here and purchased the *Union and Journal*. His son, Thomas A. Hobbs, has been associated with him in the management of the paper from the first.

The *Union and Journal* is the leading Republican paper of the county, is well managed, and has a good circulation.

BIDDEFORD HERALD.

The *Biddeford Herald* was commenced in 1848, by Messrs. Reed & Cole. It was a paper devoted to local news, and was continued under the conduct of its originators some eight months, then to its close, about nine months, by W. F. Seaman. Mr. Seaman then commenced the publication of the *Biddeford Townsman*, which lived only about three months.

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

In April, 1849, Marcus Watson, now of the *Kennebunk Eastern Star*, issued the *Mercantile Advertiser* at Saco. It was moved to Biddeford in 1850, and sold to Daniel E. Stone, who published it under the name of the *Eastern Journal* about a year and a half. It was then sold to Mr. Cowan, and merged in the present *Union and Journal*.

BIDDEFORD GAZETTE.

The *Gazette* made its appearance at Biddeford, Jan. 5, 1857,—Marcus Watson, proprietor; Charles H. Granger, editor,—and continued till 1861. Marcus Watson & Co. then commenced the publication of the *Eastern Herald*, which was published one year.

YORK COUNTY INDEPENDENT.

The first number of the *York County Independent* appeared May 18, 1869, published by Noyes & Co.,—William Noyes and William S. Noyes,—and is now published by the same parties. It is a weekly, independent in politics, and is published every Tuesday, at Saco. On retiring from the *Maine Democrat*, Jan. 1, 1868, the Messrs. Noyes removed to Rockland, Me., and there commenced the publication of the *Knox* and *Lincoln Patriot*, which they continued to publish, as per contract, just one year; on the expiration of which time they removed their office back to Saco, which, during the interval, had been without a paper or printing-press of any kind.

DAILY TIMES.

The first daily paper in Biddeford was started by Hon. Charles A. Shaw, ex-mayor of the city, in January, 1868, in which year Mr. Shaw ran for Congress. It was published in connection with the *Maine Democrat*, of which Mr. Shaw was then proprietor. Mr. Shaw procured telegraphic news and other costly appliances of a daily newspaper, but the field being insufficient to support his enterprise, the venture was discontinued after an experiment of two weeks. Mr. E. S. Morris, present State superintendent of common schools, was assistant editor.

The Watson Brothers,—Marcus and Oscar F.,—while proprietors of the *Maine Democrat*, started another daily May 13, 1872, called the *Daily Times*. Oscar F. Watson died in October, 1872, and Marcus continued the daily till the latter part of February, 1876, when it was discontinued. March 6, 1876, Frank W. Roberts started a small three-column paper, called the *Daily Chronicle*. This paper was purchased, July 17, 1876, by Andrew J. Small, and its name changed to the *Daily Times*, which is still published by Mr. Small, who has enlarged it and made it a newsy and enterprising local sheet. It is independent in politics, makes local matters a specialty, is well patronized by advertisers, and has a good circulation in both cities.

Mr. Small is a native of Saco, where he still resides, though publishing his paper in Biddeford. He began life as a newsboy, then went to setting type, and has got to be editor and proprietor of a very useful daily paper. Since he began to publish the *Times* two other daily papers have been started, but have been discontinued. The *Evening Star* was started by Marcus Watson, in August, 1876, and continued about thirteen months. In January, 1878, the *Evening Post* was issued from the *Maine Democrat* office, and continued about six weeks. This paper was under the editorial management of George B. Goodwin, Esq., now of the *Bangor Commercial*, and it immediately took the lead as the daily evening paper of Biddeford and Saco. It was at the height of its prosperity and was being well received by all parties (although strongly Democratic) when it was suddenly transferred to Mr. Roberts, in connection with the *Maine Democrat*, when Mr. Goodwin immediately severed his connection with the paper, and after two issues its publication ceased.

The only daily now in Saco and Biddeford is the *Daily Evening Times*, by Andrew J. Small, editor and proprietor, No. 184 Main Street, Biddeford.

BIDDEFORD WEEKLY ADVANCE.

This paper was established in April, 1879, by Rev. O. Butler, the present editor and proprietor. It is independent in politics, and is gaining a fair circulation by the industry and earnest labor of its editor. Mr. Butler is a native of Berwick, and is connected with the Free-Will Baptist ministry.

LIMERICK.

THE MORNING STAR.

The *Morning Star*, now the widely-circulated organ of the Free-Will Baptist denomination at Dover, N. H., was established at Limerick, in this county, in May, 1826.

Elders Buzzell and Burbank were the first editors; William Burr, a native of Hingham, who served an apprenticeship in Boston, was printer. "Mr. Burr, when he came to Limerick, though less than twenty years of age, was an accomplished gentleman of pleasing manners and most amiable disposition." In May, 1832, Hobbs, Woodman & Co. disposed of its property to a new firm, known as Hobbs, Burr & Co. In October following the paper was sold to the Free-Will Baptist denomination. Mr. Burr subsequently became principal editor and a very efficient business manager, which station he retained nearly forty years and until his death by apoplexy, which occurred on the morning of Nov. 5, 1866. An interesting memoir of his life has been published in a volume of 208 pages 18mo.

The *Star* was removed to Dover, N. H., in November, 1833.

The *Village Register and Farmers' Miscellany* was published (four numbers) in 1840, by Samuel B. Eastman. It was discontinued for the want of patronage.

The *Free-Will Baptist Repository* was published from 1845 to 1852. Except a small portion of the time, it was published in Saco. John and James M. Buzzell, editors. It was moved to Portland in 1852.

ALFRED.

A paper by the name of the *Columbian Star* was published at Alfred in 1824 by James Dickman, of Augusta, in support of W. H. Crawford for the Presidency. Mr. Dickman was in the printing-office of Joseph Griffin, at Brunswick, from 1820 to 1823, as an apprentice. He died in Boston in 1870.

SPRINGVALE.

The *Springvale Reporter*, an enterprising weekly sheet, is published at Springvale, York Co., by Cheever & Noyes. It is now in its fifth volume, and has attained a good circulation. "Devoted to local news, interests, and business." One dollar a year, in advance.

LIMINGTON.

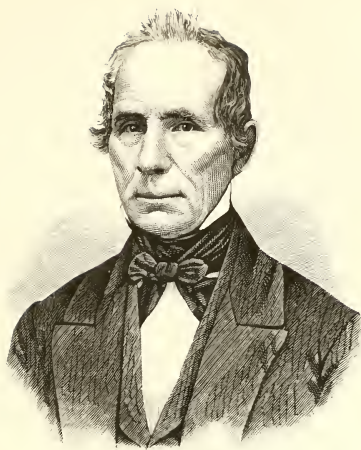
The *Maine Recorder*, a four-column weekly paper, was published by Arthur M. Baker in 1832. The first number made its appearance May 11th. It was published at one dollar a year. The paper had a high moral tone, and was too literary in its character to receive popular patronage, and therefore ceased to exist. We do not know how long it continued.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Medical Society of Maine—Maine Medical Association—List of Members for York County.

THE first Legislature of Maine, convened May 31, 1820, and the winter succeeding, members of the Massachusetts Medical Society residing in Maine commenced the formation of a medical society, and for this purpose met at the seat of government, Portland, and chose Nathaniel Coffin,



Chs Trafton

DR. CHARLES TRAFTON was born in Georgetown, Me., Oct. 2, 1787. He received his preliminary education in his native town, and in 1808 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. Gilman, a resident of York, Me., and graduated in Boston in 1811. In April of the same year he entered upon the duties of his profession in North Berwick, at which place he continued in practice until Aug. 5, 1817, when he removed to South Berwick, where he soon had a very lucrative and successful practice, which was continued until he was prostrated by sickness, in the autumn of 1854. He bore his protracted illness with Christian patience, and died July 4, 1855.

He married, Oct. 27, 1814, Elizabeth Nowell, who was born in October, 1793, and died Nov. 22, 1843. They had six children, namely: Alva, born Sept. 30, 1815; died in infancy. Ann, born Aug. 14, 1816. William H., born July 12, 1818. Charles T., born March 9, 1822; for the past twenty-four years a successful physician of South Berwick. Augusta Elizabeth, born in December, 1824; died in infancy. Augustus E., born Oct. 24, 1827; died

July 20, 1852. He married again, Feb. 19, 1845, Abigail D. Guppy, who was born April 19, 1817. In politics, Dr. Trafton was a Jacksonian Democrat, and was one of the Presidential electors that elected Gen. Harrison President.

As a physician he was widely and extensively known, and his medical skill was almost without a parallel in the community in which he lived.

During the winter of 1807 he made profession of religion, and through the remainder of his life honored that profession both by precept and example. In the February following he united with the Baptist Church, and until the close of his life was an honorable, exemplary, and influential member of that organization. He was not only one of the earliest members, but was for twenty years previous to his death an officer (deacon) in the church. Few men lived to a better purpose in the church, or died with more friends, than did Dr. Trafton. His hand and heart were ever open to the calls of benevolence, and the church shared largely in his liberality. As a husband and father few had his equal.

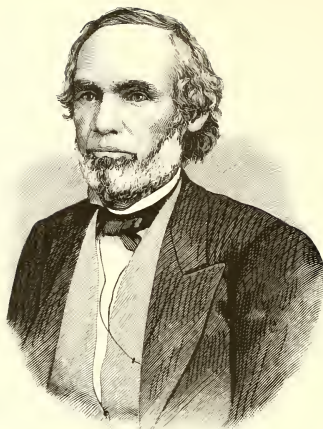


Photo. by A. R. Davis, Biddeford.

John A. Berry

JOHN A. BERRY, M.D., second son of John, Jr., and Sarah (Downing) Berry, was born in Saco, Me., Sept. 24, 1808. He spent his early life on the farm at home, and received the advantages of a good English and classical education. He studied medicine with the late Dr. Green, of Boston, formerly a resident and practicing physician in Saco, and graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College Sept. 4, 1833.

He began practice in Saco; after a short time removed to Lyman, where he remained until 1836, and returned to Saco, where he continued in the successful practice of his profession until his decease, April 20, 1879.

The same month he graduated he received the appointment from Governor Smith of surgeon's mate of the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, Maine militia.

Dr. Berry was connected with various local institutions. He was a director of the Saco National Bank, president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company at the time of his death, and was for a time president of the Saco & Biddeford Gaslight Company. He was interested in church and school matters, was a member of the Unitarian Church, and

for several years served on the school board. As a physician Dr. Berry was a man of acknowledged ability, and ever had in mind the best interests and welfare of his patients. He was cautious in administering to the wants of those needing his services, and bestowed his medical skill alike upon the poor and the rich.

He possessed business ability, prudence and sound judgment in financial matters that gave him rank among the business men of Saco, and added strength to all local institutions with which he was connected.

Dr. Berry was sociable, genial; and favorite among his pleasure-seeking was fishing, in which, and hunting, he spent many leisure hours; and on one occasion, while hunting upon the water, his gun accidentally discharged, the ball nearly severing the main artery of his arm, so injuring its use that he ever afterwards used his left hand to write with.

He married, April 28, 1835, Olivia, daughter of Captain James and Abigail J. (Vaughan) Donnell, of Biddeford. She survives her husband, and also two daughters,—Mrs. Roscoe L. Bowers, of Saco, and Annie O., wife of Dr. Roscoe G. Dennett, who died July 3, 1877.

M.D., of Portland, President; Jonathan Page, M.D., of Brunswick, Vice-President; B. D. Bartlett, M.D., of Bath, Corresponding Secretary; and Jonathan Page, M.D., of Brunswick, Recording Secretary.

The first annual meeting of the society was held in Massachusetts Hall, in Brunswick, on the 4th of September, 1821. At this meeting Luther Carey, M.D., of Turner, was elected President (on the resignation of Dr. Coffin); Ariel Mann, M.D., of Hallowell, Vice-President; B. D. Bartlett, M.D., of Bath, Secretary; and Jonathan Page, M.D., of Brunswick, Treasurer.

At this meeting a proposition was received from the medical faculty of Bowdoin College for the society to unite with them, by the appointment of a committee to act jointly with the faculty and have an equal voice in the recommending candidates to the college board for the degree of M.D. This liberal proposition on the part of the faculty was accepted by the society, and for many years the latter was represented by its committee at the examination of candidates for their medical degree.

An act incorporating the Medical Society of Maine was passed March 8, 1821, and included the names of most of the members of the Massachusetts Medical Society then resident in Maine, with such other members of the profession as were designated by the Legislature at the time of the enactment.

The constitution admitted none as members except those who had received a diploma from some authorized medical school or university.

We regret that documents are not accessible for a complete list of the members of the first Medical Society of Maine, so far as they have been residents of York County; but we have not been able to find more than one journal of the proceedings,—the number for 1834, and that in the library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia.

George Packard, M.D., of Saco, and James Ayer, M.D., of Newfield, were members of the old society.

Moses Sweat, M.D., Burleigh Smart, M.D., and J. Gilman, M.D., were councilors of the society for York County in 1834.

The officers of the society for 1834 were the following: B. D. Bartlett, M.D., Portland, President; Burleigh Smart, M.D., Kennebunk, 1st Vice-President; Moses Sweat, M.D., Parsonsfield, 2d Vice-President; James McKean, M.D., Topsham, Corresponding Secretary; Moses Shaw, M.D., Wiscasset, Recording Secretary; Jonathan Page, M.D., Brunswick, Treasurer; Censors, B. D. Bartlett, Portland; John Hubbard, Hallowell; Moses Sweat, Parsonsfield; J. Gilman, York; J. W. Nightes, Minot.

The first Medical Society of Maine seems to have been discontinued for a time, and a new association formed, of which the following is a copy taken from the records:

MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Agreeably to a call addressed to a portion of the medical profession of Maine, a meeting to secure a permanent organization of its members throughout the State was held at the Tontine Hotel in Brunswick, April 28, 1853. Dr. James McKean, of Topsham, was chosen chairman, and

Dr. John D. Lincoln, of Brunswick, secretary. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare articles of organization, viz.: Drs. Hill, Briggs, G. S. Palmer, Libby, Fuller, Garcelon, and Benson, who reported a constitution and by-laws which were adopted by the association and remained in force till they were superseded by the present revised constitution and by-laws. The members named in the original organization were Isaac Lincoln, James McKean, Amos Nourse, Cyrus Briggs, T. G. Stockbridge, H. H. Hill, Israel Putnam, Andrew J. Fuller, John Benson, Nathaniel T. Palmer, C. W. Whitmore, G. S. Palmer, Ashur Ellis, John Mathews, Joseph W. Ellis, Cyrus Kendrick, Jr., George E. Brickett, John D. Lincoln, Alonzo Garcelon, J. W. Toward, R. W. Lawson, Abial Libby, J. F. Stanley, N. R. Boutelle, John Hartwell, Stephen Whitmore, and Richard P. Jenness, with such other gentlemen as may hereafter be admitted by the majority of members present at an annual meeting.

The association was incorporated by the following act of the Legislature (Chap. 492), approved March 13, 1855:

"An Act to Incorporate the Maine Medical Association.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

"SECTION 1. H. H. Hill, John Benson, John D. Lincoln, Gilman Davis, Joseph W. Ellis, John Hubbard, James McKean, Alonzo Garcelon, H. L. K. Wiggin, John Cook, Sylvester Oakes, N. C. Harris, Alexander Burbank, William Kilbourn, J. P. Fessenden, P. Dyer, Edmund R. Russell, Isaac Lincoln, John T. Gilman, and others, who may be elected agreeably to the rules and by-laws hereafter to be established, are hereby created a body politic by the name of the Maine Medical Association, with power to sue and be sued, to have a common seal and to change the same, to make any by-laws not repugnant to the laws of this State, and to take and to hold any real or personal estate to the value of fifty thousand dollars; and to give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same. The use and income of said estates to be expended and appropriated to uses consistent with the objects of said Association, and as the members thereof shall direct.

"SEC. 2. The members of said Association may elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as they may judge necessary and convenient, determine their respective duties, and limit the term of their offices, and fill any vacancies therein; and the President and such other officers as they may direct, is hereby authorized to administer to the officers oaths, binding them to the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of their several offices.

"SEC. 3. At any annual meeting, and at no other, the members of the Association may duly elect any suitable person a member of said Association; *provided*, that no person shall be so elected who has not received the degree of doctor in medicine from some medical institution duly authorized to confer the same, nor unless he shall have passed a successful examination, and be approved by the censors of this Association as a suitable person and properly qualified to become a member thereof.

"SEC. 4. At the first meeting of said Association, and at every annual meeting thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Association to choose such number of censors or examiners as they shall deem proper and necessary for the examination of candidates for election, and every candidate examined, approved, and elected, shall be entitled to receive letters testimonial, which the Association is hereby authorized and empowered to confer, in accordance with its by-laws and constitution.

"SEC. 5. Prior to the adjournment of the first meeting, and of each succeeding meeting, the time and place of holding the next succeeding meeting shall be designated, and when the Association does adjourn, it shall adjourn accordingly.

"SEC. 6. The first meeting of said Association shall be held in Belfast, in the County of Waldo, on the first Wednesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

"SEC. 7. This Association shall have power to institute local

County Societies in any part of this State, when they may be satisfied the science and practice of Medicine and Surgery will be benefited and elevated thereby, and to annul the same when a majority of the members present at any annual meeting shall deem its beneficial influence to have ceased."

MEMBERS IN YORK COUNTY.

Allen, J. L., Saco.
Bacon, Alvan, Biddeford.
Bird, Arthur S., Springvale.
Bradford, A. K. P., Hollis.
Bragdon, Edmund, Jr., West Buxton.
Clark, S. O., Limerick.
Day, J. F., Alfred.
Dennett, R. G., Saco.
Emery, C. J., Biddeford.
Fauces, N. D., West Buxton.
Grant, J. P., Saco.
Gross, Charles W., Aton.
Hawkes, Wilson L., York.
Hayes, J. A., Biddeford.
Hill, Luke, Biddeford.
Hill, Hampton E., Biddeford.
Hurd, E. E., Lyman.
Jaques, Edwin D., South Berwick.
Jewett, T. H., South Berwick.
Kimball, J. E. S., Saco.
Libby, Alvan, Wells.

Lord, John, Limington.
Morrow, A. D., Aton.
Meserve, A. K. P., Buxton.
Mulvey, B. C., Saco.
Moulton, John F., Limington.
Nash, Samuel A., South Berwick.
Quincy, Fred., Biddeford.
Sawyer, James, Biddeford.
Smith, Dryden, Biddeford.
Staples, G. D., North Berwick.
Spear, David D., Kennebunk.
Stevens, E. G., Biddeford.
Stockwell, Emmons F., Alfred.
Swasey, William, Limerick.
Swasey, William B., Cornish.
Sweat, William, Hollis.
Sweat, M. E., North Parsonsfield.
Trafton, C. C., Kennebunkport.
Warren, Francis G., Biddeford.
Wedgwood, J. T., Cornish.
Westworth, Jacob B., Wells.
Wescott, Wm., Kennebunkport.
Willis, J. L. M., Eliot.

Dr. William B. Swasey was corresponding secretary in 1872, first vice-president in 1874, and delegate to the American Medical Association in 1877.

Dr. A. Libby was delegate to the Vermont Medical Association in 1873.

Dr. J. L. Allen was delegate to the Vermont Medical Association in 1874.

Dr. A. K. P. Meserve was delegate to the Connecticut Medical Society in 1875.

Dr. T. A. Jewett was delegate to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1876.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS OF SACO.

The present physicians of Saco are Joseph P. Grant, J. E. L. Kimball, J. L. Allen, A. W. Larrabee, M. W. Hall, allopathic; S. P. Graves, homœopathic; S. C. Libby, eclectic.

Dr. Joseph P. Grant was born in Saco, March 11, 1813; studied in Buxton and Hollis, and graduated at the Maine Medical College in 1837. He began practice in Alfred in 1837, and afterwards practiced four years in Falmouth, Me., when he removed to Saco, where he has been in the practice of his profession ever since.

Among the earlier physicians were Drs. John A. Berry, James R. Goodwin, now of Portland, and George Packard, who changed profession for the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

Roscoe G. Dennett, M.D., was a physician at Saco from 1862 to 1877, the time of his death. He was an excellent physician, a member of the Maine Medical Association, and graduate of the Maine Medical College about 1862.

In 1866, Drs. J. O. Moore and L. F. Morse practiced in Saco; how much earlier and later we are not informed. Also at this time Dr. N. Brooks was practicing in Saco.

J. E. L. Kimball, M.D., was born in Pembroke, N. H.,

July 30, 1819; studied with Dr. Palmer, and graduated at the Vermont Medical College in 1847. Previous to commencing in Saco, in 1849, he practiced one year in Baldwin, Me. Dr. Kimball was in the army as the surgeon of the 27th Maine Regiment, and made a good record for himself. He has a large practice in Saco, and is a member of the Maine Medical Association.

Among physicians in 1849, in Saco, were Dr. B. C. Mulony, Dr. H. C. Fessenden, and Dr. Cushman, who afterwards became a Methodist minister. Henry P. C. Green, M.D., came here afterwards and remained in practice till his death.

Dr. A. W. Larrabee graduated at Westbrook Seminary in 1870, and studied medicine with Dr. Weeks, of Portland. After attending lectures at the Maine Medical College, he graduated at Dartmouth Medical School in 1873. Dr. Larrabee was born in Scarborough, Aug. 20, 1852.

BIDDEFORD PHYSICIANS.

The following is a list of the present physicians in Biddeford: Alvan Bacon, Horace Bacon, Addison Brown, C. J. Emery, H. E. Hill, J. A. Lapointe, R. G. Milliken, J. Parker, James Sawyer, Elbridge Stevens, Francis G. Warren, F. S. Warren, W. B. Whiting, Frank Quincy.

HORACE BACON, M.D.

Horace Bacon, M.D. (Alvan⁴, Alvan³, Daniel², John¹), born in the town of Scarborough, Cumberland Co., Me., March 29, 1804, is fifth in descent from John Bacon, born in 1710, and who died 1806. His father, Alvan Bacon, born Sept. 27, 1771, in Charlton, Worcester Co., Mass., came to Scarborough during the latter part of the eighteenth century, where he practiced medicine for a period of forty-five years, and where he died Aug. 15, 1848. He was a very successful practitioner, a great favorite with the people, and a man generally esteemed for his intelligence, sociability, and sterling integrity. He married, in October, 1800, Sally, daughter of Capt. John Mulbury Milliken, of Scarborough, who was a descendant from Hugh Milliken, the emigrant settler from Scotland, in Boston, about 1650. His son, John Milliken, married Elizabeth, granddaughter of Andrew Alger, in 1690, and settled in Scarborough in 1719. He purchased the interest of the other heirs in the Alger estate, and held the property under an Indian title in court in 1730.

Their children are Horace, subject of this notice; Alvan Bacon, M.D., of Biddeford, Me.; Sarah (deceased), wife of the late Dr. Seth Larrabee, of Portland; and Mary (deceased), wife of the late Rodley D. Hill, of Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Horace Bacon received his preliminary education at the Saco Academy, studied medicine with his father, and with Prof. John D. Wells, of Boston, and graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1825. In March, 1826, he began practice in Biddeford, and for ten years made his visits to patients in the surrounding towns on horseback, and on many occasions his record shows that as far back as in 1837 he made thirty visits per day. He has remained in continuous practice of his profession where he first settled for a period of fifty-three



by
Horace Bacon



Photo. by E. H. McKenney.

Francis H. Warren

His great-grandfather, Benjamin Warren, came to Somersworth, N. H., from England; thence to Biddeford, and in 1770 settled in Hollis, Me. His grandfather was Benjamin, and his father, Stephen, born in Hollis, in 1800, married Lavina Young, of Waterborough, who was born in 1803. He was a farmer through life, and died in 1873. Of his two children, Eunice is deceased.

Dr. Warren was born in Hollis, March 4, 1828; received a good education in boyhood, and at the early age of fourteen became a teacher. He continued teaching and attending school until he was twenty years old, and in the mean time, at the age of seventeen, began the study of medicine with Dr. William Swasey, of Limerick. He graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College at the age of twenty, and the same year, 1848, settled in Pownal, Cumberland Co., Me., in practice. He remained there for seven years, and in 1855 settled in Biddeford in the practice of his profession. In 1860 he attended Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1861. Returning to Biddeford, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 5th Maine Regiment, 6th Corps, Col. Mark Dunnell commanding, and in June of the same year accompanied the regiment to the front. To give an outline sketch of Dr. Warren's experience in the army would be to narrate in detail the suffering in every way of thousands of wounded, of the marches, privations, and battles, in the thickest of the fight, from the battle of Bull Run to Petersburg.

He took his place in the field, refusing permanent

hospital service, and kept it as long as he was in the service. He performed surgical operations during the engagements of Bull Run, Peninsula campaign, and Antietam, after which latter engagement he was promoted to surgeon of the regiment. Dr. Warren was with his regiment afterwards in the battles of Fredericksburg, the bloody engagement in storming Mary's Heights, Rappahannock Station, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Petersburg, and of the eighteen hundred soldiers and recruits in the regiment, only some two hundred were left alive to return to their homes.

During his term of service Dr. Warren made upwards of four hundred amputations. He was mustered out of the service July, 1864; returned to his practice in Biddeford, where he has since remained, giving most of his attention to surgery. He is known as a skillful and safe operator in surgery, and his large and varied experience in the army gives him a place among the first in the county and State. Dr. Warren is interested in all local enterprises tending to the prosperity of the city. He was alderman in 1871, and mayor in 1872-74, and 1875.

He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, of Dunlap Masonic Lodge, and Bradford Commandery. He married, Nov. 16, 1848, Harriet N., daughter of Thomas and Marilla (Welch) Roberts, of Brunswick, Me. He has one son, Frank, who studied medicine with his father, and at the age of twenty-one graduated at Bowdoin, in 1872, and is now practicing medicine and surgery in Biddeford.

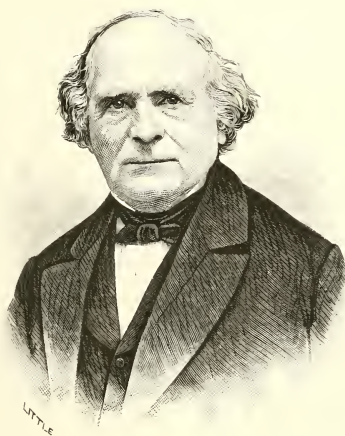
years, and is (in 1879) the senior member of the medical fraternity in actual practice in York County. Dr. Bacon is familiarly known throughout this section of the State as a skillful physician and surgeon, and well read in medical literature. In his surgical operations he has shown great ingenuity in inventing and constructing his own instruments to operate with, and especially for operations of the eye and bare-lip. His acknowledged professional ability, his great experience in the treatment of difficult cases, his care in administering to the wants of the sick, and his great sympathy for, and assistance to, those from whom no remuneration could possibly be expected, have given him the confidence and esteem of all classes of the community where he resides. Dr. Bacon has been successful in his practice from the first, and has always retained friendly relations with his medical brethren. Many young men and practicing physicians of thirty years' experience remember the kindness of Dr. Bacon towards them when they first started out in the practice of medicine. His assistance, his kind and encouraging words, were examples to them, bespeaking a generous and sympathizing nature, as they met

He married, April 22, 1828, Mary E., daughter of Edmond and Mary (Hill) Coffin, of Biddeford. She was born July 25, 1807, and is a woman of great moral worth and Christian excellence. Her father was a prominent citizen of Biddeford; was a deputy sheriff of the county, and clerk of Biddeford from 1804 to 1838.

His children are Henry, a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1854, and a lawyer by profession; Charles, a jeweler in Dover, N. H.; Mary; and Horace, a manufacturing jeweler in Lowell, Mass.

ORREN ROSS, M.D.

Orren Ross, M.D., eldest son of Simon and Mary (Perkins) Ross, was born in Kennebunk, Sept. 14, 1812. His parents were also natives of the same place. He received his education in the common schools and in the Kennebunk and North Bridgton Academies. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Dixey Stone, a grocer of Bridgton Centre, Me., with whom he remained until he was twenty years old, when he began trade for himself at Sweden, Oxford Co., Me. After about two years in business, he disposed of



Orren Ross

insurmountable obstacles in their early experience. At the age of seventy-five his energy is unremitting, his love for the faithful discharge of his professional duties constant, and his desire to do good to the suffering remains unchanged. Dr. Bacon has been interested in all local enterprises tending to benefit society, and for the growth and prosperity of the city of his adoption, and little connected with business outside of his professional labors.

He was for several years a director of the Old York Bank, and for a few years carried on a drug-store in Saco.

his stock of goods and was engaged as a teacher of penmanship in the town schools until 1836. During that year he began the study of medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Pease, of Bridgton, and after three years graduated in the medical department of Bowdoin College, in the class of 1839. Previous to his graduation he had taken a three-months' term in hospital practice at McLean Hospital, Boston.

In 1839 he began the practice of medicine at Kennebunkport. After one year he went to Lyman, where he remained for three years, and after three years more prac-

tice in the northern part of the town of Kennebunk, he removed to the village of Kennebunk in 1846, where he resides in 1879, having spent the whole of this time in the practice of his profession. In 1877, by over-exertion and exposure, he became prostrated by a bilious fever, which left his nervous system considerably impaired and unfitted him for the duties of his profession. He is a man of strong temperance proclivities; never used tobacco or liquor. He has taken such strong ground on the temperance question that his influence in his own family has resulted in strictly temperate habits in his children. Dr. Ross was formerly identified with the Whig party, and joined the Republican party upon its organization. Dr. Ross has been known in his profession as a judicious and skillful physician, and as a man of strict integrity in all business relations.

He married, Oct. 14, 1840, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Walker) Holden, of Sweden, Me. She was born in Otisfield, Cumberland Co., Me., May 14, 1817. They had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Annette, wife of S. T. Fuller, a civil engineer of Philadelphia, Pa.; Isabel, wife of H. B. Thompson, of Kennebunk; Orren S., a civil engineer in Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank M., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in the class of 1873, and practicing medicine in Kennebunk; and Florence H., wife of James K. Cross, a bank official in Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

York County Soldiers in Different Regiments—Twenty-seventh Regiment—Record of Officers—Bonities—Military Record of York County by Towns.

THE military records hereunto appended show that York County was represented in a large number of regiments during the late war of the Rebellion. The place of general rendezvous, and largely of enlistments for volunteers from this county, was the city of Portland, where nearly all regiments into which York County men entered, as well as those from the western part of the State generally, were made up and sent forward to the seat of war. The fires of patriotism burned as ardently here as in any other portion of the great North at the outbreak of the war and during its continuance; the people of this county felt as keenly the insult offered to the flag of our common country, when it was traitorously shot away by rebel guns from the ramparts of Fort Sumter; the great crime of attempting to break up the Union was as indignantly execrated by the loyal people of this portion of Maine as by those of any other section of New England; and when the call came for volunteers to maintain the integrity of the government and preserve the priceless treasures of our free institutions, the response from the people was equal to the demands of the occasion. The citizens rallied at the call of the President, and, with an alacrity and dispatch never equaled in the raising of an army, enlisted, equipped, and sent forward their respective quotas. This county had her soldiers in the following regiments: the 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th,

15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 25th, 27th, 30th, 31st, and 32d Regiments Maine Infantry, extending from the beginning to near the close of the war; in the 7th Battery of Mounted Artillery, the 1st and 2d Cavalry, the 1st Regiment of Veteran Infantry, the 29th unassigned, and largely in the United States Army and Navy, besides many who enlisted in New Hampshire and other States. We have aimed to give as complete a list as possible, including the foreign enlistments, so far as it has been practicable to obtain the names from the Adjutant-General's reports and other sources.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

is that which may be specially denominated the York County Regiment, as it was made up, with but very few exceptions, of enlistments from the different towns of the county. This regiment was organized at Portland, Sept. 30, 1862, with the following field-, staff-, and line-officers:

Rufus P. Tapley, Colonel, Saco.
Mark F. Wentworth, Lieutenant-Colonel, Kittery.
James M. Stone, Major, Kennebunk.
Edward M. Rand, Adjutant, Portland.
Lewis O'Brien, Quartermaster, Saco.
John E. L. Kimball, Surgeon, Saco.
Freeman Hall, Assistant Surgeon, North Berwick.
Calvin L. Hayes, Sergeant-Major, Kittery.
John Hall, Quartermaster Sergeant, North Berwick.
William H. Tapley, Commissary Sergeant, Saco.
Ivory M. Hodsdon, Hospital Steward, Saco.
Charles E. York, Drum-Major, Biddeford.

The 27th Regiment was organized to serve for nine months. It left Portland, Oct. 20, 1862, for Washington, and arrived in that city on the 22d, where it remained till the 26th, and then marched to Camp Chase, on Arlington Heights, Va. On the 28th the regiment removed to Camp Seward, where they were engaged in picket duty until the 12th of December, when they marched to Camp Vermont, south of Hunting Creek, Va., and there guarded a picket line eight miles in length, extending from the Potomac near Mount Vernon to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They continued in that duty until the 24th of March, 1863, on which day they moved to Chantilly, Va., and commenced picket duty on the outermost line of infantry in the defenses of Washington. On the 25th of June they returned to Arlington Heights.

The term of service of the regiment having expired, they were at liberty to return home; but a large portion, at the request of the President and Secretary of War, volunteered to serve a short time longer, to aid, if necessary, in defending the capital against the incursion of Gen. Lee, who had at that time commenced the invasion of Pennsylvania. On the 4th of July they left for Maine, and arrived in Portland on the 6th, where, on the 17th, they were mustered out of the United States service.

Company A.—George H. Ward, Saco, Captain; Samuel H. Libby, Limerick, First Lieutenant; Frank L. Harmon, Saco, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—Isaac P. Fall, South Berwick, Captain;



R. G. Dennett

ROSCOE G. DENNETT, M.D., was born in Buxton, Me., Feb. 10, 1835. His grandfather, Clement Dennett, born in Scarborough Jan. 10, 1763, settled as a farmer in Buxton December, 1786; died 1841, Aug. 10; married, Jan. 3, 1793, Mary, daughter of Samuel Leavitt, of Buxton. She died July 28, 1863, aged ninety-four years and fourteen days. His great-grandfather, David Dennett, a farmer, born in Portsmouth, N. H., March 15, 1727, moved to Scarborough Oct. 3, 1768, married Dolly Downing, of Newington, N. H. He enlisted in the Provincial service Jan. 18, 1776; left on foot with his gun for Boston, and never returned. Died in 1778.

His father, Daniel Dennett, of Buxton, was born May 31, 1807, and married Abigail Gilpatric, of Biddeford. He had six sons, viz.: Liberty B., now living in Deering, Me., with law-office in Portland; Roscoe G., second, now clerk of the courts in Cumberland County; James C., died in 1865, aged eighteen years; Lora D., studied in Portland Medical School; Samuel C., a farmer on the homestead in Buxton; and Roscoe G., the subject of this sketch. The latter received his preparatory education in Limerick and Standish Academies; studied medicine with Dr. J. A. Berry, and graduated at Bowdoin Medical College in 1862. He began practice im-

mediately in Saco, where he continued an ornament to the profession till his decease, which occurred Dec. 14, 1878.

Dr. Dennett was city physician, 1868, alderman, 1873, member of the Board of Health, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877; was a member of the Masonic Lodge, and Royal Arch Chapter, and president of the York Institute.

Dr. Dennett married, Sept. 1, 1863, Annie O., youngest daughter of Dr. Berry. She was born Feb. 19, 1839. By this marriage there were three children: James Vaughan, born Sept. 26, 1867; William Hartley, born Sept. 15, 1870; Bessie Greeley, born June 13, 1875; died Dec. 14, 1878. Dr. Dennett died July 3, 1877, after a long illness.

We take the following extract from a notice of his death in the Saco paper:

"He was a man universally respected and esteemed by all who had the honor and pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a gentleman in every sense, a thorough scholar, and in his profession eminently successful. He leaves a wife and three children, and a host of friends to mourn his death. Of him it can truly be said, 'none knew him but to love him.'"

Moses S. Hurd, South Berwick, First Lieutenant; Lysander B. Young, South Berwick, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—John D. Hill, Buxton, Captain; John H. Came, Buxton, First Lieutenant; Joseph F. Warren, Hollis, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—David B. Fullerton, Berwick, Captain; Thomas Sherman, Jr., Lebanon, First Lieutenant; Frederick S. Bryant, Kennebunkport, Second Lieutenant.

Company E.—John M. Gatchell, Wells, Captain; William H. Miller, Sanford, First Lieutenant; Joseph E. Chadbourn, Wells, Second Lieutenant.

Company F.—Jeremiah Plummer, Biddeford, Captain; Amos W. Page, Biddeford, First Lieutenant; John W. Perkins, Biddeford, Second Lieutenant.

Company G.—Edmund A. Dixon, Eliot, Captain; Joseph D. Parker, Kittery, First Lieutenant; Dennis M. Shapleigh, Kittery, Second Lieutenant.

Company H.—Henry F. Snow, Cornish, Captain; Almond O. Smart, Parsonsfield, First Lieutenant; Ralph R. Hussey, Acton, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Seth E. Bryant, Kennebunk, Captain; Noah Gould, Lyman, First Lieutenant; Henry B. Osgood, Alfred, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—William H. Johnson, Waterborough, Captain; Frank A. Hutchins, Kennebunkport, First Lieutenant; John McJellison, Shapleigh, Second Lieutenant.

The record of each man in this regiment will be found in alphabetical order, under the head of the town to which he belonged.

RECORD OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Col. Rufus Tapley, remained in service till Jan. 23, 1863.
 Lieut.-Col. Mark F. Wentworth, promoted to colonel.
 Maj. James M. Stone, promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
 Q.M. Sergt. John Hall, promoted to second lieutenant Company E, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Hosp. Steward Ivory M. Hodson, Jan. 27, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Lysander B. Young, resigned Feb. 15, 1863.
 Sergt. Joseph F. Chace, promoted to second lieutenant, March 1, 1863.
 Capt. John D. Hill, promoted to major, Jan. 30, 1863.
 First Lieut. John H. Came, died Jan. 16, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Joseph F. Warren, promoted to first lieutenant and to captain.
 Sergt. William Miliken, Jr., promoted to second lieutenant.
 First Lieut. Thomas Sherman, resigned Feb. 4, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Frederick S. Bryant, promoted to first lieutenant, March 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Frederick Hayes, promoted to second lieutenant, March 1, 1863.
 First Lieut. William H. Miller, resigned Dec. 16, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Joseph E. Chadbourn, promoted to first lieutenant.
 Capt. Henry F. Snow, honorably discharged, Nov. 19, 1862.
 First Lieut. Almond O. Smart, promoted captain, Nov. 20, 1862.
 Sergt. Edmund Bragdon, Jr., promoted to second lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1863.
 Corp. Otis F. Russell, promoted to chaplain, Jan. 30, 1863.
 Capt. Seth E. Bryant, resigned Nov. 24, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, promoted to first lieutenant.
 Sergt. Henry Littlefield, promoted to second lieutenant.
 Capt. William H. Jordan, honorably discharged, Jan. 28, 1863.
 First Lieut. Frank H. Hutchins, promoted to captain.
 Second Lieut. John McJellison, honorably discharged, Feb. 15, 1863.
 Sergt. Horace L. Piper, promoted to second lieutenant.
 Sergt. Henry J. Goodwin, promoted to first lieutenant.

To trace out at this late day the York County men who did gallant and honorable service in other regiments would be impossible.

GEN. WILLIAM M. McARTHUR.

GEN. WILLIAM M. McARTHUR, of Limington, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in April, 1861, raised a company at his own expense, which was disbanded in May. In September, 1861, he raised another company, and was mustered into the United States service as captain of Company I, 8th Maine Volunteers, in the same month, and with his regiment formed part of the Port Royal expedition under General Sherman and Admiral Dupont. In the spring of 1862, at the reduction and capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, Capt. McArthur had command of the entire detail from his regiment, and when a boat was sent by the general commanding to accept the surrender of the fort, another boat was sent over with the regimental colors of the 8th Maine, under charge of Capt. McArthur, in recognition of his services and those of his men in Battery Sigel. The general commanding, in his report to the Secretary of War, says,—

“Capt. McArthur, of the 8th Maine Vols., being highly praised by different officers who witnessed his successful management of his men at the batteries, deserves my commendation.”

In the summer and fall of 1863, Capt. McArthur was made provost-marshal of the important military post of Hilton Head, S. C., the base of operations against Charleston. In March, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and Capt. McArthur was commissioned major. Maj. McArthur commanded the regiment during the latter part of the battle of Drury's Bluff (Col. Boynton having been wounded), also at Gill's Farm, and specially distinguished himself at Cold Harbor and before Petersburg, June 13, 16, 17, and 18, 1864. On the 18th of June, Maj. McArthur was severely wounded, but rejoined his regiment in August, before his wound was healed. He soon after was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. At the battle near the old Fair Oaks battle-ground, Lieut.-Col. McArthur was most conspicuous for his intrepid bravery. He had the charge of the skirmish line when nearly half of the line were killed or wounded. At Spring Hill, in December, 1864, he commanded the fort, and conducted its defense when it was surrendered by Longstreet's corps; was commissioned colonel in March, 1865, and after the taking of Richmond commanded the military post at Manchester, Va., until November, 1865; was then placed in command of the sub-district, Camp Hamilton and Hampton, Va., until his muster out of the United States service. On leaving the service Col. McArthur was brevetted brigadier-general upon the recommendation of Gen. Terry.

Gen. McArthur was slightly wounded in several actions with the enemy, but declined to report himself. He was also specially named in the official reports of many of the actions in which he was engaged, for his coolness and bravery.

CAPT. GEORGE A. DEERING.

Capt. George A. Deering, of Saco, received a recruiting commission from Governor Washburn in June, 1862, and at once proceeded to recruit men for the new regiments then being raised. In August of that year he was mustered into the service at Augusta, by Maj. Gardiner, as second lieutenant of Co. F, 16th Maine Volunteers. He participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg, under

Gen. Burnside, on the 13th of December of that year, and for meritorious conduct on that occasion was promoted to first lieutenant. He also shared in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to the battle of Gettysburg. In that battle he had command of Companies F, D, and A, and late in the afternoon of the 1st of July, after the fall of his corps commander, Gen. Reynolds, he, together with his entire command, was captured by the enemy and marched through the Shenandoah Valley to Richmond, where he was confined in Libby prison for ten months. He was afterwards sent to Macon, Ga., thence to Savannah, and finally to Charleston, S. C., where, during the months of August and September, he, with other Union officers, was confined in the jail-yard, under the fire of the guns from Gen. Gillmore's batteries on Morris Island. He was then removed to Columbia, S. C., where he remained until Dec. 10, 1864, when, after having been subjected to cruel cruelty, imprisonment, and privation, he was so fortunate as to effect his escape by assuming the name of a commissary sergeant of an Ohio regiment who had died or was not present to answer to his name at roll-call. During his imprisonment he was promoted to the captaincy of his old company (F), but his health had become so much impaired by his confinement in Southern prisons that he did not rejoin his regiment till May 1, 1865, and was mustered out of service at Washington in June following.

From the Bowdoin College roll of honor in the late war we take the following:

CAPT. JAMES F. MILLER.

Born in Hollis, 1832; graduate of Bowdoin, 1856; studied law and commenced practice in Portland; was appointed aid-de-camp to Governor Washburn, January, 1861; commanded for a time the 7th Maine, at Baltimore; was assistant adjutant-general, with rank of captain, August, 1862, and under Gen. Shepley was assistant adjutant-general and acting Secretary of State of Louisiana; was appointed acting mayor of New Orleans, February, 1863; April, 1864, accompanied Gen. Shepley to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; resigned from ill health, July, 1864.

COL. HORACE H. BURBANK.

Born in Limerick, October, 1838; graduated at Bowdoin, 1860; began the study of law; served as a private in 27th Maine; was appointed quartermaster sergeant, December, 1862; was among those who volunteered to serve after their time had expired for the defense of Washington, during the invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee, in June and July, 1863; commissioned captain of the 32d Maine; taken prisoner at the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg, May, 1864, and confined at Danville, Va., and Columbia, S. C., seven months; escaped and joined Sherman's army; the 31st and 32d Regiments being consolidated, became captain of the 31st Maine, April 27, 1864, and was discharged with the regiment, May 15, 1865.

In this same regiment were Capt. Isaac P. Fall, of South Berwick; First Lieut. John G. Whitten, of Alfred; Second Lieuts. William B. Pierce and Albion L. Durgin, of Biddeford.

Others who entered the service from Bowdoin College,

native of this county, were John Deering, born at Saco, December, 1842; enlisted in the 13th Maine, January, 1862, and was discharged for disability in August, 1862. Calvin L. Hayes, born in Kittery, March, 1842; enlisted as a private in 1st Maine; sergeant-major 27th Maine, September, 1862; adjutant 32d Maine. James A. Bedell, born in South Berwick, April, 1839; entered the army, and died in the service.

Returns of bounties paid by towns of York County, from the beginning of the war to Feb. 1, 1864:

Acton	\$11,780.00	Limerick	\$12,154.00
Alfred	12,900.00	Limington	15,500.00
Berwick	17,908.00	Lyman	12,440.00
Biddeford	62,925.00	Newfield	14,050.00
Buxton	28,810.00	North Berwick	21,200.00
Cornish	7,500.00	Parsonfield	17,200.00
Dayton	4,100.00	Saco	44,460.00
Eliot	24,005.00	Shapleigh	13,900.00
Hollis	18,288.00	Sanford	21,840.00
Kennebunk	22,825.00	South Berwick	30,500.00
Kennebunkport	28,708.35	Waterborough	19,909.00
Kittery	38,964.00	Wells	44,350.00
Lebanon	29,564.00	York	41,029.00

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS FROM YORK COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

ACTION.

Avery, Charles H., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. March 12, 1864.
 Avery, Lorenzo, Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. July 9, 1864.
 Applebee, Thomas W., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; detached to q.m. dept., 1863; disch. with regt., July 27, 1864.
 Avery, Thomas H., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. November, 1861.
 Ayry, Lorenzo, Co. F, 12th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Barker, John, Co. G, 15th Inf.; must. as sub. March 23, 1865.
 Brown, Lorenzo F., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Buzzell, Jacob L., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company. Chapman, Rufus, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Chute, Albion, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Clarke, John E., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Drew, Theodore H., musician, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl.; died June 7, 1865.
 Dryer, Henri, Co. C, 1st Vet. Inf.; substitute; must. Jan. 2, 1865; disch. with company.
 Fox, Alfred W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. on expiration of term with old members of company.
 Fino, John, Co. G, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 9, 1865.
 Gerrish, Noah W., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gowell, Benjamin, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Grant, George W., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Goodwin, Charles W., Co. D, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Goodwin, Hiram L., Co. D, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1863; wounded May 20, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Garvin, Samuel H., sergt., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Goodwin, Calvin, Co. D, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 13, 1862; June 25; missing Sept. 17, 1864.
 Healey, Terrance, Co. A, 10th Inf.
 Hussey, Ralph K., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., Nov. 20, 1862.
 Horn, Rufus A., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. June 20, 1864.
 Hurd, Edwin, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hurd, George, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hurd, Sylvester, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862.
 Jones, Frederick, Co. I, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. April 13, 1864; wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
 Lannon, John, Co. A, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1864; missing.
 Lord, Charles E., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Loud, Elbridge, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Maloney, Walter, Co. G, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 9, 1865.
 Meikle, Alexander, Co. —, unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865; disch. May 19, 1865.
 Marsh, Brackett D., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15; missing Oct. 19, 1862.
 Nason, John, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; trans. to Navy, 1863.
 Penny, Winthrop N., Co. D, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Pray, Joseph, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Hilton Head, June 24, 1863.

Perkins, George, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pray, Robert O., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 23, 1862; died at Hilton Head, July 23, 1863.
 Prescott, Geo. L., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865; disch. May 19, 1865.
 Rices, George W., corp., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Reynolds, Jacob P., corp., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. with old company.
 Ricker, George E., Co. H, 24 Cav.; must. Dec. 15, 1864; disch. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Sanborn, Charles E., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861.
 Sanborn, Charles P., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Stevens, John H., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. D, 1863.
 Tuttle, Edwin, Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Wentworth, Orange, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Wiley, Samuel S., Co. D, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Wentworth, Lewis H., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wentworth, William, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wiggin, Mark N., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Witham, Josiah W., Jr., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Young, John W., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. March 31, 1862; pro. to corp., June, 1862; died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 8, 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Appleby, William H., 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Avery, Lorenzo, 4th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Brackett, Cyrus H., 2d New Hampshire Infantry.
 Butler, Wentworth, 6th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Downes, Paul H., 6th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Farnham, Caleb M., 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Farnham, Ezekiah, 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Huntress, Lorenzo D., 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Lord, Moses H., Illinois Regt.
 Merrow, Thomas R., 12th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Miller, Charles E., 4th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Farnham, Paul, U. S. Navy.

ALFRED.

Bean, Rufus, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1864.
 Bracey, Charles W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1864; pro. to corp.
 Bracey, John, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Brown, James H., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Navy, Aug. 1, 1864.
 Blanchard, Stephen, corp., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bracy, Benjamin F., Co. F, 32d Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; trans. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Bardsley, Wright, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Cluff, Eben, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. March 10, 1862; re-enl. Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Dec. 23, 1862.
 Cluff, George W., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Douras, Lyman C., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. September, 1861; nurse in hosp., 1863; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. bugler.
 Doerg, Thomas, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dorey, John, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Friend, Tyler R., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Ferguson, Charles H., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; prisoner May 2, 1863; exchanged; pro. corp.; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Goodrich, John H., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Harmoo, Frederick M., corp., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Johnson, George A., 7th Bat. M. Art.; must. Dec. 30, 1863; discharged.
 Moulton, Erasmus, sergt., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Moulton, Chas. H., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 17, 1862; disch. with company.
 Morgan, Michael, Co. —; recruit unassigned; must. Sept. 12, 1862.
 McEllan, George A., sergt., 7th Bat. M. Art.; must. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. with company.
 Nason, William H., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Osgood, Henry B., 2d lieut., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. with company.
 Rowe, George W., Co. F, 8th Cav.; must. Feb. 23, 1863; died in Hilton, Ga., prison, December, 1864.
 Rowell, Wm. W., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; trans. to Co. H; disch. with company.
 Rowell, William O., 14th Inf.; must. re-enl. Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. Apr. 4, 1864; pro. musician; disch. with company.
 Rowe, Charles C., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; wounded June 3, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Rows, William, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Rowe, William, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861.

Ridley, Joseph H., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Alva, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Luke H., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Byron, 1st sergt., Co. M, 2d Cav.; Sept. 2, 1864.
 Roberts, John H., lieut., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Stanley, John R., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shackford, Gilman, Co. B, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 22, 1862; died from wounds, Aug. 18, 1864.
 Smith, Samuel C., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., September, 1862.
 Stevens, John C., —, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 11, 1862.
 Steward, Joseph, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 11, 1862.
 Tripp, Nahum G., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Trafton, William, L., must. April 5, 1864; prisoner Sept. 30; trans. to Co. B.
 Trafton, Osborne, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1860; re-enl. as veteran; died of wounds, May 29, 1864.
 Tripp, Pelatiah R., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Taylor, Wash'n C., Co. B, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Trafton, Hiram W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; died at Hilton Head, Nov. 17, 1861.
 Whitten, John G., 1st lieut., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; released prisoner; trans. to Co. A.
 Whitten, Samuel, wagoner, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Wright, Charles L., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Wormwood, Daniel, Jr., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.
 Wormwood, John P., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wright, George C., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Whitten, Charles B., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. corp., 1865; disch. Jan. 18, 1866.
 Witham, Albert F., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. March 14, 1866.
 Whitten, John G., corp., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; re-enl.; killed in battle, July 30, 1864.
 White, Joseph H., musician, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Welch, Ira M., Co. B, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded May 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
 Yeaton, Lewis D., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Yeaton, Oliver R., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. March 9, 1864; disch. Sept. 26, 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Allen, Timothy F., U. S. Navy.
 Johnson, Augustus, Massachusetts Vols.
 Littlefield, John B., Massachusetts Vols.
 Roberts, Ben, Massachusetts Vols.
 Sayward, George H., U. S. Navy.

BERWICK.

Allen, Samuel L., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Abbott, Charles C., musician, Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Butler, William N., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bragdon, Benjamin H.
 Bean, Lewis L., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Berry, John, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
 Butler, Stephen F., Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Clements, Henry, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Clements, James H., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Colony, Elbridge, Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; taken prisoner June 23, 1864; died Aug. 18, 1864.
 Clements, John H., corp., Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Clement, John H., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Dillingham, Seth, sergt., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Day, John W., musician, Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Deland, Ephraim J., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. Nov. 23, 1862.
 Doe, John F., Co. G, 1st Vet Inf.; must. Dec. 14, 1863; wounded June 3, 1863.
 Eastman, George A., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; discharged.
 Frost, George C., Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Ford, Alvin A., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Fullerton, David R., capt., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; resigned Feb. 4, 1864.
 Goodwin, James F., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gupitt, George A., corp.
 Goodwin, Charles H., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; veteran; re-enlisted.
 Goodwin, Joseph B., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; veteran; re-enlisted.
 Gordon, Charles S., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; veteran; re-enlisted.
 Gibbs, Charles H., Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. June 3, 1865.
 Gupitt, John A., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Hayes, Fred, Jr., Co. —, 5th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Hurd, Robert F., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Hill, John F., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Ham, Charles H., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864; disch. with company.
 Horne, John B., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Hurd, Francis E., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2.
 Hurd, Nathaniel N., 1st sergt., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Hayes, Frederick, sergt., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; pro. to lieutenant, March 1, 1863.
 Hurd, Thomas H., corp., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hurd, John H., wagoner, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanson, Lewis B., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanson, William L., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hardison, Ezra H., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Herson, John H., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanson, George, Co. K, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Holmes, Thomas, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. July 27, 1863; disch. with company.
 Hayes, Frederick, sergt., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant, March 1, 1863.
 Knox, William K., Co. D, 11th Inf.; must. April 5, 1865; disch. April 5, 1866.
 Knox, Daniel E., Co. D, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. April 5, 1865; pro. to corp.; disch. April 5, 1866.
 Lord, Ezekiel S., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Laason, Lord W., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt., 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieutenant, Co. K, 1864.
 Laird, William H., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to artillery, 1862.
 Lord, Charles P., sergt., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Lord, Timothy H., corp., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Marshall, Casper E., wagoner, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Mathews, Charles W., Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Manson, William G., Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Manning, George F., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Miller, Mark, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died May 4, 1864.
 Nute, Ivory H., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Pinkham, Isaiah, Jr., sergt., Co. K, 14th Inf.; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. 1863.
 Pinkham, Francis, Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt., 1864.
 Pray, James E. S., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to hospital steward, 1864.
 Pierce, Charles A., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Pray, William A., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Parsley, Frank B., Co. I, 20th Inf.; trans. from 16th Maine; must. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Stephen H., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt., 1863; wounded and taken prisoner, May 5, 1864.
 Roberts, James A., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.
 Roberts, Ebenezer, Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; detached to Provost Guard, 1863; disch. with company.
 Robinson, James B., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Rowe, Seth W., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Oct. 1, 1863.
 Roberts, Joseph.
 Randall, Samuel P., veterano, Co. F, 32d Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; trans. from Co. A, 31st Maine; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Joseph H., sergt., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died May 9, 1863.
 Sweet, Dyer W., band, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. by general order, in 1862.
 Stevens, Jacob, corp., Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Stillings, Eli N., Co. E, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 8; disch. June 15, 1862.
 Spencer, Alvin B., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Simpson, Sylvanus R., Co. D, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt.; re-enlisted; detached.
 Shaw, J. Lyman, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 30th Inf.
 Stillings, Calvin, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tibbets, George H. W., Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Tweedie, James, Co. B, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 26, 1864; trans. from D. C. Cav.
 Vaughan, John, Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Nov. 6, 1863.
 Whitehouse, Charles F., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. May 26, 1865.
 Wentworth, Henry B., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. May 18, 1865.
 Walker, James M., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 5, 1863.
 Willey, Nicholas D., Co. K, 14th Inf.

Wentworth, William H., Co. K, 14th Inf.
 Wyman, Joseph, Co. —, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. June 7, 1862.
 Wentworth, Jacob, Co. F, 4th N. H. Inf.; enl. 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; disch. at end of war.
 Wentworth, William H., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Navy, 1865.
 Wentworth, Horace, 5th Mass. Inf.; under first call for troops; was in the Baltimore mob; re-enl. in 30th Mass. Inf.; disch. for disability in 1863.
 Wallingford, George, Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded; disch. Nov. 29, 1864.
 Willey, Orrin, Co. E, 3d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Williams, Gilbert, Co. D, 1st Me. Cav.; must. Feb. 26, 1864; trans. from D. C. Cav.
 West, James, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. May 3, 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Bean, David F., 6th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Coffin, Charles E., 13th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Connor, Thomas, U. S. Navy.
 Devine, Patrick, 10th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Drowny, John, U. S. Navy.
 Doherty, Richard, 10th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Dore, John, 10th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Dore, Orrin, Co. 4th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Flannigan, Edward, 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Gordon, Ezra B., 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Gopplum, —, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Goodwin, David L., U. S. Navy.
 Hamlin, Patrick, U. S. Army.
 Hamlin, John, 12th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Hayes, Hiram, 6th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Hayes, John A., 11th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Holmes, John, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Hurd, George, 2d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hurd, Hiram, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Keeniston, Horace B., — New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Kenniston, John, — New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Knox, Samuel, 5th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Knox, William H., 5th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Mahoney, John, Jr., 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 McGroty, Hugh, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 McGroty, James, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 McGroty, John, 12th Ohio Infantry.
 McLaughlin, John, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.
 McLaughlin, Michael, 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Merrow, Hiram, 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Munsie, Cornelius L., U. S. Army.
 Murphy, James, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.
 McCabe, Franklin, U. S. Army.
 Noble, Samuel, 4th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Porter, Festus, — New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Pierce, George, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Pierce, John, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Proctor, —.
 Ruedtlet, Charles S., 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Randall, Reuben, 11th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Randall, Charles E., 6th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Ricker, Reuben H., 6th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Stillings, Ivory R., 35th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Stillings, Samuel W., U. S. Navy.
 Sanders, Charles B., 11th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Spencer, John, 13th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Trafton, Henry O., — New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Tibbets, Isaac, — New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Thompson, James, 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Wallingford, Amos, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Wallingford, James G., 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Wingate, Orrin P., — New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Wentworth, Charles H., 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Wentworth, Jacob, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Wentworth, Joseph H., 7th New Hampshire Volunteers.

BIDDEFORD.

Adams, Israel, corp., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862.
 Adams, Oliver B., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded May 3, 1863; disch. with company, July 27, 1864.
 Ayer, Charles H., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Adams, William J., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing July 27, 1861.
 Andrews, Ingalls, Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Oct. 7, 1863.
 Abbott, David, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Abbott, William, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; killed July 29, 1864.
 Ayer, George S., corp., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; wounded Aug. 9; disch. Nov. 2, 1862.

Annis, Charles H., 1st sergt., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to capt., Corps d'Afrique.

Andrews, Simon S., sergt., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; re-enlisted; pro. to lieut., April 18, 1861.

Andrews, Stephen, corp., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. May 12, 1863.

Andrews, George B., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to sergt., 1864; transferred.

Andrews, Stephen E., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; trans. to 30th Vet. Regt., 1864; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.

Averill, George W., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 2, 1862; disch. May 6, 1862.

Andrews, Chase, corp., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Adams, Lucien, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Ames, Noah S., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps, 1865.

Andrews, Simon S., capt., Co. K, 30th Inf.; veteran; must. April 18, 1864; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.

Ayers, Charles W., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. with company.

Adams, William, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. with company.

Allen, Arthur, Co. D, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1865.

Andrews, Atwood A., Co. D, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 12, 1864; disch. Oct. 5, 1865.

Andrews, Ira, capt., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 13, 1862.

Armour, Samuel G., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 13, 1862.

Andrews, Ira, 1st lieut., Coast Guards; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 13, 1862.

Andrews, John R., 1st lieut., Co. H, 1st Cav.; must. 1861; disch. Dec. 5, 1864.

Boardman, Wm. H., 5th Inf. Band; must. June 24, 1861; disch. August, 1862.

Brackett, Samuel B., sergt., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. with company.

Bacon, George W., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; killed May 10, 1864.

Bean, Aaron H., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Berry, Cyrus P., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enl. January 1864, in 1st Maine Vet. Regt.

Brackett, Peter, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864.

Brown, Charles H., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Butler, Wentworth, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Berry, Robert, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Vets.

Baker, Albert, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; taken prisoner, Nov. 27, 1863.

Buzzell, Hozoa Q., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861; taken prisoner at Bull Run.

Burns, John, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.

Baker, Francis, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; disch. March 17, 1865.

Burns, Patrick, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; missing in action, Oct. 27, 1864.

Brogan, Thomas, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 21, 1864.

Brown, John, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862; taken prisoner, June 18, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 25, 1864.

Bardsley, Wm., Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; detached in Maine; disch. June 19, 1865.

Bardsley, Wright, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862.

Bradford, Edward P. M., corp., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. with company to 29th Inf., May 31, 1864.

Benson, Henry, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner, May 25, 1862.

Brady, Joseph, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. with company.

Brady, Michael, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; missing May 31, 1863.

Bond, Robert D., Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Antietam; disch. Dec. 22, 1862.

Brackett, John H., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1861; taken prisoner, April 9, 1864.

Blake, Oliver D., sergt., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.

Bradbury, Thomas C., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; wounded June 17, 1864; disch. with company.

Blanchard, Thomas, Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Navy, April 12, 1864.

Boothby, Putnam S., pro. to 1st lieut., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Feb. 17, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville; pro. to 1st lieut. and acting adjutant, February, 1865.

Bridges, Thomas C., Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Dec. 14, 1862.

Buck, Thomas H., Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. 1864.

Brackett, Lorenzo D., corp., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.

Bisbee, Charles D., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Bisbee, Charles H., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Burnham, Eben, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Burnham, Elbridge, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Burnham, Francis M., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Burns, James, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Berry, Charles B., Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; vet. organization.

Bowden, Charles, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; taken prisoner, Sept. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 32d Inf., in 1865.

Brown, Charles H., Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; disch. July 6, 1865.

Buzzell, William K., Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.

Benson, Thomas, Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. May 3, 1864; wounded May 12; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.

Brown, Charles H., musician, Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; trans. 1865.

Rickford, John H., 1st District Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 9, 1864.

Brus, Peter, Co. E, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 10, 1864; disch. with company, Aug. 1, 1865.

Blanchard, David D., Co. E, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 3, 1864.

Boothby, George W., Co. E, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 16, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

Bryant, John, Co. E, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 2, 1863; trans. to Navy, March, 1864.

Burham, Thomas S., 6th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Feb. 26, 1864; disch. with company.

Brackett, Peter, Co. B, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

Berry, Robert, Co. B, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Feb. 8, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865.

Berry, Cyrus P., Co. B, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

Brackett, Edwin C., Co. B, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 28, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

Bullock, William K. T., Co. B, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. Sept. 15, 1865.

Bullock, Daniel S., Co. B, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. Sept. 29, 1865.

Bean, George, corp., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. with company, Sept. 13, 1862.

Bryant, Mark, corp., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. with company, Sept. 13, 1862.

Billings, George E., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. with company, Sept. 13, 1862.

Boothby, Sylvester, lieut., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. March 22, 1861; re-sigued March 22, 1862.

Boothby, Putnam S., 1st lieut., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18; disch. Dec. 2, 1864.

Cleaves, Charles F., 5th Inf. Band; must. June 24, 1861; disch. August, 1862.

Chadbourne, Horace R., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; re-enl. in 1st Maine Vet. Regt.

Cousens, Prentice M., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Crouch, Daniel, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing Sept. 1, 1863.

Connelly, John T., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. June 29, 1863; trans. to 1st Vet. Inf.

Carney, Patrick, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.

Cleaves, James T., Co. H, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 11, 1865.

Chapman, Isaac, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Callaghan, Patrick, Co. I, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1862; re-enl. 1864; transferred.

Cressy, Edward P., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1864.

Coburn, Edward, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Feb. 17, 1862; re-enl. 1864; trans. to 30th Vet. Inf.; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.

Cleaves, Daniel, Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Sept. 15, 1863.

Cry, Michael, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Chadwick, Nathan A., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Chapman, Charles, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Clough, Charles H., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Clough, George W., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Cole, John W., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Cole, Robert, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Cram, Patrick, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Cribby, George, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Came, Lawrence, veteran, Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.

Centre, John W., veteran, Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 18, 1865; disch. Jan. 19, 1866.

Clough, George W., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; trans. to 32d Inf.

Carter, George W., Co. D, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. April 5, 1865; disch. with company, April 5, 1866.

Clough, Charles H. (2d), Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863.

Chapman, Edwin F., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 28, 1863; disch. with company.

Combs, Thomas N., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. June 16, 1864.

Cummings, John G., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. May 28, 1865.

Curry, John, 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. 1865.

Clark, Samuel, 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. 1865.

Cutler, Israel, 2d Bat. M. Art.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. with company.

Cadorette, Euzabe, Co. A, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862; disch. June 20, 1865.

Clark, Alonzo C., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. with company.

Credford, Oliver, Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. March 5, 1862.

Cowan, Lewis O., capt., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1862.

Chadbourne, Paul, 1st lieut., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to capt.

Dickinson, James, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. by Congressional legislation, August, 1862.

Dexter, Charles B., 1st sergt., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to lieut. Co. A.

- Davis, Henry F., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Davis, Thomas, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Dearborn, George E., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Dearborn, Henry A., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Dowds, Joseph, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; taken prisoner, June 18; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 24, 1864.
- Dolan, Thomas, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. May 9, 1862.
- Davis, William S., sergt., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner, Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to 29th Inf.
- Donovan, Jeremiah, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. to 29th Inf.
- Dunn, John, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to 29th Inf.
- Dyer, Stephen H., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to corp.; trans. with company, 1864.
- Drake, Luther H., Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 4, 1861.
- Dearborn, Thomas, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. March 23, 1862; taken prisoner at Culpepper Court-House, Va.; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.
- Dunn, James, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 23, 1862; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
- Dyer, George F., Co. H, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. 1864.
- Davis, Charles A., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
- Durgin, Albion L., sergt., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; re-enl. April 5, 1864; trans. to 31st Inf.
- Durgin, Albion C., corp., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; re-enl. April 5, 1864; trans. to 31st Inf.
- Drew, John, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; re-enl. April 5, 1864; trans. to 31st Inf.
- Doyle, John, Co. E, 29th Vet. Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
- Dolan, Michael, Co. H, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; missing Jan. 12, 1864.
- Dunn, James, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Davis, Nath. C., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; pro. to corp.; transferred.
- Dermott, Worth E., Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; missing June 2, 1864.
- Davis, Abram E., Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; died in rebel prison.
- Dowdes, George M., Vet. Res.; must. March 23, 1865.
- Donovan, Jeremiah, Vet. Res.; must. April 7, 1865.
- Darguin, Almon C., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 30, 1863.
- Ducheno, E. L. T., Co. D, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 12, 1864; appointed saddler.
- Drew, Frederick C., corp., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 28, 1865.
- Davis, Charles A., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. with company.
- Dexter, Chas. B., capt., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. July 27, 1864.
- Edson, John, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Elliot, Joseph, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Elliott, Timothy, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; wounded; disch. with company.
- Emerson, Chas. A., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died, 1863, on gunboat.
- Emery, John, Co. K, 8th Inf.; must. Oct. 3, 1862; disch. Oct. 3, 1865.
- Emerson, Stillman H., Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. 1864.
- Ellis, Thomas, Jr., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1861; re-enl. 1864; trans. to 30th Vet.; missing Feb. 2, 1865.
- Edson, William F., corp., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. 1864; trans. to 30th Vet. Inf.; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Emery, John F., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to musician; disch. with company.
- Emery, John H., musician, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Edgerly, Samuel H., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Elliot, William L., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Emmons, Joseph R., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Emery, Joseph E., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 5, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
- Edgcomb, John, Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; wounded May 12, 1864; trans. to 31st Maine Regt.
- Ellis, Cutts D., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. Sept. 29, 1865.
- Edwards, Joseph, lieut., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; resigned March 22, 1862.
- Enderson, William B., q.m. sergt., 5th Inf.; must. June, 1861; pro. to q.m.
- Foster, Charles P., sergt., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
- Foss, Walter, sergt., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Friend, Dennis W., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862; detached; taken prisoner, Nov. 27, 1864.
- Fenderson, John E., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Fletcher, Sidney W., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; re-enl. February, 1864; trans. to Veteran Regiment; disch. June 24, 1868.
- Fellows, Julien F., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; re-enl. 1864; missing.
- Foss, Edward, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. with company.
- Foot, John D., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 2, 1862; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
- Flinn, George, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Feb. 11, 1862; disch. Sept. 29, 1863.
- Frost, Thomas, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 2, 1862; disch. April 9, 1862.
- Foss, William A., corp., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Foss, Edward L., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Fuller, Edwin, corp., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Foss, Charles F., Co. E, 29th Vet. Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
- Foot, John D., Co. K, 30th Vet. Inf.; must. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. July 11, 1865.
- Fellows, Samuel, Co. E, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. May 29, 1865.
- Foss, Augustus W., 6th Bat. M. Art.; must. Sept. 27, 1864; disch. May 13, 1865.
- French, George W., Co. A, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 19, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
- Fletcher, Israel L., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. with company.
- Garvin, Edwin, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Getchell, James, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Gilman, Joseph M., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. 1862.
- Goodwin, John W., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded at Crampton Gap.
- Goodwin, Sumner L., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
- Gillman, Stephen, Co. A, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; died Aug. 9, 1862.
- Goodwin, John B., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. with company.
- Gordon, Ebenezer H., Jr., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. June 30, 1862.
- Gallagher, Edward H., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Goodwin, Alonzo, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Goodwin, Frank, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Gowen, William A., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Gray, Walter S., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Feb. 10, 1863.
- Guptill, Daniel, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Goodrich, Albion G., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died in hospital, Jan. 20, 1864.
- Gnot, Alexander, corp., Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1864.
- Goodrich, William, Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; died Sept. 1, 1864.
- Grimes, John, 1st sergt., 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. Jan. 27, 1863.
- Gurney, Isaac P., sergt., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 1, 1862; died in prison, Sept. 29, 1864.
- Geary, Charles B., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 5, 1864; disch. with company.
- Grimes, John, sergt., 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. with company, 1865.
- Goodale, Elbridge, Co. D, 3d Cav.; must. Sept. 27, 1864; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Goodings, William H., Co. H, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Gray, William S., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. with company.
- Goodbehere, Joseph S., 1st District Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1864.
- Goodwin, Amos G., 1st lieut., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 1862.
- Grimes, John, 1st lieut., 1st M. Art.; must. Jan. 18, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
- Goodwin, Lewis B., 1st lieut., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861; pro. to capt.
- Goodwin, Amos G., capt., Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to maj. of Regiment.
- Holman, Daniel H., 5th Inf. Band; must. June 24, 1861; disch. August, 1862.
- Hanson, Moses M., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Henney, Thomas, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
- Hoskins, Billings, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.; re-enl. in 1st Maine Vet. Regt.
- Hutchings, Robert C., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Hunter, John, Co. B, 7th Inf.; must. Dec. 4, 1862.
- Hurley, Dennis, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; prisoner at Drury's Bluff, May 16; died at Andersonville, Aug. 4, 1864.
- Heton, Adam, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; prisoner at Petersburg, June 18; died at Andersonville, Nov. 18, 1864.
- Hopping, George, Co. H, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. May 12, 1865.
- Hill, Israel, Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. May 15, 1865.
- Hanson, Samuel, sergt.-maj., 10th Inf.; must. October, 1861; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; trans. with company.
- Hanson, James R., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. June 31, 1862.
- Higgins, John, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. with company.
- Hopping, William, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
- Hickey, Patrick, drummer, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 29th Inf., 1864.
- Harmon, George H., Co. G, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 3, 1863; substitute.
- Hearl, Michael, Co. H, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. with company.
- Hill, John B., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. June 30, 1862.
- Hooper, Caleb S., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; died at Ship Island, June 19, 1862.
- Hooper, Francis E., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. with company.
- Hooper, Lewis B., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. with company.
- Hooper, Orlando, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; died at Ship Island, July 2, 1862.
- Hooper, William O., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. with company.
- Hooper, Samuel C., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 23, 1862; pro. to corp.; trans. 1864.
- Hill, Daniel C., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Dec. 25, 1862.
- Hodge, Alvin, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to 4th N. Y. Art., 1863.
- Holmes, Hiram G., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
- Hussey, Wright W., Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1863.
- Hurd, Charles, Co. P, 2nd Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; missing from hospital, Jan. 3, 1863.

Moore, Moses D., Co. D, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

Maynard, Joseph B., Co. E, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 3, 1863; disch. June 20, 1865.

Montgomery, Joseph, Co. E, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 10, 1864; disch. April 28, 1865.

Morrill, William, Co. E, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. May 29, 1865.

Meeds, Daniel J., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. May 29, 1865.

Minehaun, Patrick, 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. 1865.

McCarthy, 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. 1865.

Murphy, Dennis, Co. A, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Nov. 30, 1861; disch. Dec. 6, 1864.

McDonald, Edward, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. with company.

Moore, Perry C., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. with company.

Nason, Geo. N., corp., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. July 29, 1862.

Nesbitt, Frederick B., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner, May 3, 1863.

Nesbitt, John, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; re-enl. as veteran, December, 1863.

Noble, William T., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 15, 1862.

Nutter, Alonzo, Co. C, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. 1863.

Nesbitt, John, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; taken prisoner; exchanged; died Aug. 4, 1864.

Nason, Henry, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Feb. 17; disch. Oct. 10, 1862.

Nason, Andrew J., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Newcomb, Oliver, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. with company, Aug. 20, 1865.

Nolan, Michl., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 18, 1864; killed in battle, March 31, '65.

Nutter, Samuel A., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Noyes, Wm. S., assist. surg., 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 5, 1863; disch. March 31, 1863.

O'Neil, John, 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 2, 1864.

O'Neil, John, Co. M, 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 30, 1864; died 1864.

Plummer, Jeremiah, capt., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. July 17, 1863.

Page, Amos W., 1st lieut., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. July 17, 1863.

Perkins, John W., 2d lieut., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. July 17, 1863.

Parsons, William, wagoner, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing July 23, 1861.

Paine, Theodore H., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. 1862.

Page, Edward, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; on gunshot, 1862.

Page, George W., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing February, 1863.

Potts, Henry, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; died June 28, 1864.

Place, Joseph, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps.

Parker, Greenleaf W., Jr., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; killed Sept. 29, 1864.

Perkins, George J., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to corp.; pro. to lieut., Corps d'Afrique.

Perkins, Thaddeus, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; trans. 1864.

Pike, John K., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; trans. 1864.

Potts, Thomas, Co. B, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp.

Purcher, Charles H., corp., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.; to 2d lieut., and to 1st lieut., Co. K.

Paine, Joseph M., corp., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. 1862.

Perkins, Thomas F., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.

Plummer, Jeremiah, capt., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Pillsbury, Samuel H., capt., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862.

Page, Amos, 1st lieut., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; disch. with company.

Perkins, John W., 2d lieut., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; disch. with company.

Pierce, William B., sergt., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; disch. with company.

Perkins, Albert, sergt., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; disch. Feb. 2, 1863.

Perkins, Samuel, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; disch. with company.

Parody, John, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; disch. with company.

Poole, James A., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; disch. with company.

Piper, Horace L., corp., Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; pro. to sergt., to 1st sergt., and to 2d lieut.; disch. with company.

Philbrook, John M., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. May 22, 1865.

Pierce, William W., sergt., Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. May 3, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut.; prisoner July 30; trans. to Co. A, 31st Inf.; discharged.

Pike, John R., Vet. Res. Corps; must. April 14, 1865.

Partridge, Frank A., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Jan. 27, 1864.

Partridge, Frank A., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 16, 1864; died Dec. 24, 1864.

Perkins, Daniel, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 1, 1862; died in prison, May 30, 1864.

Prescott, Alphaeus, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; missing Jan. 30, 1862.

Pike, Jeremiah K., Co. C, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Oct. 17, 1864; disch. with company.

Pool, Robinson, Co. C, 14th Inf.; must. March 10, 1865.

Pickett, Thomas, Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 18, 1864; disch. October, 1865.

Richie, Lewis, Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 18, 1864; disch. Oct. 17, 1865.

Ricker, Arthur, corp., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861; pro. to sergt.; wounded June 27, 1862; discharged.

Roberts, Milton S., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded and prisoner, May 3, 1863; disch. 1864.

Richardson, Thomas, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862.

Reardon, John, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to corp.; wounded at Antietam; pro. to sergt.; trans. with company, 1864.

Roberts, Charles F., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. 1864.

Ross, George H., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 19, 1861.

Robbins, Fred, E. musician, Co. A, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1861; disch. with company.

Rennick, William, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 23, 1862; re-enlisted; killed April 8, 1864.

Roberts, Thomas L., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. March 25, 1864; transferred.

Robbins, James H., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; transferred.

Ross, Benjamin F., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; detached in Q. M. Dept.; disch. with company.

Richards, Orin E., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Ricker, Arthur, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1864; pro. to corp., 1865.

Rudcliffe, James H., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; trans. Aug. 20, 1865.

Reed, George W., Vet. Res. Corps; must. April 14, 1865.

Robbins, Charles H., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 1, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.

Rogers, Thomas H., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. June 20, 1865.

Rodman, Justus F., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. Sept. 26, 1865.

Ricker, Thomas C., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. with company.

Shannon, James H., band, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. August, 1862.

Scribner, Saml. E., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Smith, Horace P., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Smith, Lewis R., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Small, Charles S., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1862.

Spencer, George Q., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died at Yorktown, June 1, 1862.

Stevens, James, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. corp.; disch. with company.

Stevens, William, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. corp.; disch. with company.

Sullivan, Jerry, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. corp.; disch. with company.

Senate, James, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded Nov. 7, 1863; disch. with company.

Somers, Israel E., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Smith, Alonzo, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; killed in battle, Sept. 12, 1863.

Shaw, Henry N., corp., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; wounded May 25, 1862; disch. July 18, 1862.

Skillsings, Almon L., Co. G, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. July 31, 1862.

Smith, John, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., May 29, 1862; disch. Feb. 23, 1863.

Staples, James, Jr., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. with company.

Sutherland, Charles, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Oct. 29, 1862.

Smith, Alonzo K., Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Winchester.

Shelan, Edward P., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. April 9, 1862.

Shaw, Joseph H., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Jan. 2, 1862; pro. to corp.; pro. to 1st lieut., Corps d'Afrique, 1863.

Swan, Isaac F., Co. B, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 28, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. July 5, 1866.

Sweetser, Edward, wagoner, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died 1862.

Smith, Jere F., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Jan. 7, 1863.

Sweetser, James F., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed May 5, 1864.

Stevens, Colver, Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. 1863.

Sampson, Moses T., 1st sergt., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Scammon, Nicholas, corp., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Smith, Charles F., corp., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Smith, Atwood F., corp., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Shelan, George R., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Skillsings, Lorenzo D., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Skinner, John B., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Small, Roland E., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Smith, Charles B., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Smith, Charles T., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Smith, Francis W., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Feb. 16, 1863.

Smith, William M., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Spaulding, Wallis, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Stevens, Osmond W., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Skinner, John B., corp., Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; vet. organization.

Sloman, Charles A., Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863.

Sawyer, Obadiah, Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; disch. May 29, 1865.

Small, Alonzo R., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; veteran.

Smith, Durin H., cook, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; veteran; missing June 2, 1865.

Smith, James, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; missing Aug. 11, 1865.

Scott, Frederick D., Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. March 6, 1864; missing.

Scott, Frederick G., Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 1864.

Stevens, Gilbert G., Co. D, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. Apr. 6, 1865; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.

Sampson, Moses T., sergt., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1862.

Swaize, William E., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 7, 1864.

Sweeter, George W., 1st lieut., Co. E, 1st Sharpshooters; must. Nov. 29, 1864.

Sutherland, Silas M., Co. G, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.

Sutherland, Nathaniel, Co. G, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1864; died in prison, November, 1864.

Shehan, James R., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. May 28, 1865.

Smith, Edward E., Co. M, 1st Cav.; must. Jan. 26, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.

Small, George D. B., Co. A, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. March 16, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.

Speed, Horace G., Co. H, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at end of war.

Seavey, Enoch, Co. H, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1864; disch. Oct. 13, 1865.

Sutherland, George, Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. April 23, 1862.

Smart, Augustus, Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. April 10, 1862.

Stevens, Rolt, M., 1st lieut., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to capt.; disch. 1862.

Sweeter, George W., 1st lieut., Co. E, 1st Sharpshooters; must. Nov. 25, 1864.

Smith, Dryden, asst. surg., 8th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1862; disch. 1862.

Tibbette, Levi B., band, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. August, 1862.

Trainer, John, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Oct. 5, 1864.

Tarr, James F., sergt., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. with company.

Tarbox, Alphonse, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Tibbette, Chase, H., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Tarbox, Thos. B., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Tarbox, William S., Co. F, 32d Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; died in hospital, 1864.

Tibbette, Luther, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. September, 1864; disch. May 28, 1865.

Traynor, John, corp., 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. March 29, 1864; disch. with company, July 15, 1865.

Towis, Jesse, Co. H, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1864; disch. Oct. 13, 1865.

Townsend, Benjamin, Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. with company.

Tarbox, Warren R., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Sept. 1, 1862.

Underwood, William C., Co. L, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.

Ulmer, Alonzo M., Vet. Res. Corps; must. April 5, 1865.

Verrill, Edward A., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Aug. 31, 1862.

Ware, Warren, Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. July 22, 1862.

Wall, Thomas, Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 21, 1861.

Weich, Samuel T., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Nov. 4, 1861.

Williams, Harry, bugler, Co. H, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1864; disch. with company.

Willie, Albert R., capt., Co. F, 8th Vet. Inf.; must. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1865.

Whaland, Clark, Co. A, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 16, 1865.

Weston, George F., Co. H, 1st H. Art.; must. Sept. 8, 1863.

Whitney, Charles E., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; trans. 1865.

Whitney, Moses M., Co. K, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 19, 1863; disch. June 21, 1866.

Whitney, Lewis G., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1864; taken prisoner, May 3, 1863; exchanged; wounded and missing, May 6, 1864.

Wescott, James B., Co. I, 29th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward, September, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.

Watson, George W., sergt., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Watson, Charles M., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. June 7, 1863.

Watson, Seth, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Webber, Alfred C., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Webber, Orrin B., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wilkinson, William, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 19, 1863; lost at sea, Dec. 22, 1863.

Witham, Lewis H., Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; trans. to 31st Inf., 1865.

Whittaker, Charles, Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; died at City Point, July 18, 1864.

Warren, John, Vet. Res. Corps; must. April 7, 1865.

Wiley, James, Vet. Res. Corps; must. March 22, 1865.

Wilson, Edward, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 7, 1865; disch. May 18, 1865.

Webber, Leonard, corp., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 20, 1865.

Wells, Esau, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Jan. 25, 1864; appointed bugler; disch. with company.

Waterhouse, Eli S., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 20, 1865.

Wood, Ernest, Co. H, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 10, 1864; disch. Oct. 9, 1865.

Warren, Francis G., asst. surg., 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to surgeon.

Wallace, Charles H., corp., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to sergt.; wounded June 27, 1862; "dropped."

Walker, Otis.

Webber, Albert, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died from wounds, June 27, 1862.

Wiley, Jacob O., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; missing May 10, 1864.

Whitton, Seth P., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.

Warren, John, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 11, 1863.

Warren, Jerre, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Welch, Morris, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Willis, John, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company.

Wild, John, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Oct. 19, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.

Welch, James, Co. D, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain; disch. with company.

Waterhouse, Gardner P., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; re-enl. 1864; transferred.

Walch, Robert, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Feb. 11, 1862; trans. to 1st Maine Art.

York, Ezekiel, band, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. August, 1862.

York, Richard, J., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died from wounds, May 31, 1865.

York, John A., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Feb. 11, 1862; trans. 1864.

York, Charles E., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Young, Joseph, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; missing Feb. 4, 1865.

York, John E., musician, Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Albott, William W., U. S. Navy.

Armour, Samuel, 15th New Hampshire Infantry.

Addition, Eleazer, New Hampshire.

Bowlen, Edward, Massachusetts.

Bean, John H., New Hampshire.

Beatty, James, Massachusetts.

Benson, James O., U. S. Sappers' and Miners' Corps.

Brady, Michael, U. S. Navy.

Brady, Thomas, U. S. Navy.

Berry, Lewis L., U. S. Navy.

Boiney, Andrew, U. S. Navy.

Boothby, Samuel, U. S. Army.

Byrne, James, U. S. Navy.

Blake, Eben W., U. S. Navy.

Conley, John, 23d Massachusetts Infantry.

Cassidy, James, U. S. Navy.

Cobb, George, U. S. Sappers' and Miners' Corps.

Cole, James, U. S. Navy.

Cook, William, U. S. Navy.

Chase, George H., Massachusetts.

Chase, Henry G., 29th Massachusetts Infantry.

County, J., 3d Massachusetts Infantry.

Crowell, Theodore, 6th Massachusetts Infantry.

Craigian, James, U. S. Navy.

Dunn, William, U. S. Army.

Dunn, James, U. S. Navy.

Dunn, Peter, 7th Massachusetts Infantry.

Dunn, James, Jr., U. S. Navy.

Deering, Stauley A., U. S. Army.

Dudley, Benjamin F., U. S. Navy.

Day, Jeremiah E., U. S. Navy.

Dow, Joseph W., U. S. Army.

Emmons, Elijah, U. S. Navy.

Eaton, Eugene M., 23d Massachusetts Infantry.

Ellis, Peter F., 40th New York Infantry.

Faye, Thomas, U. S. Navy.

Frost, Jacob, 13th New Hampshire Infantry.

Falvey, James, New York Volunteers.

Gordon, John, U. S. Navy.

Goodwin, Charles N., 9th New Hampshire Infantry.

Holt, Samuel E., New Hampshire Infantry (10th or 17th).

Hill, Charles, U. S. Navy.

Harriman, Alvan, 15th New Hampshire Infantry.

Hanson, Orland, 2d New Hampshire Volunteers.

Hammond, Albert F., U. S. Navy.

Hanson, Thomas, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Hooker, John F., Massachusetts Infantry.

Hazleton, Charles, U. S. Navy.

Hunt, John, U. S. Navy.

Hooker, Edward H. C., paymaster, U. S. Army.

Jennings, Felix, 6th Massachusetts Infantry.

Johnson, John, U. S. Navy.

Kelly, Henry, 23d Massachusetts Infantry.

Kilday, J. P., 15th New Hampshire Infantry.

Knowlton, William H. H., U. S. Navy.

Kenny, John, U. S. Navy.

Libby, Frank H., U. S. Navy.

Lowell, John B., U. S. Navy.

Laffan, Daniel, U. S. Army.

Mayall, Daniel, U. S. Navy.

Murnane, Thomas, U. S. Navy.

Moore, Perry E., 15th New Hampshire Infantry.

Morgan, Edgar, 6th Massachusetts Battery.

Moran, James, U. S. Navy.

Marcel, Peter, 14th Massachusetts Infantry.

Miles, William, 2d Massachusetts Infantry.

Mulligan, James, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.

Mosse, Elisha D., U. S. Navy.

Mulvery, Frank, U. S. Navy.
 Moore, Andrew, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Moore, Augustus H., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Muoro, Ephraim, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Means, Lawrence, 22d Massachusetts Infantry.
 McDonald, John, U. S. Navy.
 McIntire, Edward, U. S. Navy.
 Nitcher, William W., New York Volunteers.
 Norton, John, U. S. Navy.
 Newcomb, Harding, New York Volunteers.
 Nowell, Albert, U. S. Navy.
 O'Connor, Patrick, U. S. Navy.
 Oats, Barney, U. S. Navy.
 Oltus, James, 9th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Renick, James, 9th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Radgall, Barney, New York Volunteers.
 Rand, James, 22d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Roberts, Charles, 2d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Rand, Thomas, U. S. Sappers' and Miners' Corps.
 Rowell, Reuben, 22d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Stacy, Ezekiel H., 17th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Stackpole, James D., U. S. Navy.
 Shar, James, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Sullivan, John, 9th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Sullivan, John, U. S. Navy.
 Sally, Robert, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Sutherland, Walter F., U. S. Sappers' and Miners' Corps.
 Sullivan, Dennis, U. S. Navy.
 Sullivan, Daniel, U. S. Navy.
 Townsend, James S., 15th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Vaughan, John, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Wood, Eunost, 9th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Ward, George N., U. S. Sappers' and Miners' Corps.
 Wells, Esau, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Winship, Eunuch, U. S. Navy.
 York, Horace, Massachusetts Volunteers.

BUXTON.

Anderson, Frank E., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; missing Oct. 10, 1863.
 Atkinson, Charles H., Co. C, 30th Vet. Inf.; must. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. 1864.
 Akers, Frank W., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Feb. 13, 1865.
 Abbott, Abijah W., Co. E, 18th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company, May 8, 1863.
 Bean, Charles M., sergt., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Jan. 1, 1863.
 Brooks, Charles A., 2d lieut., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. and to capt., Co. A.
 Bradbury, Lewis H., corp., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. 1864.
 Berry, William B., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; killed Sept. 19, 1864.
 Bangs, Willard, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Berry, Edward M., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Berry, John, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Berry, William, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Betts, George, 1st District Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Babh, Samuel B., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 7, 1864.
 Cole, James I., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Cane, John H., 1st lieut., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Jan. 16, 1863.
 Cressey, Horace, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cressey, Charles H., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. May 17, 1865.
 Chadbouree, Henry A., corp., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Carle, William F., corp., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Cahoon, Laurence, Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Dean, Charles H., corp., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 23, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 29, 1864; trans. to 1st Me. Vets.
 Davis, Charles, Co. H, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; disch. with company.
 Dunsell, Alvah L., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed May 5, 1864.
 Dunsell, Samuel, Jr., sergt., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut.; disch. with company.
 Bennett, Alvin A., corp., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dunn, William S., corp., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Davis, Nathan W., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 29, 1862.
 Dunn, John K., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dunn, William, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dyer, William, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dunsell, Samuel L., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Deas, Charles H., Co. B, 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Dec. 23, 1863; died July 13, 1864.
 Eaton, Humphrey G., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enl. 1864; transferred.
 Emery, George L., corp., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Elwell, George, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1862.

Elderly, George W., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Elbow, Thomas, Co. D, 14th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1865.
 Fogg, Charles E., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; died.
 Flanders, Daniel C., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Flood, Nathan K., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865.
 Goff, George, Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
 Gatchell, George A., corp., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. 1865.
 Gowen, George R., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Garnd, John, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gould, James, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hackett, Asa, corp., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. with company.
 Harnden (Herman), James H., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; wounded May 18, 1864; died.
 Hill, Ivory L., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; wounded Aug. 9; disch. Sept. 17, 1862.
 Huff, William A., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Higgins, Charles E., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. 1862.
 Higgins, Sumner C., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Hannah, John, 5th Bat. M. Art.; must. Dec. 4, 1861; disch. at Fort Preble, 1862.
 Harmon, Benjamin, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. April 14, 1863.
 Hanscomb, Eben B., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; discharged.
 Huff, Benjamin F., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Hill, John D., capt., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to maj., Jan. 30, 1863.
 Hill, Daniel, sergt., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Harmon, Leonard A., corp., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Harmon, Charles H., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Harmon, Charles L., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hopkinson, James M., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Harmon, William L., Co. K, 11th Inf.; must. April 8, 1864; wounded June 17; disch. Feb. 2, 1866.
 Kelley, William J., Co. D, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. April 6, 1865.
 Lane, Nathaniel J., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded July 30, 1864; disch. with company.
 Leavitt, Frank G., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp.; to sergt.; taken prisoner, Aug. 19, 1864.
 Locke, James F., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. March 20, 1864.
 Locke, William P., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
 Leavitt, Henry, corp., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Lane, George, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, George H., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Leno, Henry, Co. E, 20th Vet. Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; missing Jan. 16, 1864.
 Larkin, Peter, Co. E, 19th Inf.; must. April 20, 1864; died in prison, Oct. 20, '64.
 Moore, Elliot, corp., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded at Rappahannock station; died 1863.
 Nason, Charles H., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. June 13, 1862.
 Norton, James H., corp., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Murphy, Samuel H., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Manson, John S., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Milliken, William, Jr., 1st sergt., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 2d and 1st lieut.; disch. with company.
 March, Reuben W., corp., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. May 25, 1863.
 Mariner, James S., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Martin, John, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Merrill, Fred. A., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, Samuel, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Nason, Samuel E., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Nichols, Franklin, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Norton, Eben A., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Norton, Leonard, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Nason, Samuel E., District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Owen, Mark L. H., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Owen, Melville C., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Peterson, John, Co. E, 1st H. Art.; must. March 18, 1864.
 Pearson, Frederick, Co. I, 19th Inf.; must. April 20; died July 10, 1864.
 Rannels, Henry B., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl.; wounded Oct. 27, 1864; died.
 Redlon, Lorenzo E., Co. H, 12th Inf.; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; transferred.
 Rogers, James, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Redlon, Isaac, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rounds, Joseph T., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rounds, Melville K., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Silvie, Antoine, Co. E, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 16, 1863.
 Smith, Henry F., sergt., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieut.; disch. with company.
 Smith, Major, Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. March 21, 1865.
 Spear, Ebene A., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. March 16, 1861.
 Stewart, Orville J., Co. B, 14th Inf.; must. March 2, 1865.
 Skinner, Edward A., sergt., Co. K, 14th Inf.; pro. to 1st sergt., 1st lieut., and capt.; disch. with company.
 Smith, Francis L., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; died in hospital, Feb. 6, 1863.
 Smith, James H., Co. I, 12th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865; died Oct. 4, 1865.
 Sawyer, Isaac D., Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2.
 Strout, Oliver A., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp., 1864; disch. with company.
 Strout, Micajah H., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862.
 Severance, Jefferson, Co. A, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 18; disch. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Scott, Peter G., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. May 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Tyler, Henry, Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1865; disch. 1865.
 Tyler, Abram, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; detached to Art., 1863.
 Tyler, George, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; died Oct. 20, 1863.
 Tyler, John A., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Nov. 10, 1862.
 Thompson, Henry, corp., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Tarbox, George, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Treadwell, Edwin C., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Feb. 11, 1865.
 Wood, Warren H., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. March 9, 1862.
 Whitten, Benjamin F., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company.
 Woodman, William F., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; missing Feb. 12, '62.
 Waterman, John H., Jr., Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Wiggin, John W., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Williams, Barney, Co. E, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 5, 1863; trans. to 1st Maine H. Art., 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Ayer, Benjamin F., 12th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Cole, Frank J., Illinois Volunteers.
 Chick, Andrew C., U. S. Navy.
 Clark, Seth F., 6th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Emery, Joseph, Ohio Volunteers.
 Emery, Samuel, 40th Illinois Infantry.
 Foss, James, 45th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Garland, Stephen R., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Haroon, William, U. S. Army.
 Hanson, Zenas F., Illinois Volunteers.
 Harmon, M. J., T., 33d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Harmon, Eleazer C., 11th U. S. Infantry.
 Higgins, Mark J., 11th U. S. Infantry.
 March, Charles, 11th U. S. Infantry.
 March, William, 11th U. S. Infantry.
 Merrill, John H., Lincoln Guards.
 McCarthy, John, U. S. Navy.
 Sawyer, Samuel, 23d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Treadwell, Horace, Lincoln Guards.

CORNISH.

Ayer, Simon F., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Ayer, William H. H., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Allen, Charles, Co. B, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Antietam; disch. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Boynton, Sylvester, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Brown, Joshua, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Bradley, John, corp., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Brundell, Nathaniel A., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Brackett, Charles W., col., 1st Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Cotton, Hiram, 9th Inf., recruit; must. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Chick, Edwin, Co. K, 23d Inf.; must. Oct. 10, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cole, Joseph E., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. as wagoner, Jan. 1, 1864.
 Chadbourne, William (2d), Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 21; missing, July 24, 1861.
 Clark, Alfred, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864.
 Clark, Wendell F., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864.
 Cole, Jr., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Feb. 29; died Aug. 24, 1864.
 Day, Lorenzo, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.
 Day, Thurston P. M., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Day, Silas, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Day, Calvin, Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded July 1, 1863; disch. 1865.
 Day, Darin, Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; died March 3, 1863.
 Eastman, Abioo L., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. March 21, 1862.

Eastman, George E., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; dropped from rolls of 1864.
 Eastman, Ascott, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Eastman, Gilman L., Co. D, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 29, 1864.
 Greeley, Edward A., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Aug. 22, 1862; detached.
 Goodwin, Benjamin F., wagoner, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1865.
 Gilman, Edward G., Co. A, 1st H. Art.; must. Oct. 8, 1864; died Dec. 16, 1864.
 Ham, George A., musician, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. with company.
 Ham, Lewis A., Co. I, 30th Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
 Hooper, William F., 4th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Jan. 29, 1864.
 Jewell, John, 4th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Feb. 2, 1863; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Jewell, Roscoe, 4th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Johnson, Joseph T., 4th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. Jan. 20, 1862; disch. with battery.
 Knight, Marshall R., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 1, 1863.
 Knight, Frederick, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. September 22; missing Oct. 19, 1861.
 Linscott, Isaac N., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded May 3, 1863.
 Linscott, David, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 12, 1864; wounded July 30.
 Linscott, Stephen, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; taken prisoner July 11, 1863; died at Richmond, Va.
 Linscott, John, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. May 1, 1862.
 Marston, Amel G., 1st lieut., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to capt.; disch. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Marr, Cyrus G., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to com. sergt., April 1, 1863; disch. with regiment.
 Miller, John, Co. C, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 12, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Mudge, Parker, Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded; disch. Sept. 7, 1863.
 Morton, Edwin H., Co. E, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Newbury, George O., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enlisted; died of wounds received May 20, 1864.
 Narcisse, Dubois, Co. D, 15th Inf.; must. March 1, 1865.
 O'Brien, James, Co. C, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 12, 1864; missing Feb. 10, 1865.
 Pendexter, Gilman B., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded Sept. 29, 1864.
 Parker, Albion H., sergt., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Pugsley, Calvin, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Ramsell, Ira, Jr., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Richardson, Darin, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to 1st Vet. Inf., 1864.
 Rand, John, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Stone, Levi, Co. K, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861, for three months.
 Stone, Levi, Jr., sergt., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; wounded June 30, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Stone, John F., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Snow, Henry F., capt., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 19, 1862.
 Starr, John, Co. C, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 12, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Starr, John (2d), Co. C, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 12, 1864; disch. April 28, 1865.
 Small, John C., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Stover, Benjamin W., Co. E, 29th Vet. Inf.; must. Jan. 7, 1864; died Oct. 23, 1864.
 Small, John C., 4th Bat. Mounted Art.; must. June 20, 1864; disch. with company, 1865.
 Smith, William, Co. C, 1st Cav.; must. Jan. 4, 1863; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Thompson, Nelson, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to corp.; died Nov. 20, 1863.
 Thompson, James, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Jan. 7, 1863.
 Tufts, Alvis V., musician, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Thompson, Oscar H., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864.
 Wedgwood, Edwin W., capt., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; resigned Dec. 25, 1862.
 Winship, Enoch, wagoner, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; taken prisoner at Raleigh, N. C., 1862.
 West, Silas, corp., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Weeks, Noah, Jr., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wiggins, Brackett, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Dec. 3, 1862.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Ham, Oscar L., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hammons, Winfield S., New York Volunteers.
 Hammons, Moses, U. S. Navy.
 Ramsell, Charles, Massachusetts Volunteers.

DAYTON.

Allen, John W., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 5, 1863.
 Buzzell, Geo., Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; disch. 1865, with company.
 Bridges, Stephen, 9th Inf., recruit; must. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Bates, Stephen T., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. May 1, 1864; wounded June 17; died July 2, 1864.
 Cleaves, Horatio M., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. March 6, 1862; disch. March 2, 1865.

Cleaves, Frank, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Downs, Benjamin M., Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 19, 1865; disch. May 19, 1865.
 Houtress, Erasmus, Co. G, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1863; died of wounds, June 20, 1864.
 Locke, Jacob T., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 12, 1863.
 Newell, Aaron, Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 15, 1865.
 Newell, Charles E., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
 Newell, Charles W., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 30, 1861; disch. July 5, 1862.
 Rhodes, James, Co. I, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 18, 1864; substitute.
 Rhoades, Frank, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; detached as wagoner; disch. 1865.
 Rumery, George, Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 22, 1863.
 Smith, Fairfield, 5th Inf.
 Shapleigh, George W., 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Smith, Charles, Co. A, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Stevens, Philip C., Co. A, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 17, 1864.
 Wentworth, George F., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Whitehead, John, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Wood, Josiah L., Co. A, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 25, 1864; pro. to corp.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Cleaves, Cyrus Jr., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Cleaves, Frank, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Cole, Clark, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Dyer, Charles, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Dyer, Nathan, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Dyer, William, Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Hill, Daniel, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Smith, George W., 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hight, Albert, U. S. Navy.

ELIOT.

Adlington, Thomas F., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Allen, Jedediah, Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1864.
 Berry, Moses G., musician, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Berry, William, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Blanchard, Jacob S., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cole, A. S., wagoner, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Carr, William T., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Corcoran, John, Co. E, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Daymon, George W., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dixon, Edmund A., capt. Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Dixon, Joseph H., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Decoff, Charles, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Frost, Harrison T., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanson, John F., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Holl, John R., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Holl, Otis, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hayes, Calvin L., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; to major; disch. with regiment.
 Mealey, John, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mason, John, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Paul, Elbridge R., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Paul, Henry M., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Roberts, John, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Joshua, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Remick, Henry, Co. F, 32d Inf.; veteran; must. April 16, 1864; taken prisoner Sept. 30; trans. to 31st Inf.
 Ross, Barton H., Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 14, 1864; pro. to corp. and to sergt.
 Shapleigh, John, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shapleigh, Morris G., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shapleigh, Rascos G., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shapleigh, William H., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Staples, William H., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Stevens, Milton H., Co. F, 32d Inf.; veteran; must. April 16, 1864; trans. to 31st Vet. Inf.
 Sullivan, Matthew, 1st Vet. Reserve; must. March 29, 1865.
 Tobey, Samuel A., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tucker, William H., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tuttle, Joseph G., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Dec. 18, 1862.
 Varley, Elijah, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wells, John, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Watson, Willard, Co. G, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 14; missing, July 30, 1865.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Butler, Joseph G., 6th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Davis, Enoch G., 32d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Dixon, Hiram L., U. S. Navy.
 Eater, James T., 33d Massachusetts Infantry.

Fernald, Charles G., 33d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Frost, Caleb S., 6th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Hanson, Al, 37th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Hanson, George, 1st Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hammond, William, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Harrington, Michael, U. S. Army.
 Jordan, Francis, U. S. Army.
 Leslie, George T., 17th United States Infantry.
 Libby, Alfred H., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Murphy, Hiram P., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Paul, Moses N., 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Rogers, John S., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Spinney, Horace, 16th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Spinney, James A., 17th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Spinney, Nathaniel, 17th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Spinney, Azariah, U. S. Navy.
 Spinney, Lymaa, U. S. Navy.
 Simpson, Henry H., 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Tobey, William, 45th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Welch, James, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Whidden, Andrew, New Hampshire Volunteers.

HOLLIS.

Akers, John M., 4th Bat. M. Art.; must. Feb. 21, 1865.
 Akers, Joseph W., 4th Bat. M. Art.; must. Feb. 21, 1865.
 Armbruster, Hubert, Co. E, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 12, 1864; pro. to U. S. Col. Troops.
 Atkinson, Samuel D., sergt., Co. —, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Buckley, John, Co. K, 15th Inf.; must. March 16, 1865.
 Brown, Ephraim, 2d M. Art.; must. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Bradbury, James, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; taken prisoner April 9, 1864; exchanged; discharged.
 Buraham, Freeman, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died June 26, 1863.
 Braden, Gardner B., Co. G, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861; disch. Feb. 5, 1863.
 Brown, John, Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861; died Nov. 12, 1863.
 Buraham, Robert, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., August, 1862.
 Buraham, George R., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1; disch. May 13, 1865.
 Bail, William, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bovey, Sylvester A., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brophy, Philip A., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brooks, Francis, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. June 10, 1865.
 Cole, Samuel W., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861; disch. with company, 1864.
 Clough, Levi L., wagoner, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Cherry, James, Co. A, 14th Inf.; must. Feb. 24; drowned May 13, 1865.
 Dearborn, Paul C., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dow, Simon B., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Dyer, William A., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dyer, Charles H., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; veteran.
 Elbridge, Philander, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; discharged with company.
 Fass, Enos I., musician, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Foster, John B., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ferguson, John A., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died May 5, 1863.
 Guilford, Woodman P., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Guilford, George, Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Jan. 27, 1862; died Sept. 23, 1865.
 Grafton, Joseph, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Guilford, Charles, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Guilford, Ira, Co. K, 15th Inf.; must. March 15; died Sept. 25, 1865.
 Gannon, J. S., Fayette, Co. E, 15th Inf.; must. March 24, 1865.
 Guilford, Charles, Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute.
 Gashe, Frederick A., Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute.
 Hodsdon, Moses M., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; wounded July 16; died July 18, 1863.
 Hackett, Asa, 1st Inf.; must. missing; re-mustered, Dec. 12, 1863, in Co. E, 9th Inf.
 Hodgdon, Abram B., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Sept. 21, 1863.
 Haley, John C., Co. A, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Hodgdon, Giles W., Co. F, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1864; substitute.
 Johnson, John, Jr., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Kennison, William G., Co. H, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Kimball, Caleb, sergt., Co. A, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 6, 1863; wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; disch. with company.
 Kimball, Hiram, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; died Jan. 8, 1862.
 Kirch, Eben S., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Kimball, Lewis, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Knights, John H., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Koller, Thomas (2d), 2d Bat. M. Art.; must. Oct. 10, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Libby, Stephen, Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.

Munson, George W., corp., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Munson, Charles H., 10th Inf.
 Merrill, Meral S., 12th Inf.
 Manson, Charles H., sergt., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mansfield, William, Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1864; missing at Fair Oaks.
 Mason, Nathan P., sergt., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mason, Freeman, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Perkins, Francis A., Co. F, 14th Inf.; must. Feb. 27, 1865; pro. to corp.
 Palmer, James W., Co. E, 2d Cav.; must. Aug. 24, 1863.
 Palmer, Nathan, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing July 24, 1862.
 Phillips, Sewall, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 4, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 8, 1862.
 Pike, Benjamin F., Co. F, 16th Cav.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1863.
 Palmer, James W., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Renzell, Horace, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Riddon, Gideon W. T., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ross, Albert, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Reed, Thomas L., Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Ryan, Richard, Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; substitute.
 Russell, Henry B., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded Oct. 27, 1864.
 Sargent, William O., sergt., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Smith, Melville B., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded Aug. 18, 1864; disch. Feb. 27, 1865.
 Smith, Murphy S., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smith, Rufus A., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 29, 1864; wounded Oct. 27, 1864.
 Stroot, Miles W., Co. E, 3d Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1863; trans. to 17th Inf., 1864.
 Sargent, William O., veteran, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Sullivan, Charles, Co. E, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 12, 1864.
 Smith, Arthur W., Co. E, 20th Inf.; must. Feb. 27; disch. May 14, 1865.
 Sweeney, Owen, Co. I, 3d Inf.; must. Oct. 2, 1863; conscript.
 Smith, William L., Co. K, 7th Inf.; must. August 21, 1861; re-enl. in U. S. Regulars, Jan. 27, 1863.
 Tarbox, Chandler H., Co. F, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; died at New Orleans, July 3, 1862.
 Tarbox, Frank L., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company, 1864.
 Tarbox, John H., Co. K, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. E; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Tarbox, James B., Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. March 3, 1861; trans. to 31st Maine Veterans, December, 1864.
 Wing, Gorham A., District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Wormwood, Chas. P., 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; detached to gunboat, 1862.
 Warren, Joseph F., 2d Regt., Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st Regt. and capt.; disch. July 17, 1865.
 Wormwood, Charles P., substitute, Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. March 21, 1864.
 Wheelan, Patrick, Co. K, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1865.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Beau, Burnice R., 5th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Bean, Edward, 2d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Foss, John, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hutchinson, Cyrus W., 5th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Kimball, Josiah P., Rhode Island Volunteers.
 Manson, Charles H., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Manson, James H., 4th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Penzell, Arthur, 35th Massachusetts Infantry.

KENNEBUNK.

Bernhold, Harvey M., Co. K, 11th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1864; missing, Aug. 4, 1865.
 Brown, James, Co. K, 11th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1864; missing, 1865.
 Bennett, Charles, Co. K, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Boston, Calvin, Co. K, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Brown, Charles, Co. K, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. April 27, 1865.
 Brown, Joseph T., Co. K, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Bryant, Seth E., capt., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; res. Nov. 24, 1862.
 Burcham, Chas. L., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Buford, Nathaniel, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Buttrick, Benj., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cole, Samuel, sergt., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. with company.
 Clark, William, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enlisted; pro. to corp.; died Oct. 20, 1864.
 Collins, William H., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; missing after battle, Oct. 27, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Consens, Oliver M., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. June 24, 1862.
 Clark, Eleazer, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. of regiment of pioneers, 1864.
 Cole, John G., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Consens, Wm. B., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Clark, Eleazer, Co. C, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Dutch, George S., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. Aug. 29, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.

Drown, Orlando, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dolan, Thomas, Co. K, 11th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Emerson, George, Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. G; disch. March 8, 1862.
 Emerson, George W., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Emos, George, Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. March 8, 1862.
 Emerson, Washington, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; died at Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 27, 1863.
 Emery, Lorenzo S., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing Sept. 7, 1862.
 Emery, Isaac M., 1st sergt., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; detached to band; disch. 1863.
 Emerson, Geo. W., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Emory, John F., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Emory, John H., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Oct. 10, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Grant, Nicholas, wagoner, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Garland, Charles E., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Garland, Albra, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gooch, Charles W., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gooch, John B., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gooch, William H., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Goodwin, Tristram, band, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Goff, Cyrus B., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; missing in battle, Oct. 27, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Grant, Charles P., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Green, Lewis A., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; missing June 1, 1862.
 Griffin, Alvin E., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Hubbard, Benjamin, Co. C, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to regimental band, 1864.
 Hill, Charles H., corp., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Harris, Daniel F., Co. B, 14th Inf.; must. March 2, 1865.
 Hawkes, Benjamin F., Co. B, 14th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Hatch, George W., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
 Hanscom, John W., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1864; disch. June 25, 1862.
 Hill, Jos. C., 2d Regt., Co. A, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; resigned Oct. 24, 1862.
 Hubbard, Benjamin, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Haley, James C., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Haascom, Chas. H., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hill, Samuel L., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hubbard, Chas. S., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Junkins, Albert, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; missing at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Junkins, Horace, corp., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga. prison.
 Junkins, William, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
 Junkins, Robert P., band, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Jackson, Anthony, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jose, Thomas L., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Knight, David B., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861, and March 29, 1864; died April 18, 1865.
 Kimball, Alphons T., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Kimball, Charles, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Littlefield, Naum, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. April 24, 1863.
 Littlefield, Joseph, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to corp., 1863; trans. to Co. F, 29th Inf.
 Littlefield, Orin R., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Lowell, Marshall, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Littlefield, Henry L., sergt., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; disch. with company.
 Larrabee, Edward N., corp., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; declined serving as corp.; disch. with company.
 Littlefield, Daniel M., Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Beaufort, N. C., March 21, 1864.
 Moody, John, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; died at Relay House, Md., Jan. 3, 1862.
 Maxwell, Lyman, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Mason, John S., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 McCulloch, Adam, Jr., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Merrill, Jonas F., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Moody, James E., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Murray, John (1st), Co. K, 11th Inf.; must. Dec. 7, 1864.
 Murray, John (2d), Co. K, 11th Inf.; must. Dec. 7, 1864.
 Nason, Charles, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Nason, Charles H., 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Oakes, Benj. F., Co. E, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861, for three months; disch.
 Oakes, Benjamin F., corp., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. on account of wounds, Dec. 23, 1862.
 Oakes, George W., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 O'Brien, Owen, Co. G, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Jan. 15, 1863.
 Plummer, Adjutant A., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. 1864.
 Perkins, Otis, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Robinson, Emory S., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Robinson, Geo. E., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Robinson, Horace V., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Robinson, Orrin W., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Benick, Benjamin, Co. H, 8th Inf.; must. Feb. 11, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Elden, Alvin J., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sargent, Harrison, Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. September 19; missing June 30, 1862.
 Stone, James M., maj., 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col., Jan. 30, 1863; disch. with regiment, July 17, 1863.
 Simpson, Henry D., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Smith, Emerson, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. April 24, 1863.
 Stevens, Frederick, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Feb. 4, 1863.
 Stevens, Franklin, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; missing at Augusta, Me., in 1862.
 Stevens, Owen B., unassigned Inf.; must. with company, April 25, 1865; disch. with company, May 29, 1865.
 Smith, Joseph K., Co. A, 14th Inf.; must. March 3, 1865.
 Treadwell, John W., Co. C, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Taylor, Horace, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Treadwell, John W., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Taylor, George, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Taylor, Horace, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tripp, Charles D., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Vaughan, Edward D., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; missing in battle, Oct. 27, 1864; died at Andersonville prison.
 Yeazie, James, Co. K, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Portsmouth, Va., July 29, 1864.
 Webster, Jesse H., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Webster, Charles J., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Hilton Head, June 10, 1865.
 Wentworth, George A., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wakefield, Geo. W., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wells, Hartley L., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wells, Octavius E., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Worth, Charles S., sergt., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Wilson, Bernard, Co. K, 1st H. Art.; must. Sept. 8, 1863; trans. from 17th Inf.; wounded 1865; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Batland, Edward D., 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Bryant, Orville D., 38th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Brown, Charles, U. S. Navy.
 Brown, Joseph, U. S. Navy.
 Brown, Samuel, U. S. Navy.
 Emerson, Amos C., 1st Massachusetts Artillery.
 Hatch, Robert, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hill, James P., 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hatch, Joshua R., 50th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Kimball, Charles, 5th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Kimball, Israel, 6th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Kimball, Edward W., 11th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Knight, Joseph G., 31st Massachusetts Infantry.
 Kimball, Frank, U. S. Navy.
 Littlefield, Frederick H., U. S. Navy.
 Littlefield, Gustavus B., U. S. Navy.
 Mitchell, Furlow, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Osakes, George H., 43d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Ross, William, 42d New York Infantry.
 Stevens, Jesse, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Thompson, Benjamin F., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Taylor, John, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Thompson, Charles, U. S. Navy.
 Wurmwood, Jeremiah F., U. S. Navy.
 Wakefield, Gilbert, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.

KENNEBUNKPORT.

Adams, Jesse W., Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company, July 27, 1864.
 Adams, Oliver B., 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. Nov. 7, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Bab, Leonard P., 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Bennett, Charles, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Bryant, Frederick S., 2d lieut., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., March 1, 1863; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Baker, James A., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Baker, Albert, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Benson, George A., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch., 1865, with company.
 Benson, George H., Co. A, 32d Maine; transferred; must. March 3, 1864.
 Connors, John, Co. C, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 26, 1864; substitute; must. Nov. 25, 1865.
 Curtis, Benjamin F., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; prisoner; exchanged; trans. to 1st Maine Regt., June 1865.
 Dehon, John A., 10th Inf. and Co. A, 29th Veterans; missing Oct. 27, 1861.
 Dunham, Joseph, 9th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1862.
 Davis, Charles I., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Dehon, Elijah, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Day, George, Co. D, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt. and to 1st sergt.; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Dyer, Robert, Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 11, 1864; substitute.
 Elliott, Samuel B., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 16, 1864; trans. from District Columbia Cav.
 Edwards, Charles M., 1st Vet. Res. Corps; must. April 14, 1865.
 Elliott, Samuel B., Co. H, 1st District Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 27, 1864.
 Edward, Louis E., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 26, 1864; disch. Nov. 25, 1865.
 Gordon, Andrew B., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; re-enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; transferred.
 Gooch, Hiram T., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Grant, Seth, Jr., sergt., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Goodwin, Henry J., sergt., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Jan. 28, 1863; disch. with company.
 Gustin, Benjamin F., Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. Aug. 26, 1864.
 Graffman, Andrew J., Co. C, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1864; substitute.
 Hill, Charles H., 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Hutchinson, Charles L., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Hill, Narcelus P., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hurdison, Frank A., 1st lieut., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to capt., Jan. 28, 1863; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Hascom, Elias, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hutchins, Ezra, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hutchins, Erastus, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hutchins, George, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hutchins, Octavius, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hill, King S., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Johnson, Charles, Co. C, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 25, 1864; substitute.
 Jeffrey, Henry, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jennison, Maverick M., corp., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Jordan, Joseph, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing Sept. 24, 1861.
 Jeffrey, Jesse, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company.
 Kelley, Jeremiah, Co. B, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1864.
 Knights, Abel A., 10th Inf.
 King, Thomas J., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 King, Charles, Co. C, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1864; substitute; disch. Oct. 12, 1865.
 Lydstone, Moses D., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 28, 1864; disch. Oct. 27, 1865.
 Littlefield, Charles H., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lunt, John W., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lord, William H., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 28, 1864; substitute.
 Lord, Wesley, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Littlefield, Orin R., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Lord, George W., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Littlefield, Daniel J., Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Littlefield, Moses, Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; died at Antietam, Oct. 30, 1862.
 Libby, Aaron R., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Monroe, David, Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 18, 1864; disch. 1865.
 MacDougall, Robert B. M., Co. —, 9th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1862.
 McIntire, Henry, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mitchell, Chas. H., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mullen, John B., 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 11, 1864; substitute.
 McGrath, Jeremiah, Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Dec. 7, 1864; substitute; died. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Maddox, Greenleaf, Co. D, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Numan, William H., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1862; trans. to Navy, April 13, 1864.
 Nason, Frank, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Newell, Leander R., Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 26, 1864; substitute.
 O'Brien, Owen, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862.
 O'Brien, William, Co. H, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1864; substitute.
 Perry, Pharaoh, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Perry, William, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Quinney, James, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Stearns, William G., 3d Bat. M. Art.; must. Oct. 28, 1864; conscript.
 Smith, George, Co. H, 17th Inf.; must. Nov. 21, 1864; disch. May 23, 1865.
 Smith, Woodbury, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Small, Arthur L., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smith, James E., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Small, Joseph L., Jr., Co. G, 31st Inf.; must. April 16, 1864; taken prisoner Sept. 30, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Taylor, Charles A., Co. H, 1st Cav.
 Tindall, Charles, Co. H, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
 Tarbox, Charles, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Thurston, Milton, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. with company.
 Taylor, Daniel D., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Upson, Isaiah, Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; trans. to 31st Inf.
 Wildes, Benjamin B., Co. —, 3d Inf.

Worth, Charles S., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862.
Walker, Joseph, Co. I, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; missing Jan. 25, 1864.
Wakeland, George, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Wildes, Erastus, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Welch, Fred. N., Co. D, 11th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. 1865.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Atkins, Edwin W., Massachusetts Volunteers.
Buck, Benjamin F., Massachusetts Volunteers.
Bell, Thomas W., U. S. Navy.
Cole, James B., U. S. Navy.
Cleaves, Lunt, 6th Massachusetts Battery.
Deshon, Stephen M., New Hampshire Volunteers.
Dresser, Ephraim K., Rhode Island Battery.
Ellis, Peter S., Massachusetts Volunteers.
Ellis, Thomas, Massachusetts Volunteers.
Fairfield, Edward, New York Excelsior Brigade.
Hutchins, Coroline W., Massachusetts Volunteers.
Hill, Thomas, 20th Massachusetts Infantry.
Hutchins, Lewis, 1st Massachusetts Volunteers.
Jennerson, M. M., Massachusetts Volunteers.
Neal, Franklin, Massachusetts Volunteers.
Patterson, Solomon K., U. S. Navy.
Parker, George, New Hampshire Volunteers.
Rounds, Theodore, U. S. Navy.
Russell, Joseph, U. S. Navy.
Randall, James, U. S. Navy.
Thompson, Charles, Massachusetts Volunteers.
Willard, Benjamin, 20th Massachusetts Infantry.

KITTEERY.

Achorn, Casper, Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company.
Ayers, Henry T., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 23, 1863.
Adams, John F., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Allen, Charles H., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Bean, Elbridge, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864.
Bickford, John N., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864.
Butland, Augustus F., sergt., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died Sept. 5, 1863.
Bunker, Daniel B., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; missing at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Burnham, John C., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864; disch. Feb. 20, 1865.
Boisard, Robert, sergt., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Berry, Moses G., musician, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Bowden, Charles A., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Bracy, James F., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Brown, James W., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Churchill, Robert J., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Navy, April 24, 1864.
Crosby, Harry, Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded July 2, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. with company.
Chapman, William W., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
Chase, Romanty E., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Chick, Sylvester, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Clough, Charles, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Cottle, Oliver, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Cawell, Timothy, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864.
Cole, Charles H., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; parole prisoner.
Cole, Edward F., Co. A, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Sept. 13, 1862.
Duneau, Edwin A., corp., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt. and 1st sergt.; wounded May 12, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. D; disch. with company.
Davis, Henry, Co. A, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Oct. 18, 1861.
Eastman, Frank, unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.
Fernald, Warren, corp., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 24, 1863.
Fernald, Alonzo, corp., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Fernald, Benjamin, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Fernald, Simon, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Foy, Isaac M., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Frisbie, Josiah F., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Fernald, John, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864.
Grace, James, 29th unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.
Grace, George H., 29th unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.

Goodwin, Charles, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; pro. to corp.
Grant, Isaiah, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. May 22, 1865.
Grace, Hiram M., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864.
Goodwin, Valentine H., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
Grace, Andrew J., Jr., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; wounded May 12, 1864; disch. Jan. 2, 1865.
Greenleaf, Edgar, sergt., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Gerry, Jonathan H., corp., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Goodson, Jonathan, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died April 10, 1863.
Goodson, Herbert, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Grace, Hiram M., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Hamilton, John, 5th Inf.
Hamilton, William A., 10th Inf.
Hart, William P., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
Hassey, Daniel H., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died May 10, 1864.
Hayes, John W., 1st sergt., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Hale, Thomas, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. with company.
Hurst, Albert S., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
Hurst, Joseph M., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; missing March 10, 1865.
Hayes, Calvin S., sergt.-maj., 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. with regt.
Hayes, George, corp., 27th Inf.
Hamilton, John, corp., 27th Inf.; disch. March 18, 1863.
Hanson, John F., 27th Inf.; disch. March 18, 1863.
Hayes, Charles E., 27th Inf.; disch. March 18, 1863.
Hurd, James C., 27th Inf.; disch. May 2, 1863.
Jackson, Thomas, Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864; trans. to 1st H. Art.
Jenkins, Benjamin F., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; missing Jan. 23, 1863.
Jackson, Thomas, Battery H, 1st H. Art.; missing 1865.
Jenkins, Benjamin F., Battery H, 1st H. Art.; missing Jan. 19, 1863.
Keumson, Horace S., corp., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Keen, Hamden C., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Keen, Josiah E., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Knox, George F., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Lewis, Brackett, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 4, 1864.
Lewis, John W., 29th Co., unassigned infantry; must. April 25, 1865.
Lydston, Charles J., 29th Co., unassigned infantry; must. April 25, 1865.
Lunt, Horace, sergt., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
Laury, Franklin E., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Lydston, Charles, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Lang, Alfred M., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864.
Lambert, John H., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; wounded July 16; disch. Dec. 4, 1864.
Littlefield, Almon, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. July 27, 1865.
Manson, Ammi, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. June 19, 1865.
Mathews, George, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; taken prisoner; paroled; disch. June 13, 1865.
Manson, Albert, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Manson, Horatio, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Mitchell, Edwin, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Mugdoo, Samuel, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Mansoo, Sylvester, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864.
Manson, Hiram, 29th Co., unassigned infantry; must. April 25, 1865.
McFadden, Gerhard F., sergt., Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 29, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt., 1865.
Neal, Wm. H., corp., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
Ow, William M., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Parker, Benjamin F., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Parker, Horace B., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
Parker, Isaac O., 1st sergt., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died July 7, 1863.
Peckham, Charles W., corp., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; missing Jan. 19, 1863.
Parker, Edward G., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded May 3, 1863; pro. to sergt.; killed May 12, 1864.
Phillips, Hiram B., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died Sept. 5, 1863.
Phillbrook, Robert S., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Parker, Joseph D., 1st lieut., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Pettigrew, John, corp., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Pettigrew, Colly H., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
Picknell, Richard, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Pierce, Daniel, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Phillips, John, Co. K, 16th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1863; entered U. S. Navy, April 22, 1864.
 Pickernell, James H., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. with company.
 Philbrick, Walter P., 29th Co., unassigned infantry; must. April 25, 1865.
 Rowell, Wesley D., musician, Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
 Renaick, John H., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864; discharged.
 Rand, Reuzi, 29th Co., unassigned infantry; must. April 25, 1865.
 Rollins, Charles W., 29th Co., unassigned infantry; must. April 25, 1865.
 Richards, John M., 29th Co., unassigned infantry; must. April 25, 1865.
 Spincey, Justin, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. with company.
 Stinson, Andrew J., Capt., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Oct. 5, 1862.
 Shackford, Charles E., Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. May 9, 1863.
 Shapleigh, Dennis M., 2d Lieut., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Spincey, Nicholas E., sergt., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sewall, Joseph A., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Scriggins, Charles H., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Spincey, James S., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Spincey, Stephen S., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smith, William, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Stevenson, William, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shaw, Parker, Co. A, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. April, 1862.
 Tobey, William W., sergt., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Trefethen, Horatio W., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tobey, Hiram, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. with company.
 Thompson, John H., Bat. A, Coast Guards H. Art.; must. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Wentworth, Mark L., lieut.-col., 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. col., January, 1863; disch. with regt.
 Wilson, Thomas H., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; veteran.
 Wilson, Alonzo P., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. June 6, 1865.
 Withers, James, Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864; trans. 1864.
 Williams, Joseph B., corp., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Willey, Frederick L., musician, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Waldron, Manning, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Dec. 3, 1862.
 Williams, Josiah (3d), Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wilson, George, Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wallace, Winthrop A., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 4, 1864; disch. with company.
 Willey, Frederick L., 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.
 Young, Augustus D., Co. G, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Albertis, Marshall, U. S. Navy.
 Allen, John L., U. S. Navy.
 Billings, Richard, U. S. Navy.
 Blake, William H., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Billings, Thomas, U. S. Navy.
 Burt, James, U. S. Navy.
 Cox, Horace, 6th Vermont Infantry.
 Cox, Joseph E., carpenter, U. S. Navy.
 Chauncey, Henry, New York Volunteers.
 Collins, Henry, U. S. Navy.
 Duncan, Charles L., U. S. Navy.
 Fernald, George, U. S. Navy.
 Fortine, Thomas, U. S. Navy.
 Gerry, Oliver H., carpenter, U. S. Navy.
 Goodros, Augustus O., U. S. Navy.
 Gordon, John, U. S. Navy.
 Graham, Richard, U. S. Navy.
 Harley, Thomas, U. S. Navy.
 Hamilton, William, U. S. Navy.
 Keon, Joseph, U. S. Navy.
 Leach, James, U. S. Navy.
 Lambert, John, U. S. Navy.
 Langton, John B. F., boatswain, U. S. Navy.
 Lowe, John, U. S. Navy.
 Magaw, Francis, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 McIntire, Sylvanus, engineer, U. S. Navy.
 Peterson, Andrew, U. S. Navy.
 Patterson, John, U. S. Navy.
 Paul, Mark W., U. S. Navy.
 Pierce, John, U. S. Navy.
 Philbrick, George F., gunner's mate, U. S. Navy.
 Philbrick, William, carpenter, U. S. Navy.

Philbrick, H. R., U. S. Navy.
 Smith, Charles, U. S. Navy.
 Stimson, M. W., U. S. Navy.
 Seaward, Richard H., U. S. Navy.
 Shipberd, S. P., U. S. Navy.
 Smith, John, U. S. Navy.
 Withers, Richard, U. S. Navy.
 Wilson, Alfred, U. S. Navy.
 Wilson, Thomas, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Wilson, George, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Wilson, Asa, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Webber, John, U. S. Navy.

LEBANON.

Berry, William, Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; veteran; disch. Jan. 3, 1865.
 Butler, Francis, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; died of wounds at Washington, D. C., July 5, 1864.
 Blaisdell, John E., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Oct. 2, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1865.
 Blaisdell, Oel, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 17, 1862; wounded May 16, 1864; died at Andersonville, Aug. 11, 1864.
 Blaisdell, Thomas, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Blaisdell, James C., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Blaisdell, Millett, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Oct. 20, 1862.
 Butler, William F., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. June 24, 1865.
 Clark, James W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. 1861.
 Corson, George M., corp., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Corson, David, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. May 3, 1865.
 Downs, Abram P., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. with regiment.
 Edgcomb, Charles H., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; missing in battle, May 16, 1864.
 Eldridge, Wm. H., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Estes, James B., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; died Jan. 30, 1863.
 Fishburn, George W., musician, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. with company.
 Foss, Daniel, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. April 23, 1863.
 Fall, Henry R., sergt., Co. D, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company July 17, 1863.
 Fall, Howard S., Co. D, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Furbish, John H., Co. D, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; missing Oct. 25, 1862.
 Goodwin, Jas. M., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gerrish, Alfred J. W., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Goodwin, Marvin T., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; missing in battle, May 16, 1864; died at Andersonville, Aug. 13, 1864.
 Goodwin, Lemuel, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded July 30, 1864; disch. Jan. 24, 1865.
 Goodwin, Urban D., Co. H, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862; musician; bugler, 1863; and chief musician of regiment; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Grant, John, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Grant, Isaac, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 6, 1863.
 Gaptill, Newell, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. March 5, 1865.
 Gowell, Franklin B., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; wounded; disch. July 18, 1864.
 Green, John, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. as substitute, Sept. 22, 1864.
 Herson, John S., corp., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. 1864.
 Hayes, Samuel D., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Hutchins, Wm. H., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hutchins, Jas. S., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. with company.
 Hanscomb, John, veteran, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864.
 Hayes, John F., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864.
 Hanscomb, Proctor A., corp., Co. D, 17th Inf.; killed in Virginia.
 Jones, William H., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Oct. 3, 1862; died June 15, 1863.
 Jones, Reuben, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1862; died Aug. 21, 1864.
 Jones, George A., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; wounded April 23; disch. May 20, 1865.
 Knox, Orren, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Kenney, Ambrose, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; missing Jan. 21, 1863.
 Libby, George, regimental band 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Libby, Charles H., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Lambertson, William, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 10, '63.
 Libby, John G., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed in battle, May 3, 1863.
 Lord, Lyman, Corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lord, George A., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lambertson, William, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 30, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Laury, Jeremiah, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1864; substitute.
 Lord, David M., Co. C, 8th Inf.; died at Lebanon, Me., Sept. 28, 1864.
 Legro, Hiram A., Co. D, 6th Mass.; died at Suffolk, Va., December, 1862.
 McGill, Robert, Co. D, 17th Inf.; died December, 1862.
 Murphy, John, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1864; substitute.

Oldson, Charles, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1864; substitute.
 Perkins, Frank M. B., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864; disch. with company.
 Pray, Sylvester, Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pray, Amos, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Pierce, Henry B., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Quimby, Orrin, corp., Co. G, 32d Inf.; died at Andersonville, Ga., February, '64.
 Quimby, Charles W., Co. F, 30th Mass.; drowned at Ship Island, April 5, 1862.
 Quimby, Hosea M., sergt., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Randall, Charles W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 21; died Oct. 26, 1862.
 Rankins, Daniel, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Ricker, Daniel D., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1862; killed at Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1865.
 Ricker, Isaac W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Rankins, Winslow W., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Ricker, Oscar F., Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 17, 1862; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Rennie, Samuel S., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; died at Baton Rouge, La., June 21, 1864.
 Shapleigh, Henry H., wagoner, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Sherman, Thomas, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; resigned Feb. 4, 1863.
 Sanborn, John W., veteran, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Smith, Thomas B., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. with company.
 Taylor, Joseph, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862.
 Tibbets, Elijah W., corp., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Wentworth, Benjamin, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; died June 9, 1864.
 Wallingford, Charles A., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; died July 31, 1864.
 Wallingford, Daniel, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Worcester, Charles H., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Warren, Thomas R., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, 1863.
 Wildes, John F., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 19, 1863.
 Wentworth, John S., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 7, 1861; missing 1864.
 Wentworth, Caleb, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., prison, 1865.
 Wood, Frederick A., Jr., sergt., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj., July 1, 1863; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Co. F; disch. Oct. 14, 1864, with regiment.
 Webber, James M., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Webber, Hiram, Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 1, 1862; killed in battle, May 20, 1864.
 Yeaton, Charles, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862; died May 16, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred.
 Young, Charles H., Co. F, 32d Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; trans. in June, 1865.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Connon, John E., U. S. Army.
 Coffin, William H., 2d New Hampshire.
 Courson, James F., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Courson, John R., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Courson, Samuel H., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Courson, William F., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Cummings, John T., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Dixon, Augustus, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Estes, George, 8th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Furbush, Edward B., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Grant, Daniel, 3d New Hampshire Infantry.
 Goodwin, John G., 4th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Goodwin, George F., capt., Co. D, 5th New Hampshire Infantry; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
 Goodwin, George F., 4th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Hayes, John F., corp., Co. I, 8th New Hampshire Infantry; died at Camp Prospect, Va.
 Harriman, David S., 8th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Hartford, Alonzo, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hartford, George E., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hartford, Woodbury, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hayes, George W., 5th New Hampshire Infantry; killed at Fair Oaks, Va.
 Hayes, John O., 2d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hutchins, Simon F., Co. I, 8th New Hampshire Infantry; died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 30, 1862.
 Hutchins, William H., Co. E, 29th Regt.; died at New Orleans, La., June 6, 1864.
 Jenkins, Charles E., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Jones, Frederick D., U. S. Navy.
 Kimball, Samuel E., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Knox, Eustis, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Legro, Eben, 5th New Hampshire Infantry.

Legro, Hiram A., Co. D, 6th Massachusetts Infantry; died at Suffolk, Va., December, 1862.
 Lord, John W., 2d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Maddier, Ambrose, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 McCrellis, Daniel, 2d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 McMellian, George W., 5th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Nicholas, Ebenezer F., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Pierce, James B., 5th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Pierce, John C., 3d New Hampshire Infantry.
 Quimby, Charles W., Co. F, 30th Massachusetts Infantry; drowned at Ship Island, April 5, 1862.
 Quimby, Orrin, corp., Co. G, 32d Massachusetts Infantry; died in Andersonville prison, February, 1864.
 Ramsell, Newton A., 3d New Hampshire Infantry.
 Rankin, Charles O., 5th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Ricker, Daniel L., chief clerk, 5th New Hampshire Infantry; died at Portsmouth, Va., June 22, 1865.
 Rowe, George W., 3d New Hampshire Infantry.
 Rowe, Samuel C., 3d New Hampshire Infantry.
 Shapleigh, Horace S., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Stevens, Charles R., 3d New Hampshire Infantry.
 Smith, Lorenzo D., 5th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Smith, Thomas B., 5th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Worster, Washington, 4th New Hampshire Infantry; taken prisoner at Morris Island, S. C., in 1863.
 Wallingford, Alva B., New Hampshire Volunteers.

LIMERICK.

Allen, James M., died in service.
 Barker, William B., corp., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. in 32d Inf.; sergt.-maj., May 6, 1864; pro. to 2d lieutenant, Co. C, and capt.; disch. with company.
 Boynton, Granville M., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bradley, Henry M., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bowman, Jeremiah, 5th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Brown, Cyrus E., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Burbank, Arthur C., sergt., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Burbank, Charles M.
 Burbank, Horace H., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; made commissary clerk and q.m. sergt.; disch. with company; 2d lieutenant, Co. A, 32d Inf., March 3, 1864; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; pro. capt., Co. B, 31st Inf., and Co. K, 32d Inf.; disch. May 15, 1865.
 Burbank, Porter M., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Carr, William, died in service.
 Clark, Elisha E., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. Co. L, 2d Cav., Dec. 24, 1863; 1st sergt.; wounded and taken prisoner, Sept. 27, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Clark, Henry E., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; acting q.m. sergt.
 Cobb, Charles, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. in Co. L, 2d Cav., Jan. 7, 1864; furloughed Oct. 1, 1864; did not return.
 Cobb, Edwin, Co. D, 5th Inf.; must. June 4, 1861; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company, July 27, 1864.
 Cobb, Henry C., Cole, James H.
 Cole, Stephen R., Co. I, 15th Inf.; must. Jan. 7, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Connor, John, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 7, 1864; disch. with company, Dec. 6, 1865.
 Dearborn, George J., Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Dearborn, Richard G., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Drew, Pliny F., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Jan. 19, 1863.
 Durgin, Horace.
 Durgin, Otis A., Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; trans. as hospital nurse, 1863.
 Durgin, Zachariah, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; died in prison, Aug. 22, 1864.
 Emery, Ira L., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to 1st Maine Vets., Feb. 27, 1864.
 Evans, Daniel.
 Fairbrother, James, 5th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Evans, James A., died in service.
 Favour, Charles L., Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded Dec. 13, 1862, and July 1, 1863; disch. Nov. 12, 1863.
 Favour, Horace H., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Garey, Samuel R., musician, Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gove, George A., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. May 18, 1865, and 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Guptill, Jacob.
 Gilpatrick, James, Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Hamilton, Isaac, died in service.

Hasty, Robert, Co. —, 1st Cav.
 Hasty, Sewall S., Co. G, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 10, 1862.
 Hasty, Winfield S., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hayes, Charles J., corp., Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hayes, John C., Jr., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hill, Cyrus K., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hisey, Edwin, adj., 12th Inf., Nov. 15, 1861; pro. to Heat-cool, 12th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. March 17, 1866.
 Knap, John, 5th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Kray, John F., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Knight, Charles K., died in service.
 Kelly, William, Co. C, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 15, 1864.
 Knight, John, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1862.
 Libby, Alvarado, Co. G, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; died at Ship Island, June 2, 1862.
 Libby, Alvin N., musician, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Libby, Charles G., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, Fred. W., corp., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, Ira S., lieut.
 Libby, James M., Co. E, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to sergt.; died at Linerick, Me., 1863.
 Libby, Samuel H., 1st lieut., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to capt.; disch. with company; re-enl. as capt., Co. L, 2d Cav. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Maddox, John H., Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Maximilian, Jacob, 5th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Manson, Edwin R., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company; re-enlisted; corp., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. with company.
 Markoy, Arthur, 2d Bat. M. Art.; must. Oct. 10, 1864.
 Meserve, Richard H., Co. F, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. July 29, 1862.
 Montgomery, John, 5th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Miles, Charles H.
 McGee, John, Co. H, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 1, 1864; missing 1865.
 Miles, George S., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 McGoon, Ephraim, Co. H, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; killed Mar. 31, 1865.
 Miles, Thomas P., corp., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Primrose, John, Co. H, 1st H. Art.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. with company.
 Packard, Charles F., musician, Co. A, 1st H. Art.; must. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Punch, John, Co. D, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 26, 1864; corp., 1865.
 Pierce, James S., Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; missing in battle, May 8, 1864; died in service.
 Perkins, Daniel W., 5th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Richard, Lewis G., corp., Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to sergt., 1st sergt., and 2d lieut.; prisoner; exchanged; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. G; disch. with regiment.
 Robinson, Charles W., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; taken prisoner, Sept. 20, 1864; transferred; died in service.
 Sullivan, John, sergt., Co. H, 1st H. Art.; must. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
 Sawyer, Sylvester B.
 Shattuck, George K., Co. —, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; missing, 1862.
 Smith, George, Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 2, 1865.
 Smith, James C., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 14, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Spencer, Benjamin, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Stinson, Thos. J., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Twiggs, Timothy, Co. C, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 6, 1864.
 Taylor, Richard C., Co. A, 2d Cav.; must. Nov. 20, 1863.
 Walker, Calvin E.
 Watson, Daniel, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company; sergt., Co. A, 32d Inf.; disch. Dec. 12, 1864.
 Watson, Timothy B., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 10, 1862.
 Welch, Lewis E., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; killed May 19, 1864.
 Welch, Seth A., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1865.
 Watson, Lorenzo D., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Waldron, Thomas, 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. Oct. 11, 1864.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Allen, James M., 33d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Carr, William, 12th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Cobb, Henry C., New York Volunteers.
 Cole, James, New York Volunteers.
 Durgin, Horace, New York Volunteers.
 Evans, Daniel, 11th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Evans, James, 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Gupit, Jacob, 1st Connecticut Battery.
 Hamilton, Isaac A., 17th United States Infantry.
 Knight, Charles H., 17th United States Infantry.
 Long, George, Massachusetts Volunteers.

Miles, Charles, 17th United States Infantry.
 Sawyer, Sylvester B., 23d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Symmes, Rufus, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Walker, Calvin, Massachusetts Volunteers.

LIMINGTON.

Anderson, Charles H., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., 1862; wounded August 9; died Aug. 12, 1862.
 Anderson, Wm. A., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bardeen, Marquis W., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. 1862.
 Bracey, Roscoe, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Brown, Frank E., Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner, 1862; exchanged.
 Bragdon, Edmund, Jr., 1st sergt., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., March 17, 1863; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Black, George E., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bragdon, Sumner, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Clark, Sargent, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. 1862.
 Cole, Knado, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Chick, Frederick A., Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Chick, Frederick L., 1st Cav.
 Cull, Nathan, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Consens, William A., 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Deshou, Mark W., Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded Sept. 9, 1864.
 Danielson, William H., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.
 Fosy, Alonzo B., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. 1862.
 Gaffan, William, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hale, John E., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing Aug. 1, 1862.
 Higgins, Joseph W., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Holmes, Tristram, Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. Feb. 22, 1862.
 Joy, William B., corp., Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 4, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. Nov. 5, 1862.
 Joy, Wendell F., wagoner, Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 4, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
 Johnson, David, Co. E, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, Arthur, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Libby, James, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
 Larrabee, Charles A., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded June 3, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Larrabee, Daniel, Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; missing at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
 Libby, Henry, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to corp.; trans. 1863.
 Libby, John, Co. E, 10th Inf.; must. Nov. 27, 1861; trans. 1863.
 Lord, John T., 1st Cav.; must. 1864.
 Libby, Benjamin F., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Manson, G. M., asst. surg., 5th Maine; must. April, 1863; disch. July 27, 1864.
 Mahoney, John, 5th Inf.; must. 1861.
 McClintock, Albert B., 5th Inf.; must. 1861; detached to gunboat, 1862.
 McArthur, William M., capt., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; provost-marshal of Hilton Head, S. C., 1863; pro. to maj., 1864; to Heat-cool, Sept. 3, 1864; col. and brig.-gen. of vols.
 Merrill, William R., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; died at Hilton Head, July 6, 1862.
 Meserve, John F., Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; wounded and missing at Fair Oaks, 1862.
 McPerkins, John, sergt., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.
 McKenney, Charles F., wagoner, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 McKenney, Abner, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 McKenney, Enoch, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Newcomb, Oliver, Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. July 9, 1862.
 Norris, William H., Co. I, 8th Inf.; Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; missing in battle, May 16, 1864.
 Norton, Clark H., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Plaisted, Byron G., Co. A, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing July 24, 1861.
 Robinson, Edwin A., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Small, Alfred, corp., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sawyer, Isaac, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sanborn, Nelson, Co. C, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; missing Nov. 18, 1861.
 Sands, Aaron, Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; died at Savage Station, Va., Aug. 6, 1862.
 Small, Joseph, sergt., Co. I, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut., 1st lieut., and capt.; wounded May 20, 1864; disch. Nov. 5, 1864.
 Smith, Hassen C., sergt., 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Smith, James E., 5th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Tyler, John N., 8th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Thorn, David, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, 1863.
 Walker, George M., corp., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Wright, William H., Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 11, 1864; substitute.
 Warren, George W., 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Babb, Stephen E., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Boody, Robert M., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Estes, William H., 7th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Libby, Robert, 1st New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Libby, Elbridge, U. S. Navy.
 McArthur, John, 26th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Richardson, William, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Small, John F., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 McLinton, Albert, U. S. Navy.

LYMAN.

Averill, Joseph, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. May 24, 1865.
 Butterfield, Lewis, Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; died June 9, 1862.
 Buzell, George, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Buzzell, Edmund C., Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; trans. to 31st Inf.
 Brown, Horatio N., Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; died June 30, 1864.
 Clark, Ezra, Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded Oct. 27, 1864.
 Downs, Reuben, corp., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; killed Oct. 27, 1864.
 Davis, Elden, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Davis, Benjamin F., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 6, 1862; detached, 1863.
 Downs, David, Jr., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Downs, Archibald S., Co. J, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Drowe, Alonzo J., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Emmons, Taylor, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Emmons, George, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Emmons, George W., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; transferred.
 Emmons, John, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Emmons, John G., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Evans, Edwin, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Dec. 27, 1862.
 Emmons, George, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Emmons, Elisha, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Emmons, Alonzo, Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; died July 18, 1864.
 Gordon, George, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp., Co. K, 32d Inf.; disch. Dec. 12, 1864.
 Gordon, Henry, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gould, James, corp., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. 1863.
 Garey, Charles, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; died Oct. 14, 1864.
 Goodwin, Joseph, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Griffiths, Samuel G., 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; missing in battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
 Gupitll, William S., 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Gould, Noah, 1st Lieut., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30; resigned Nov. 24, 1862.
 Grant, Lorenzo T., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Goodwin, Foss G., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; died April 30, 1865.
 Hanson, Edwin, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; detached to Sharpshooters.
 Hanson, Harrison, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; died at Beaufort, July 14, 1862.
 Hanson, Israel, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. at Augusta, 1863.
 Hanson, Israel, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; missing, Oct. 7, 1862.
 Hubbard, George, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jones, Daniel, Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; missing.
 Kimball, John, Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 31st Inf.
 Lord, Alvah, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Larry, Dennis, Co. D, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. April 5, 1865.
 Moore, John H., Co. G, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Marston, Harris, 8th Inf.
 Meachon, Leonard, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Mason, Harris S., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. March 9, 1863.
 Moody, Charles H., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; re-enl. in Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Peavy, Chandler, Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Peavy, George T., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Roberts, Joseph B., 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; and 1st Lieut., Co. K, 9th Inf.
 Roberts, George H., sergt., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, Sept. 20, 1864.
 Roberts, Dimon, Jr., corp., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Roberts, William F., corp., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Staples, William M., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Smith, James, Co. B, 30th Inf.; must. March 6, 1865.
 Thornton, Franklin, Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Aug. 3, 1863.
 Townsend, Alvah J., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 17, 1862; died of wounds, May 20, 1864.
 Townsend, John L., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 17, 1862; wounded June 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1865.
 Wakefield, Alonzo H., Co. K, 32d Inf.; must. Sept. 6, 1864; transferred.
 Wakefield, Israel, Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Wakefield, Wm. H., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Whitehouse, Joseph A., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 York, George, Jr., 1st Cav.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Burke, John, U. S. Navy.
 Brown, George C., 33d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Evans, John T., 35th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Evans, King S., 5th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Evans, Oran R., 5th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Goodwin, John T., 16th Massachusetts Battery.
 Roberts, John S., 32d Massachusetts Infantry.

NEWFIELD.

Adams, Clement J., corp., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Burbank, Samuel M., 10th Inf.
 Beal, George P., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner May 2, 1863; wounded July 28, 1864; di-ch. June 13, 1865.
 Bond, Wm., wagoner, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Burbank, Monroe A., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Chillis, Aaron, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. June 25, 1862.
 Chillis, Frank, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Chillis, Frank, Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Dec. 2, 1864; pro. to chief musician; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
 Durgin, William E., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1861; trans. to U. S. Art., Nov. 15, 1862.
 Dorian, George H., corp., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Davis, Albert H., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Duncello, Mark W., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Fitzgerald, Edw., Co. C, 15th Inf.; must. Feb. 15, 1863; missing March 19, 1865.
 Fernald, Stephen, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 6, 1862; disch. with company.
 Fast, Alvin A., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Jan. 26, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Gressner, George G., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Griffin, Barney, Co. D, 14th Inf.; must. Feb. 27, 1865; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Goodwin, Waldron, Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. March 12, 1864.
 Goodwin, George W., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. 1865.
 Goodwin, A. B., Co. C, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. 1865.
 Goodwin, Adam, Co. I, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Goodwin, George W., Co. I, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; taken prisoner, May 2, 1862.
 Giles, John H., Co. B, 3d Inf.; must. July 26, 1862; missing Sept. 6, 1862.
 Giles, William D., Co. B, 3d Inf.; must. July 26, 1862; missing Sept. 6, 1862.
 Hannaford, George O., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; wounded Aug. 15, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Horne, Joseph F., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; trans. to U. S. Art., Nov. 15, 1862.
 Hayes, John M., 1st sergt., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Langley, Henry L., 12th Inf.
 Libby, Benjamin F., musician, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Loud, Edward H., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt.; died Oct. 17, 1862.
 Leighton, Ephraim, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. June 25, 1862.
 Linscott, Joseph L., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. April 24, 1863.
 Longee, Lorenz J., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Mitchell, Nahum W., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner, May 2, 1863; exchanged; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt.; killed March 31, 1865.
 Murry, Russell, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Maddox, James, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.
 Morgan, William F., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Murphy, Joseph W., Co. R, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Newleigh, Daniel C., blacksmith, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; dropped from rolls, 1865.
 Newleigh, Luke, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Palmer, William V., Co. I, 3d Inf.; must. July 26, 1862; missing July 2, 1863.
 Patch, Henry, Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; died at Natchez, Miss., July 8, 1864.
 Patch, Woodbury J., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1862; missing at battle of Baton Rouge.
 Quimby, Joseph B., Co. I, 3d Inf.; must. July 26, 1862; taken prisoner May 2, 1863.
 Roberts, John C., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; taken prisoner July 16, 1863; pro. to sergt.; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Rogers, Aaron, 15th Inf.
 Reed, Henry A., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
 Reed, William A., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Rogers, Benjamin M., wagoner, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. June 15, 1862.
 Reed, George C., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Moses S., Co. B, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Shepherd, Hiram W., Co. H, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864; transferred.
 Stone, John W., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 30, 1861; died at New Orleans, June 7, 1862.
 Straw, Leroy O., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 8, 1863.

Stone, Simon, Jr., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smith, Bennett F., Co. E, 1st H. Art.; must. June 29, 1864; disch. Sept. 1, 1865.
 Wood, James V., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. May 20, 1864.
 Wood, John P., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; orderly at brigade headquarters; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Woodman, Charles A., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; missing Nov. 10, 1861; disch. June 25, 1862; died at New Orleans, La.
 Waterhouse, George, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. with company.
 Wilson, John R., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Young, John, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Cole, Thomas, 50th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Davis, James M., 2d New Hampshire Infantry.
 Droers, Samuel D., 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.
 Goodwin, William H., 1st New Hampshire Battery.
 Howe, John, 25th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Langley, Alonzo, 1st Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Leighton, Edwin G., 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Leighton, Lewis, 50th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Morris, William A., 6th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Parcy, John, 25th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Roberts, William M., 42d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Sarnborn, Drew A., 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Shepherd, James, 3d Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Stevens, Horace P., 44th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Whitehouse, Benjamin F., 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Willard, John, 6th U. S. Infantry.

NORTH BERWICK.

Abbott, John P., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; taken prisoner, 1862; exchanged; discharged Nov. 25, 1864.
 Allen, Seth G., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Arcy, Albert D., Co. B, 1st Bat. Inf.; must. April 5, 1865.
 Beteall, Moses, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Bhabon, John, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; missing Oct. 18, 1862.
 Boston, Elijah, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; missing Oct. 3, 1862.
 Brackett, David H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Burchsted, James F., Co. H, 31st Inf.; must. April 21, 1864.
 Church, Joseph W., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; died Jan. 17, 1864.
 Dillingham, Seth, sergt., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; pro. to 2d lieutenant; wounded July 4, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Dillingham, John L., corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Edgerly, Austin, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. July, 1862.
 Elbridge, Edwin W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ford, Orrin P., Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Goodwin, Thomas E., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. June 15, 1862.
 Gray, George W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Oct. 24, 1862.
 Gray, Sylvester, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gupfitt, Ivory, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; died Aug. 14, 1864.
 Hubbard, Timothy H., 1st Lieut., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; resigned June 16, 1862.
 Hanson, John B., sergt., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. May, 1862.
 Hanson, Levi P., musician, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; died March 21, 1862.
 Harvey, George D., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to corp., 1863; disch. Jan. 10, 1865.
 Hall, John, q.m. sergt., 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut., Co. E, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Hurd, Moses, 1st Lieut., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanson, Lorenzo S., corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanson, John S., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hobbs, Walron, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; died July 23, 1864.
 Bartley, John, Co. B, 9th Inf.; substitute; must. Sept. 14, 1864.
 Heron, William, Co. K, 2d H. Art.; must. March 14, 1863; disch. 1865.
 Hall, Freeman, asst.-sergt., 29th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. with regt.
 Littlefield, Jonathan, sergt., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. March 3, 1863.
 Littlefield, Dependence S., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 27, 1864.
 Littlefield, Charles F., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 22, 1862; taken prisoner, May 11, 1864; died in prison, Oct. 14, 1864.
 Lord, Charles F., 1st sergt., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to 2d and 1st lieuts.; acting q.m. of 8th Inf.; returned to company in 1863; disch. Dec. 5, 1863.
 Linscott, Jeddiah, recruit, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1863.
 Libby, Philander H., corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Lampkin, Gilman H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Littlefield, Thaddeus, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lane, Henry S., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1864; substitute.
 Moore, Delmont, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Moore, George A., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Murray, Kendall G., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. with company.
 McCarthy, Patrick, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. Nov. 3, 1864; disch. April 7, 1865.
 Neal, John F., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pierce, Benjamin, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. Feb. 13, 1865.
 Roberts, William J., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; missing March 21, 1865.
 Perkins, John, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pike, William C., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pray, William H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tates, James W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. June 14, 1865.
 Tibbets, Richard, Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1864; substitute; disch. with company, 1865.
 Tufts, John W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tufts, Wilson C., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Twombly, Henry W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Taylor, Lewis B., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; missing Feb. 11, 1862.
 Taylor, Burleigh, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; missing on the march, Aug. 13, 1864.
 Walker, Samuel, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. with company.
 Wilkey, Andrew, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wilson, Joseph B., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wornwood, Joseph, Co. K, 6th Inf.; must. March 19, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863; pro. to 1st Lieut.
 Wyman, Joseph, recruit, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 28, 1862.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Bedell, Irving A., 6th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Billings, John F., 5th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Came, Virgil M., 5th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Curtis, Charles A., 6th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Goodwin, Joseph W., U. S. Navy.
 Gilpatrick, Reuben, 5th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hanson, James A., U. S. Navy.
 Joy, Samuel, 5th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Meader, Henry, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Borell, Charles B., 5th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Reed, Freeman A., 5th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Staples, Frank, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Tibbets, Harrison, 5th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Tomy, Thomas, 5th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Willis, John, 5th New Hampshire Volunteers.

PARSONSFIELD.

Ames, John, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; missing at Augusta, Me., Feb. 2, 1862.
 Andrews, James E., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bickford, Merrill W., Co. K, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company, May 7, 1863.
 Dodge, Erasmus, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. October, 1861.
 Bickford, Cyrus L., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. 1862.
 Bickford, Asael, Co. H, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 27, 1862; died July 23, 1861.
 Burbank, John P., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Burbank, Luther S., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died with company.
 Burnham, Thatcher W., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Coombs, Artemas, Co. K, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
 Coombs, Artemas, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 16, 1863; disch. 1865.
 Clough, John B., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; dropped from rolls, 1862.
 Carter, James, Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Sept. 13, 1862; in q.m. dept., 1864; June 12, 1865.
 Clough, Charles H., Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863; died June 21, 1865.
 Clough, William A., Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. with company.
 Colcord, Henry W., 29th unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.
 Fay, Silas, Co. E, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 5, 1865.
 Deers, John E., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; dropped from rolls, 1863.
 Dodge, John M., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to acting q.m. sergt.; re-enl.; wounded Oct. 27, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. August, 1865.
 Doe, Bradbury P., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Dow, Howard H., Co. H, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 28, 1862; wounded Oct. 19, 1864; disch. with company.
 Davis, Charles, corp., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Dearborn, Moses S., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 26, '63.
 Dearborn, Moses S., Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 13, 1864; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Dannels, Loring, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Edgerly, George W., Co. K, 1st Inf.; must. May 3, 1861; pro. for three months.
 Eastman, Marshall, asst., 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Eastman, Harshall S., band, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. with band, September, 1862.
 Eastman, Charles, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; wounded June 21, 1863; taken prisoner, Oct. 12, 1863.

Edgcomb, Edwin P. E., Co. F, 1st Cav.
 Emerson, Henry B., 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.
 Edwards, Nathaniel S., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; taken prisoner March 1, 1863.
 Eastman, Frank, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Eastman, Greenleaf, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 26, 1863; re-enl. in 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; April 25, 1864.
 Foster, Charles H., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Goodwin, John M., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30; missing Nov. 27, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gustavus, Charles, Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 13, 1864; substitute.
 Hilton, George W., Co. B, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Hill, Albra, Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; disch. Feb. 7, 1862.
 Hodson, William, Jr., Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, April 30, 1863.
 Hodson, David, Co. C, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Hilton, Charles A., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Hill, Albert G., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hurd, John A., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jackson, Abel, Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; died Jan. 9, 1863.
 Johnson, John O., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Kidder, George E., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Keen, Harrison M., sergt., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. with company.
 Kimball, Daniel, 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.
 Longes, Enoch G., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enl. December, 1863; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Longes, John E., corp., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to q.m. sergt.; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. and 1st lieutenant; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Longes, William H., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 20, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Libby, Edwin A., Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 31, 1861; re-enl. 1864; pro. to chief musician of regiment.
 Lord, Edward, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Lord, Edward, Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. with company, Dec. 6, 1865.
 Mackie, Thomas, Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Murphy, Michael, Co. F, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1864; substitute; missing; returned; disch. 1865.
 Marston, Joseph L., Co. H, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 27, 1862; disch. June 18, 1864.
 Moore, Charles M., sergt., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; sick, 1862; disch. September, 1862.
 Moore, Calvin D., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, 1862; disch. Sept. 19, 1862.
 Murphy, Daniel, Co. G, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 12, 1861; died Nov. 15, 1863.
 Maddox, Luther, Co. B, 3d Inf.; must. July 29, 1862; died Dec. 3, 1862.
 Moore, John, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Morrison, Ivory, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Moulton, Alonzo P., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Moulton, Alonzo P., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 4, 1865.
 Moody, James P., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; drafted; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Moore, Reuben, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1864; disch. with company.
 Newbegin, Eugene A., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 10, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
 Pray, William O., Co. E, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 5, 1865.
 Ramsell, J. Lewis, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Palmer, Charles E., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. 1863.
 Perkins, George E., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Pendexter, Paul, Jr., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Philbrick, Ira A., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Piper, James, Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Pidge, William S., Co. F, 11th Inf.; must. Oct. 13, 1864; disch. Oct. 12, 1865.
 Riddle, William, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ross, Hugh, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sater, John F., Co. H, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 27, 1862; disch. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Simpson, Daniel F., Co. D, 20th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1862; died Nov. 11, 1862.
 Smart, Almond O., 1st lieut., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to capt., Nov. 20, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sullivan, John, Co. G, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Salsborn, Newton, 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.
 Salsborn, Clinton F., 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865.
 Smith, Stillman C., sergt., 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865; disch. with company.
 Sadler, Edwin A., 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865; disch. with company.
 Seates, David W. C., 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865; disch. with company.
 Smith, James M., 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865; disch. with company.
 Stine, Lewis G., 29th Co., unassigned Inf.; must. April 25, 1865; disch. with company, July 27, 1863.
 Stone, Lewis G., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. with company, Dec. 6, 1865.

Tuck, Cass, Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. Nov. 23, 1863.
 Tuck, Samuel H., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1862; died April 12, 1863.
 Varney, Aaron, Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Varney, Aaron, Co. D, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 4, 1865.
 Welch, Charles H., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Oct. 4, 1865.
 Wilson, George W., Co. H, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; taken prisoner; died in Andersonville, July 20, 1864.
 Wood, Charles I., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861.
 Wood, Ira D., Co. A, 11th Inf.; must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 19, 1862.
 Wood, Charles H., Co. H, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Nov. 14, 1862, at Camp Seward.
 Williams, William H., Co. C, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Bailey, Edwin, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Bailey, Edwin, 50th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Bickford, George M., 101st Illinois Infantry.
 Chick, John E., 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Clough, Ira, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Davis, James, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Eastman, Clark, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 French, Lorenzo, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hayes, Ivory, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hayes, William, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Longue, John E., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Moore, Charles M., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Merrill, George W., 50th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Ramsell, Franklin, Massachusetts Volunteers.

SACO.

Allen, Lucius A., regimental band, 2d Inf.; must. June 14, 1861; disch. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Avery, Dexter, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company, July 27, 1864.
 Atkinson, William H., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company, July 27, 1864.
 Andrews, George H., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company, July 27, 1864.
 Adams, Benj. W., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Feb. 16, 1863.
 Allen, Isaac A., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Oct. 10, 1862; trans. to 1st Vet. Inf., July, 1864.
 Abbott, Aaron M., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; killed July 20, 1864.
 Adams, John G., capt., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. with company, Oct. 26, 1864.
 Adams, Benjamin W., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Feb. 16, 1863.
 Andrews, George H., Vet. Res. Corps; must. March 21, 1865.
 Allen, John H., Co. D, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Oct. 4, 1865.
 Atkins, Charles P., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Andrews, Watson, wagoner, 6th Bat. M. Art.; must. May 10, 1862; re-enl. 1864.
 Adams, Franklin C., sergt., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieut.; discharged from wounds, 1864.
 Abbott, Allen H., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
 Atchison, Charles, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. June 6, 1864.
 Bagley, William H., Co. I, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
 Barnaby, Ephraim B., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 16, 1864.
 Babt, Lathrop, wagoner, Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 16, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Bean, Burns R., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.
 Beach, Addison H., Co. K, 13th Regt.; must. Jan. 2, 1862; died July 21, 1864.
 Barrows, David S., 1st sergt., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Bradbury, Edward, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Bradbury, Eben H., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Bradbury, Joseph F., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Bradbury, Charles W., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Bailey, Albert, wagoner, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Bell, George W., Co. D, 16th Inf.; must. July 30, 1863; taken prisoner, May 5, 1864; trans. to 20th Inf.; June 3, 1863.
 Benson, Robert, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 27, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Bradbury, Augustus F., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brand, Thomas, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. corp. and sergt., 1864; disch. with company.

* Companies A and D, which were the only three years' companies of the 10th Regiment, were known as Company A and Battalion 10th Maine, from Nov. 1, 1863, to May 31, 1864, when they became a part of the 29th Infantry.

- Bryant, Stephen, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864; disch. with company.
- Baker, Cyrus, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. April 7, 1865.
- Bell, Joseph, Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
- Boothby, Andrew, Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
- Braith, Erion J., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Sept. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863; trans. to lat. Vet. Inf. 1864.
- Barrows, David S., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to capt., Aug. 15, 1861; resigned Jan. 20, 1862.
- Basseck, Josiah T., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Bell, Joseph, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company.
- Bryant, Erion J., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
- Berry, David, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. July 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1862.
- Barrows, Daniel, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, 1864.
- Boothby, Francis A., Jr., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 12, 1864; pro. to sergt.
- Brackett, George H., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; drummer; disch. with company.
- Cole, Edwin, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Nov. 27, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 8, 1864; transferred.
- Chappell, Joseph H., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 16, 1861; taken prisoner, May 25, 1862; exchanged; disch. with company.
- Cross, Thaddeus, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
- Collum, Jobe, Jr., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
- Collum, Alfred, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; missing May 27, 1862.
- Cole, James, sergt., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; detached to gunboat, 1862.
- Chadbourne, Edward C., corp., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; killed at South Mountain, 1862.
- Cillea, John, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded May 3, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company.
- Cole, Alonzo, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing, Sept. 7, 1862.
- Collins, Daniel, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; killed at Galus's Mills, June 27, 1864.
- Caderette, Enrich, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862; wounded-May 12, 1864; trans. to lat. Vet. Inf.
- Chandler, Moses S., Co. A, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; missing June 9, 1862.
- Cross, Thaddeus, Co. A, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Carter, Otto, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; detached as nurse, 1863.
- Cannon, Joseph, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Chells, Albion K. P., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Clegg, Samuel, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Corson, Francis J., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Clark, Thomas, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
- Cole, Edward, Co. F, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 1, 1864; missing May 31, 1865.
- Cousens, Jason, Co. F, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. with company, August, 1865.
- Cole, Alonzo, 1st Vet. Reserve; must. March 18, 1865.
- Davis, Alanson, corp., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. with company.
- Dunn, William G., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. with company.
- Dunn, Daniel, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. with company.
- Dyer, Thomas, Jr., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861.
- Deering, George A., 2d Hent., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; taken prisoner July 1, 1863; pro. to capt., 1864; disch. with company, June 5, 1865.
- Davis, Josiah B., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; died in Richmond, June, 1863.
- Dennett, Eli, wagoner, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to brigade wagonmaster, 1863.
- Davis, Walter H., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died Nov. 30, 1861.
- Deering, James, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing July 24, 1861.
- Dennett, Joseph C., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 13, 1864, in lat. Vet. Inf.
- Drew, Abram, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. 1863.
- Dry, Woodbury, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 24; disch. Aug. 1, 1862.
- Deas, James D., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to drummer, 1861; disch. with company.
- Dyer, Thomas, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. March 11, 1862.
- Deland, Francis S., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
- Dearborn, John B., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 5, 1864; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company.
- Dearborn, Charles B., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Dolley, Joseph C., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. 1862.
- Emery, Jotham, Jr., Co. A, Coast Guards Art.; must. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. 1862.
- Emerson, Thomas W., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Ellam, John E., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 5, 1861.
- Elliott, Isaac, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Fletcher, Moses, 6th Bat. M. Art.; must. Jan. 29, 1862; re-enl. 1864.
- Fenderson, Benjamin, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July, 1863; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Floyd, Ephraim H., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded Aug. 15, 1862; disch. April 20, 1865.
- French, Charles, Co. K, 11th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862.
- Fenderson, Joseph P., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; detached to gunboat, 1863.
- Fenderson, Jos. P., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Sept. 10, 1863; drafted; trans. 1864.
- Foss, George H., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died July 14, 1862.
- Fernald, Daniel, Co. A, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to corp. to sergt.; and in 1864, 2d lieut. U. S. Col. Troops.
- Foss, Robert, corp., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Fenderson, Charles W., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Floyd, Daniel, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Foss, James L., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Fowler, Frank, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Farrell, James, Co. K, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 8, 1863; missing Jan. 5, 1864.
- Gullford, Hiram, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
- Gursey, Fred. S., sergt., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Grafton, Joseph, sergt., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Garrison, Greenleaf W., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Googins, Wm. H., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Grant, Elijah M., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Goodwin, Charles J., corp., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded May 6, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. with company.
- Goodwin, Charles E., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed May 6, 1864.
- Gurney, Fred. S., 1st lieut., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; resigned Aug. 14, 1861.
- Gaddis, James H., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861.
- Gowen, James, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861.
- Gowen, S. P., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861.
- Googins, Charles P., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Aug. 17, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps, 1863.
- Green, Edwin K., Co. D, 7th Inf.
- Green, John, Co. K, 7th Inf.; must. Feb. 9, 1862; died Feb. 10, 1863.
- Green, Jonas, Co. K, 7th Inf.; must. Feb. 9, 1862.
- Gillpatrick, John S., corp., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. June 4, 1863.
- Gould, Joseph, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. with company.
- Green, Joseph, division teamster, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; prisoner; exchanged; disch. with company.
- Higgins, James H., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp., 1861.
- Hall, Elbridge, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; missing July 23, 1861.
- Hunt, Frank, corp., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Hamlin, Zachariah L., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Oct. 4, 1862.
- Hanson, Daniel, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; taken prisoner, Sept. 3, 1864; disch. April 28, 1865.
- Harding, John M., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Nov. 13, 1862.
- Haley, Dennis, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1863; transferred, 1864.
- Hodsdon, Ivory M., hosp. steward, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. with regiment.
- Harmon, Frank L., 2d Hent., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Ham, Orin F., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Henderson, Alvah, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
- Hodgdon, Hiram, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Hodgson, Jonathan C., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Hodsdon, I. Marshall, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Hutchins, Sidney H., 2d lieut., Co. G, 5th Inf.; joined 1863.
- Holton, William, capt., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to maj. and lieut.-col.; disch. with regiment.
- Haley, Jobe, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
- Harmon, Andrew J., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; died of wounds, May 25, 1864.
- Hill, Joseph, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Nov. 27, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Hodsdon, Wallace S., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged.
- Harris, Charles, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 8; missing Sept. 23, 1863.
- Higgins, James H., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 9, 1864.
- Hill, Frederick A., 1st Vet. Res. Corps.; must. March 7, 1865.
- Hickory, Patrick, Jr., 1st Vet. Res. Corps.; must. March 21, 1865.
- Hight, Elisba, Co. D, 14th Inf.; must. March 9, 1865.
- Jordan, J. Harrison, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; died Sept. 16, 1863.
- Jordan, George H., sergt., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Johnson, Daniel E., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; appointed artificer; disch. with company.
- Johnson, Nathaniel, Co. A, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. with company.
- Johnson, Edwin P., Co. A, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. with company.

- Johnson, William, Co. C, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 4, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.
- Jackson, Albert M., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 5, 1864.
- Jordan, Charles A., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded July 2, 1863; disch. January, 1865.
- Jose, James W., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1863; wounded May 6 and Sept. 30, 1864; discharged with company, 1865.
- Knigh, Edward H., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Oct. 3, 1862; disch. Oct. 4, 1865.
- Kimball, Dr. John E. L., surg., 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. with regiment.
- Knight, Edward T., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Kendrick, John W., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded May 3, 1863; to sergt., 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Kilham, John, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed May 23, 1864.
- Kimball, George, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded July 2, 1863; disch. 1865.
- Kendrick, Seth M., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
- King, Milton J., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
- Kimball, Luther G., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. 1862.
- Kelley, John A., sergt., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant, 1862; dismissed, 1863.
- King, William, corp., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Kendrick, George W., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
- Kendrick, James L., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to corp.; wounded at Cedar Mountain; died Aug. 15, 1862.
- Keeley, George, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to hospital steward, 1863.
- Keeley, William, Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant, Colored Troops, 1863.
- Leavitt, Benjamin F., sergt., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to sergt., 1862; sent North to recruit; disch. with company.
- Lane, Albert F., corp., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., 1862; reduced and detached to gunboat.
- Littfield, Ivory, musician, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; wounded at Gaines' Mills; dropped from rolls, 1862.
- Lewis, John, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to U. S. Army, 1863.
- Littfield, Ephraim, 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; resigned May 26, 1862.
- Leighton, Moses, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company.
- Lovejoy, Charles, 10th Inf.; must. 1861.
- Livingston, Luther D. (2d), Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1863.
- Lewis, Gilman, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Lowell, John H., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Lowell, Moses E., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Littfield, Horatio, 6th Bat. M. Art.; must. January 15, missing Aug. 21, 1862.
- Libby, Ebenezer A., Co. E, 1st Cav.; must. Nov. 19, 1863; disch. July 12, 1865.
- Lonard, Jesse, Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.
- Lane, William H., Co. F, 12th Inf.; must. Feb. 23, 1865.
- Ladd, John D., Co. L, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. Oct. 4, 1865.
- Littfield, Ephraim M., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
- Maybury, George, Co. D, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 10, 1864; disch. 1865.
- Murphy, William D., 1st Vet. Res. Corps.; must. March 21, 1865.
- Mculloch, Joseph, Co. A, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. with company.
- Muliken, Loren H., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Merrill, Charles H., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to hospital steward; disch. with company.
- Miliken, John S., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
- Mitchell, Frederick A., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded July 3, and died July 10, 1863.
- Merrill, George E., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
- McCann, Charles M., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; died March 18, 1863.
- Moody, Orren, corp., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 20, 1861.
- Moody, Orren, corp., Co. K, 13th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; detached as nurse at Ship Island hospital, 1862.
- Mitchell, Charles W., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; dropped from rolls per general order, in 1862.
- Merrill, Charles D., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; made fifer, October, 1861; disch. 1862.
- Mculloch, Andrew J., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1863.
- McCarthy, Andrew, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died May 10, 1864.
- McCarthy, Dennis, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Oct. 20, 1862; disch. July 19, 1863.
- Merrill, George, Co. K, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1861.
- McGoren, John, Co. K, 6th Inf.; must. July 15, 1861; missing in battle, May 10, 1864.
- Merrill, Asa, Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1862.
- Miliken, Charles M., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 12, 1864; pro. to corp.
- Makepiece, Charles, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Oct. 12, 1864.
- Marshall, Richard, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Feb. 7, 1863.
- Miliken, Eban, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; died Feb. 20, 1862.
- McKenney, Welber W., sergt., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Nov. 12, 1862; pro. to sergt. of 19th Army Corps, ambulance corps, in 1864.
- McKenney, Rufus, 13th Inf.; must. 1861.
- Noyes, Isaac B., capt., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; resigned Aug. 10, 1861.
- Noyes, W. S., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; taken prisoner, July 21, 1861.
- Nason, Daniel, Co. H, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 27, 1862; disch. June 18, 1862.
- O'Brien, Lewis, q. m., 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. with regiment, July 17, 1863.
- Plummer, Frank, Co. I, 24 Cav.; must. Oct. 19, 1864; disch. Nov. 2, 1865.
- Perkins, Thaddeus, 1st Vet. Res.; must. April 14, 1865.
- Prescott, Edwin, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. 1865.
- Patterson, Gardner L., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; veteran; died in prison, Jan. 7, 1865.
- Patterson, Hiram, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
- Perry, William, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.
- Farcher, Samuel F., band, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with band in 1862.
- Pennell, James M., corp., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills, 1862.
- Brubly, Elbridge G., corp., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, 1862; died July 28, 1862.
- Patrick, James A., corp., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to 3d Inf. drum corps in 1863.
- Phillips, Seth, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861.
- Plummer, Frank, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Patterson, Oliver T., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; killed June 30, 1864.
- Pierce, Charles E., 2d lieutenant, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 18, 1864.
- Palmer, George, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1; missing Aug. 29, 1863.
- Patterson, Gardner L., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Patterson, Mark, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Phillips, Rufus, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Plummer, William, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Prescott, Alpheus, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Prescott, Rowell, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Prescott, Wallace, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Richards, Sumner S., 1st sergt., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to 2d and 1st lieutenant.
- Ridlon, Albion L., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 9, 1864.
- Riley, James, Co. A, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 10, 1863; substitute.
- Ricker, Charles, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; detached in Alexandria hospital, 1863; disch. with company.
- Richards, Benj., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; trans. to 1st Inf., 1864.
- Ricker, Frank, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.
- Roberts, Lewis, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Nov. 30, 1862.
- Ross, Daniel M., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. with company.
- Reynolds, Charles, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded May 5; disch. May 22, 1863.
- Ricker, Alonzo F., musician, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Roude, Dan'el, wagoner, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Ridlon, Henry, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Ridlon, John, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Sawyer, Horatio, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Oct. 5, 1862.
- Sawyer, Orlahid, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Scammon, Jas. S., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. March 31, 1863.
- Seavy, Frank, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
- Shepard, Augustus, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Oct. 20, 1862.
- Stevens, Abel C., 1st sergt., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1861; resigned May 6, 1862.
- Sanborn, Daniel, sergt., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; detached to gunboat, 1862.
- Shaw, William Henry, sergt., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1861; resigned Dec. 20, 1862.
- Stevens, Charles H. P., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
- Small, George E. B., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1862; trans. to 1st Vet. Inf., July 27, 1864.
- Seavy, Orrin, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 25, 1862.
- Sweetsir, George W., Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Feb. 27, 1863.
- Slooman, William, Co. E, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1861; appointed musician, 1862; bugler, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt., 1864.
- Stevens, Osgood M., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. April 6, 1862.
- Spear, Christopher C., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain; disch. October, 1862.
- Stevens, Thomas, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Feb. 4, 1863.
- Snowdale, Albion, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Nov. 27, 1861; missing May 27, 1862.
- Shaw, Parker, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862; disch. Feb. 8, 1865.
- Silley, Geo., Co. H, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 27, 1862; detached to Signal Corps, 1862.
- Sawyer, Freeman L., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
- Seavy, Charles L., 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. with company.
- Sweetsir, John W., corp., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. with company.

Staples, Charles F., corp., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. with company.

Small, Lewis L., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Smith, James H., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; transferred; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. July, 1865.

Stacy, Erasmus, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Sweetser, Stephen E., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Sally, Scott, Co. D, 7th Inf.; must. Jan. 21, 1863; trans. to 1st Vet. Inf., 1864.

Sanders, Thomas B., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.

Smith, Alvin, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; killed May 6, 1864.

Stacy, Owen, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded July 2, 1863; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.

Sullivan, William, Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Sept. 8; missing, Sept. 23, 1863.

Smith, Asa B., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; died in prison, Jan. 2, 1865.

Smith, Alex., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. with company, 1865.

Severy, Orrin, Co. I, 24 Cav.; must. Oct. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1865.

Tyne, Michael, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Taylor, Fernando K., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 12, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut.

Towle, David H., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. July 31, 1862.

Thorp, David H., Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. with company.

Tibbets, Sheldron, Co. F, 16th Inf.; must. Aug. 14, 1862; division teamster; wounded July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Tapley, Rufus P., col., 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Jan. 23, 1863.

Tapley, Wm. H., com. sergt., 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. with regt.

Tapley, David G., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1862; regimental postmaster; disch. with company.

Tapley, William H., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to com. sergt.; disch. with regt.

Tasker, George F., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 6; died May 21, 1864.

Thompson, John H., Co. C, 29th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1863; disch. with company.

Towle, William G., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 9, 1864.

Tuttle, Lorin S., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. May 10, 1865.

Tuttle, David L., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; died in prison, Dec. 22, 1864.

Tuttle, Lewis S., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; died in prison, Nov. 30, 1864.

Underwood, John M., Co. K, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.

Usher, Scollay G., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt., 1863, and 2d and 1st lieut., Co. G, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Vinton, Ernest E. M., Co. G, 29th Inf.; must. Jan. 18, 1865.

Wadleigh, James R., Co. I, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 8, 1864; disch. Oct. 7, 1865.

Wentworth, Benjamin M., 1st Vet. Res.; must. March 7, 1863.

Williams, Randall B., 1st Vet. Res.; must. April 7, 1865.

Willard, John H., 1st Vet. Res.; must. March 18, 1863.

Wayland, Valentine, Co. A, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864.

Welch, Timothy, Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 6, 1864.

White, Robert H., 1st District of Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 4, 1864.

Whitten, Geo., Jr., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company.

Ward, George H., capt., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wingate, Jesse B., corp., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wadleigh, Elisha, Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wilson, Chas. W., Co. A, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wayland, James, Co. D, 7th Inf.; must. Jan. 21, 1863; trans. to 1st Vet. Inf., 1864.

Wood, James S., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. with company.

Walker, Freeman F., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Nov. 27, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain; died Oct. 29, 1862.

Wormell, Elestus S., corp., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, 1862; dropped from the rolls.

Webb, Charles W., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; died Oct. 29, 1862.

Wilber, Joseph, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Wormell, David C., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; re-enl. in 2d U. S. Art., 1863.

Wormell, Sylvester S., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company.

Wayland, John E., Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; killed at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 9, 1863.

Welch, Leonard, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. with company.

Wentworth, Samuel, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. with company.

Webb, Alexander, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. June 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1862.

Whitman, Joseph, Co. C, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Sept. 18, 1863.

Whitcomb, Charles N., sergt., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.

Wiggins, James S., Co. K, 9th Inf.; must. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 21, 1862.

Wormell, Hiram, Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Feb. 24, 1863.

Wormell, Elias O., Co. A, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. April 24, 1863.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Banks, William F., U. S. Army.

Bradford, William, 17th New Hampshire Infantry.

Cushing, Joseph, U. S. Navy.

Cobb, Harlan P., U. S. Sappers and Miners.

Dennett, Winfield S., U. S. Sappers and Miners.

Dolby, Hiram, U. S. Army.

Fenderson, Frederick F., U. S. Navy.

Fernald, Cassius M., U. S. Engineers.

Floyd, Frederick, 40th New York Infantry.

Fletcher, Abner, U. S. Sappers and Miners.

Fenderson, George A., U. S. Navy.

Hodsdon, William L., U. S. Navy.

Hearne, George S., 47th Massachusetts Infantry.

Johnson, Nathaniel, U. S. Army.

Johnson, Watts P., U. S. Army.

Jordan, Warren R., U. S. Army.

King, John, U. S. Navy.

Knight, Henry, U. S. Navy.

Kimball, Abram, U. S. Engineers.

Ladd, Augustus, U. S. Engineers.

Leavitt, John S., U. S. Engineers.

Lombard, Jesse, U. S. Army.

Lewis, Charles M., U. S. Navy.

Lisley, William H., 16th Massachusetts Infantry.

Miliken, Daniel S., U. S. Navy.

Motley, John E., 46th Massachusetts Infantry.

Moses, Charles L., U. S. Navy.

Mahrey, Orren, 16th Massachusetts Infantry.

Merrill, Asa, U. S. Navy.

Nitcher, William W., 6th New York Cavalry.

Prize, Mark, quartermaster, U. S. Army.

Paul, Silas, U. S. Engineers.

Shackford, Granville, U. S. Army.

Sennott, James M., U. S. Army.

Stearnes, Franklin L., U. S. Army.

Stearnes, Frederick A., U. S. Army.

Towle, Charles F., 42d Massachusetts Infantry.

Ward, Charles, U. S. Navy.

SANFORD.

Allen, William A., corp., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Allen, Jedediah, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Bennett, Edward, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. with company, July 15, 1865.

Brackett, George W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.

Brackett, John, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.

Bancroft, Norris E., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.

Butler, James W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. 1861.

Butler, Luther H., Co. —, 1st Cav.; must. 1861.

Ranfield, Philip, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Butler, Willis H., Co. B, 9th Inf.; must. as 1st lieut. from Co. K, Sept. 30, 1864.

Bartlett, Joseph W., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company, July 15, 1865.

Coffin, Simon, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.

Carter, John S., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. 1861.

Colby, Seth H., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862.

Chapman, Wm., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Currier, Geo. E., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.

Clark, George, Jr., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. 1864.

Day, Benjamin N., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Edwards, Geo. N., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Frost, Thomas W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.

Goodwin, John B., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861.

Goodwin, Elias L., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862.

Giles, Jesse, corp., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Gowen, William B., corp., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Gerrish, Geo. W., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Hill, Freeman B., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; missing in Portland, Oct. 10, 1862.

Hatch, Franklin N., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Dec. 1, 1861.

Hemingway, John, capt., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to maj., May 4, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col., May 8, 1863; resigned Feb. 16, 1864.

Henderson, Fred A., corp., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 18, 1864.

Hurd, Francis, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to corp., 1863; died of wounds, June 1, 1864.

Hard, Henry A., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enlisted; pro. to corp. and sergt.; missing in action, Oct. 27, 1864; died at Salisbury prison, Jan. 1, 1864.

Hill, Kenner, Co. I, 3d Inf.; must. Aug. 9, 1862.

Hemingway, Moses, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Sept. 10, 1863.

Hussey, Chris., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; missing Oct. 10, 1862.

Hamilton, Jonathan, Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; died March 3, 1865.

Jacobs, John, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. June 21, 1862.

Johanson, Ivory, corp., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Jacobs, Charles, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jellison, John W., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Johnson, Edw. P., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Johnson, John T., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Dec. 25, 1862.
 Jones, Ezra E. L., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 18, 1861; disch. with company, Aug. 1, 1865.
 Jones, Rufus L., Co. L, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 18, 1861; died 1864.
 Littlefield, Alouzo, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; died at Hilton Head, July 6, 1863.
 Littlefield, Elias, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; died at Carrollton, La., Oct. 31, 1862.
 Littlefield, Reuben O., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lord, John, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Munroy, Edmund G., corp., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; reduced to ranks, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt., to 1st Lieut., Oct. 31, 1864; disch. with company, Jan. 18, 1866.
 Merrick, Stephen W., Co. —, 1st Cav.; must. 1861.
 Miller, William H., 1st lieut., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; resigned Dec. 16, 1862.
 Newell, Ira A., Co. E, 29th Inf.; must. Nov. 13, 1863; disch. 1866.
 Perkins, James G., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Phillips, Trifton, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ryan, Peter, Co. F, 1st Vet. Corp.; must. July 10, 1865.
 Reed, William J., corp., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; killed near Petersburg, Va., 1864.
 Ricker, Ebenezer, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; wounded June 18, 1864; died on the field of battle.
 Ricker, Benjamin, corp., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to color corp. 1863; re-enl. 1864; disch. Jan. 2, 1865.
 Rankin, William P., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; missing in battle, May 16, 1864.
 Ricker, Eli K., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. May, 1862.
 Ridley, Joseph, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sylvester, Seth M., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; accidentally shot and killed, May 28, 1863.
 Seavey, Thomas, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. September, 1864.
 Seavey, Samuel, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1861; died Dec. 14, 1862.
 Smith, Charles, Co. H, 15th Inf.; must. March 23, 1863.
 Thompson, Warren, Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; recruit; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Thompson, George W., sergt., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Thompson, Adrial, Jr., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Whitcomb, George W., Co. G, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 30, 1864; disch. June 5, '65.
 Willard, William F., musician, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to chief musician of the regt., July 1, 1863; killed before Petersburg, July 31, 1864.
 Wentworth, William W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Welch, Stephen F., Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Wentworth, Andrew J., Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Welch, Stephen E., Co. K, 10th Inf.; must. July 18, 1862; transferred, 1862.
 Witham, Phineas C., Co. K, 10th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; transferred, 1862.
 Wilkinson, Charles, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wilkinson, Stephen, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Bell, Henry, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Cram, Edwin J., U. S. Navy.
 Carroll, John W., 13th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Day, Leonard, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Day, Orrin, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Day, Samuel, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Dow, Charles H., 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
 English, Henry, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Faruhann, Stephen, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Goodwin, David S., U. S. Navy.
 Getchell, Edwin L., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Goodwin, Eli-ha J., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Goodwin, John H., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hill, Joseph, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hobbs, John H., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hodgman, James M., 13th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Johnson, Samuel F., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Jones, Orrin E., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Jones, Rufus, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Jellison, Joseph R., 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Jellison, Norris F., Ohio Battery.
 Lord, Abdon A., 10th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Lord, Hiram, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Lord, Stephen, 7th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Miller, William G., U. S. Navy.
 Mott, Perkins F., 2d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Murray, Simon, 14th Massachusetts Infantry.

Otis, Charles H. C., 13th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Paul, Levi H., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Page, Smith C., 13th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Pierce, Ivory M., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Spencer, John, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Seavey, Thomas B., 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Thompson, George, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Wakefield, George, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Whitten, James G., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Wentworth, Thomas, 13th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Willard, Henry C., 10th New Hampshire Infantry.

SHAPLEIGH.

Abbott, Charles E., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Allen, George A., corp., Co. F, 17th Inf.; died from wounds in battle of Wilderness, July 26, 1863.
 Berry, James M., Co. K, 20th Inf.; must. Jan. 22, 1865; trans. from 16th Maine Inf.; pro. to sergent.
 Chick, Frank M., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Chick, Stephen, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
 Coffin, Charles W., wagoner, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner June 9, 1863; pro. to sergt.; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Cook, Charles E., sergt., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Charlles, Oscar D., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Coffin, Onasville C., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Davis, Daniel W., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. with company, 1865.
 Ferguson, George A., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. with company.
 Garvin, Simon, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 30, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; trans. to Invalid Corp., 1865.
 Garvin, Paul W., corp., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Goodwin, Eben M., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Garvin, Charles O., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Ham, James H., 1st H. Art.; taken prisoner at Stanton's Gap; died in Libby prison, Richmond, Sept. 12, 1864.
 Huntress, George A., corp., Co. C, 19th Inf.; died at Washington, D. C., July 26, 1863.
 Ham, George, sergt., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. June 25, 1862.
 Ham, Benjamin F., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corp., 1864.
 Hill, True W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; died at Hilton Head, Aug. 6, 1863.
 Huntress, Emulus S., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. —, 1862; died at Hilton Head, June 26, 1863.
 Hall, Ivory A., corp., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Ham, Norris S., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Ham, George C., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hooper, Timothy S., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Horn, Reuben, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hartford, Charles, 7th Co., Co. D, unassigned Inf.; must. April 5, 1865.
 Hall, Ivory A., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 7, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Joy, William, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; missing Oct. 10, 1862.
 Leavitt, John H., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.
 Leavitt, James M., Co. L, 2d Art.; died at Barrancas, Fla., Nov. 7, 1864.
 McJillison, John, 2d lieut., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; honorably disch., Jan. 28, 1863.
 Murphy, John, recruit, 9th Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
 Pillsbury, Willard F., Co. K, 19th Inf.; died at Beaufort, June 15, 1865.
 Pillsbury, Wm. H. II., Co. I, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Patch, Benjamin G., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; missing at battle of Baton Rouge.
 Perkins, Charles H., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. at Augusta, 1862.
 Pray, Winfield Scott, corp., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 13, 1861; died Aug. 9, 1862, from wounds received at Baton Rouge.
 Pray, Frank W., 2d lieut., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to 1st Lieut., Dec. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Pillsbury, Henry M., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 22, 1862.
 Perkins, Daniel, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; died of wounds, June 16, 1864.
 Patch, John, Jr., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pillsbury, Woodman, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Pillsbury, Charles W.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; missing at Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
 Pillsbury, Henry M., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Patch, John, Jr., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 12, 1864; died July 9, 1865.
 Ross, Ivory, Co. K, 1st Cav.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1864.
 Smith, Libby H., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Shackley, Lewis, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. 1866.

Stiles, John P., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; taken prisoner May 2, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Sayward, Charles W., Co. F, 8th Cav.; must. Aug. 26, 1862; detached 1863-64.
 Smith, William A., Bat. K, 1st H. Art.; died at Washington, D. C., April 12, 1865.
 Trafton, George H., Jr., corp., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1862.
 Trafton, John C., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. March, 1863.
 Thompson, George F., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Thompson, William S., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Trafton, Samuel H., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 30, 1861; died Nov. 17, 1862.
 Thompson, George F., Co. M, 2d Cav.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Welch, H-zekiah, 8th Inf.
 Wentworth, Enoch J., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Abbott, James, 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Allen, A. G., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Allen, Charles, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Coffin, Henry M., 26th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Cook, Benjamin F., 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Hatch, Loring P., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hantress, Nathaniel J.
 Hani, Edwin J., 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Ham, James H., 14th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Ham, Martin L., 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Jellison, John W., 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Murray, George, 14th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Murray, Simon, 14th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Patch, Loring P., Co. B, 50th Massachusetts Infantry; died at Baton Rouge, La., June 2, 1863.
 Ricker, George, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Ross, George L., 35th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Ross, Joseph, 35th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Shackley, William, 13th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Thompson, Charles, 23d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Thompson, Ezra W., 40th New York Infantry.
 Thompson, Ivory W., 23d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Webber, Mendall S., 5th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Wentworth, Calvin W., New Hampshire Volunteers.

SOUTH BERWICK.

Abbott, Bowen G., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861; detached to Signal Corps, 1863.
 Bedell, James A., corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Dec. 20, 1862.
 Adams, John W., musician, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Abbott, George H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Buckley, James, Co. C, 2d Cav.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. with company.
 Boston, Isaiah, Co. I, 30th Inf.; must. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Boucher, George, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Bennett, Augustus, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Boston, Elijah F., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brown, John, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Châlonneau, Thomas, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Carpenter, Whitney R., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Carpenter, William H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Carpenter, Richard, Co. C, 14th Inf.; must. March 10, 1865.
 Crook, Ransom B., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. with company.
 Coffin, George E., Co. K, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. with company.
 Clary, William, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; prisoner at New Orleans, 1862; exchanged 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; killed Sept. 19, 1864.
 Chick, William H., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Chase, Joseph F., sergt., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut., March 1, 1863; disch. with company.
 Chaney, Andrew, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Canney, Charles H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Cooper, Benjamin F., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Doe, John F., sergt., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 1863.
 Doe, Benjamin, Co. K, 17th Inf.; joined as 2d lieut.; must. Jan. 12, 1864; killed May 6, 1864.
 Doe, Benjamin, corp., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. K, 1864; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
 Dillingham, John L., corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Doe, Joseph, corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company.
 Davis, Benjamin F., wagoner, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Dec. 24, 1862.
 Dennett, Reuben, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Durgin, George W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Emery, George W., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.
 Earl, John, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864; disch. Jan. 10, 1865.
 Emery, Franklin, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Foote, John B., corp., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1863.
 Fall, Isaac F., capt., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863; joined Co. F, 31st Inf., as capt., May 4, 1864.
 Goodwin, Flavel H., Co. F, 7th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Goodwin, Robert, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Goodwin, George W., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Grant, John P., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; appointed saddler, 1863; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Gray, John, sergt., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Goodwin, Charles A., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Goodwin, James W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to wagoner; disch. with company.
 Goodwin, Ivory L., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hogan, Edward, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hooper, William H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Higley, Albert A., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Hatch, Edwin, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Hubbard, Aaron, Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp., 1863; wounded May 5, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 2, 1865.
 Harvey, Henry G., 1st sergt., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanson, Lorenzo S., corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hanscom, Lyman M., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Harmon, Nelson, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Harvey, Charles A., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Harvey, John W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hasty, Granville, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hatch, James N., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Higley, Albert A., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Higley, Eben N., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Joy, George S., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; missing in action, May 16, 1864.
 Jay, Greenville W., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded June 18; died Aug. 18, 1864.
 Jenkins, Charles W., sergt., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jellison, Joshua C., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jellison, William H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Jackson, Reuel, Co. B, 8th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1865.
 Kerr, William, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company; re-enl. March 3, 1864.
 Keyes, William W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Luke, Addis E., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Luke, George W., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. with company.
 Luke, Andrew I., drummer, Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Dec. 11, 1861; re-enl. 1864; trans. to 12th Maine Veterans.
 Littlefield, Jedediah, sergt., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Littlefield, James H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 McFutrie, George A., Co. B, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
 Martin, Frank W., musician, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
 Mason, Albert D., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
 McLaughlin, Dennis, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
 Mills, Eliza J., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, June 4, 1865.
 Mathes, Robert H., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864; joined as 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. 1865.
 Nealley, Chas. E., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 20, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps; missing in 1863.
 Nason, Daniel C., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 16, 1863; disch. June 7, 1865.
 Nason, Elwell, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Nason, Luther, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Nason, Robert, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Nicholson, Edward P., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Norman, Charles S., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Prey, William F., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, Jan. 1, 1863.

Pray, Ivory, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.

Pierce, George, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; drowned Dec. 26, 1862.

Pierce, Sylvester, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Pierse, John F., Co. I, 8th Inf.; must. Feb. 7, 1865; pro. to corp.; missing in August.

Reynolds, Jonas, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded Sept. 16, 1864; disch. with company.

Ricker, Timothy F., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Rowell, Alexander, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Stevens, Chas. G. A., Co. G, 30th Inf.; must. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.

Shorey, Henry W., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Spencer, Joseph F., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Spencer, Joshua, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Stevens, Chas. E., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Thompson, Wm., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Trickey, George W., corp., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. April 4, 1862.

Tucker, George W., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg.

Tucker, John E., Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; disch. Aug. 16, 1864.

Tucker, Charles, corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Tucker, Daniel H., corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Walker, Oliver, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; detached to Ambulance Corps, 1862; disch. March 20, 1864.

Wilkinson, Frederick, Co. A, 17th Inf.; must. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Walker, Albert R., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp., 1863; to sergt., 1864; taken prisoner; died in prison, Aug. 29, 1864.

Wilkinson, George, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 20, 1862.

Whitehead, John W., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; disch. with company.

Wiggin, James E., corp., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wadleigh, Charles H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Warren, Chadbourne, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Warren, Nathaniel F., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wentworth, Albert F., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wentworth, Bradford H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wentworth, Samuel T., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Welch, Wentworth, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Whitehouse, Harrison, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wiggin, John H., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.

Wiggin, George A., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Wiley, Edward, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Feb. 8, 1863.

Wentworth, Henry, Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Young, Lyander B., 2d Lieut., Co. B, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; resigned Feb. 13, 1863.

York, Daniel P., Co. B, 12th Inf.; must. Nov. 16, 1861; wounded Sept. 15, 1864; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Abbott, Sylvester, 16th New York Infantry.

Austin, Benjamin, 13th New Hampshire Infantry.

Abbott, John, U. S. Navy.

Atkinson, Henry, U. S. Navy.

Bradley, Levi, 13th New Hampshire Infantry.

Bedell, James, 6th New Hampshire Volunteers.

Clay, James, U. S. Navy.

Dearborn, Alfred P., New Hampshire Volunteers.

Dennett, Ernestus, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.

Durgin, Joseph T., New Hampshire Battery.

Fife, Alexander, U. S. Navy.

Fuller, Charles, U. S. Navy.

Garvin, Alonzo, 29th Massachusetts Infantry.

Grant, Franklin, 13th New Hampshire Infantry.

Goodwin, Edwin A., 6th New Hampshire Volunteers.

Gregg, George A., U. S. Navy.

Goodwin, Edwin R., U. S. Navy.

Hatch, George W., M.D., volunteer surgeon in hospital at Washington, D. C.

Hanson, Allen W., U. S. Navy.

Hanson, George, U. S. Navy.

Hodson, Samuel, U. S. Navy.

Jewett, Charles C., surgeon, 15th Massachusetts Infantry.

Joy, Alonzo, 30th Massachusetts Infantry.

Joy, Charles H., New Hampshire Battery.

Jewett, Horace, Lieut. in U. S. Army.

Knight, Charles E., U. S. Army.

Lowell, Horatio, Massachusetts Volunteers.

Loke, William, Massachusetts Volunteers.

Meador, Stephen H., 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.

McDaniel, John, U. S. Navy.

Nichols, Henry, 24 Massachusetts Infantry.

Nason, Charles, U. S. Navy.

Nason, Charles B., U. S. Navy.

Nason, Daniel G., U. S. Navy.

Nason, John F., U. S. Navy.

Nason, Oliver, Jr., U. S. Navy.

Norman, Benjamin, U. S. Navy.

Pierce, John, 4th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Philpot, Henry, U. S. Navy.

Ricker, Charles A., 26th Massachusetts Infantry.

Ricker, John, 11th Massachusetts Infantry.

Ricker, William H., 6th New Hampshire Volunteers.

Ricker, Eli S., U. S. Army.

Shorey, George W., 26th Massachusetts Infantry.

Smith, George W., U. S. Navy.

Warren, Henry, 9th New Hampshire Infantry.

Welch, Charles, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Wadleigh, Ebenezer R., U. S. Navy.

Yeaton, Charles G., U. S. Navy.

WATERBOROUGH.

Allen, Ivory R., corp., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1864.

Brady, John, Co. B, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. July 21, 1865.

Buzzell, Hezekiah, Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. May 3, 1864; killed July 3, 1864.

Bradeen, William H., 10th Inf.; must. 1861.

Buzzell, Elijah S., corp., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to hospital department.

Bradeen, Alexander M., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Barnes, Benjamin, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Brown, John, Jr., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Chadbourne, Nathan, corp., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Carpenter, James S., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Carpenter, John R., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Chadbourne, Francis T., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Chadbourne, James M., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Chick, Hanson D., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Chadbourne, Albro, 5th Inf.; must. 1861.

Carpenter, Alonzo, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. May 3, 1864; disch. June 6, 1865.

Chadbourne, Paul, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to capt., Dec. 2, 1862; to maj., Feb. 21, 1863; disch. with regt., Aug. 1, 1865.

Cummings, William, sergt., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; died May 10, 1864.

Chadbourne, Collins M., corp., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to sergt. and 1st sergt., 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded May 11; taken prisoner; exchanged; died Aug. 22, 1864.

Colby, Joseph E., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 30, 1861; taken prisoner, May 2, 1864; exchanged; died Nov. 23, 1864.

Cole, Albert M., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 30, 1861; disch. June 16, 1864.

Colby, Lewis M., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 29, 1865.

Cutting, George D., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. 1865.

Cloff, William H., Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. with company, July 15, 1865.

Dudley, James B., corp., 14th Inf.; must. 1861.

Davis, Samuel, corp., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to asst. gen.; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Durgin, Edwin G., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Jan. 8, 1863.

Dey, Theodore, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 29, 1862.

Dearborn, Charles, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Durgin, Benjamin F., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. May 3, 1864; trans. to 31st Maine Vets., 1865.

Dudley, Joseph, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. with company.

Dudley, Benjamin, Co. F, 31st Inf.; must. April 5, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.

Doy, Charles H., Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; leg off; disch. Aug. 26, 1864.

Fowler, Samuel H., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. March 1, 1862; disch. Feb. 6, 1865.

Fitzgerald, John, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 31, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, 1864.

Flood, Ebenezer, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

Fowler, Edward S., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. with company.
 Gilpatrick, William, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Herbert, Charles, 5th Bat. M. Art.; must. Oct. 7, 1864.
 Hall, George D., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Dec. 31, 1862.
 Hall, William H., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 12, 1862; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Hill, Jeremiah, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 3, 1865.
 Hamilton, Ivory W., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 30, 1862; taken prisoner March 1, 1864; exchanged; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Hamilton, Duon, Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 30, 1862; taken prisoner March 1, 1864; exchanged; pro. to corp.; disch. 1863.
 Hayes, Charles, Co. F, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 9, 1864; appointed musician.
 Henderson, Charles, Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. with company.
 Hobbs, Joseph H., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 22, 1865.
 Hamilton, Noah, Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; disch. April 18, 1865.
 Hamilton, Alonzo, Co. K, 31st Inf.; must. May 6, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Hill, John A., Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; trans. to 31st Inf. 1865.
 Johnson, William H., capt., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; honorably disch. Jan. 28, 1863.
 Kuchla, Simeon M., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Knaples, Porter, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Lewis, John B., 14th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Merrill, Jacob C., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 McKenney, Benjamin R., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Noonan, John, 11th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Potts, Isaac S., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Potts, George, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Rice, James A., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; died of wounds, Oct. 27, 1864.
 Robins, Calvin, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 1, 1862; killed May 2, 1861.
 Ricker, Franklin S., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. March 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 22, 1862.
 Ricker, Plundens H., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Roberts, Watson H., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; disch. with company.
 Ricker, Benjamin J., corp., Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; died of wounds, July 11, 1864.
 Sanborn, Otis P., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; died Feb. 12, 1862.
 Sanford, Augustus, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. April 22, 1862.
 Smit, Samuel, Jr., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. April 3, 1863.
 Smith, George L., sergt., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. with company.
 Sanderu, Charles P., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Smith, Asa, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Smith, Rice, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Spencer, Joseph C., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 24, 1864; disch. 1865.
 Thompson, Nahum N., 5th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Taylor, Oliver G., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Taylor, Caleb, Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tilton, Hana N., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Whittier, Charles W., Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. March 3, 1864; trans. December, 1864, to 31st Infantry.
 Wakefield, Royal B., Co. A, 31st Inf.; must. March 3, 1864.
 Walls, Marcus, 14th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Warren, Freedom, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; prisoner; exchanged 1864; discharged; died March 16, 1864.
 Webster, Leonard, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 1861; disch. with company.
 Young, William H., Co. F, 1st Cav.; must. July 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1865.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Allen, Elisha, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Allen, John W., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Brown, Francis, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Brown, Gilman, 16th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Cook, William A., 1st Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Dudley, William, U. S. Navy.
 Day, Calvin, Jr., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Eames, Moses J., 32d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Giles, Horatio B., Rhode Island Volunteers.
 Hooper, Nathan C., 22d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Hobbs, Joseph, Ninn's Massachusetts Battery.
 Kimball, James, U. S. Navy.
 Lord, Isaac, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Lord, John, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Rice, Asa L., 32d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Reed, John, 23d Massachusetts Infantry.
 Roberts, John S., 25th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Ricker, Abner K., 8th New York Infantry.
 Woodson, William, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Woodward, William J., Massachusetts Volunteers.

WELLS.

Allen, Walter, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded Oct. 27; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Anderson, Amos S., corp., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.

Allen, William A., corp., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Anderson, William R., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Auld, William M., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with company.
 Bragdon, John, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. June 7, 1865.
 Bragdon, Moses H., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 11, 1862; wounded May 16, 1864; disch. Jan. 9, 1865.
 Butland, Francis, 1st sergt., Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Butler, Willis H., sergt., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Brooks, Nathaniel, corp., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bragdon, James A., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bridges, Joseph, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Bennett, Jacob E., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Case, Cyrus C., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Feb. 8, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 9, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj., Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Chalmers, Joseph E., 2d Lieut., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. with company.
 Chasney, Joseph, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Clarnage, Samuel C., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Donnell, Fred. A., Co. E, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; died in prison, Aug. 23, 1864.
 Eaton, Albert, Jr., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Eaton, James D., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Eaton, Joseph D., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; taken prisoner, May 2, 1863; exchanged; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Eaton, Walter, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. with company.
 Furbish, Herman S., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Hilton Head, July 14, 1863.
 Getchell, John M., capt., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Getchell, Elnus J., sergt., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Getchell, Marcus M., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Getchell, Samuel M., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Getchell, Albert F., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Goodale, Andrew J., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. 1864; sick.
 Goodwin, John C., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Goodwin, Charles C., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. Nov. 24, 1864.
 Gore, Charles H., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Gardner, Albert H., 7th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Greene, Thomas, 7th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Getchell, Joseph S., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 16, 1863.
 Greene, Wilson J., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; missing Feb. 4, 1862.
 Greene, Joseph H., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; missing Feb. 4, 1862.
 Hatch, Ivory, 7th Inf.; must. 1861.
 Hatch, Sylvester, sergt., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; missing in battle, May 16, 1864.
 Hilton, Joseph, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Hatch, William N., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Hobbs, Andrew J., corp., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt., 1862; died from wounds at Baton Rouge, La.
 Hubbard, Erasmus, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; disch. March, 1863.
 Hill, Jacob, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864; trans. to 14th Inf.
 Hatch, Augustus E., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. March, 1864.
 Hatch, Elijah F., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; missing Feb. 5, 1862.
 Hill, Edwin, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; disch. February, 1864.
 Hilton, Hildridge, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; disch. August, 1862.
 Hilton, Horace, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 18, 1862; disch. June 25, 1862.
 Hilton, Charles H., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Jan. 18, 1862; re-enlisted.
 Hill, Frederick R., sergt., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hatch, Elmore J., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hatch, Joseph E., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hilton, John, Jr., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hubbard, Alonzo, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Hewey, George, 2d Bat. M. Art.; must. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Larnabee, Levi H., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. K; disch. August, 1863.
 Littlefield, Jonas C., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., U. S. Col. Troops, 1865.
 Littlefield, Gideon R., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp.; missing in battle, Oct. 27, 1864.
 Littlefield, Horace P., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company, 1863.
 Lewis, John B., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; died at New Orleans, June 29, 1862.

Larrabee, Horace T. H., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 1862.
 Littlefield, Oliver B., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Larrabee, Samuel C., recruit for 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Littlefield, Albra, recruit for 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Littlefield, John A., recruit for 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Littlefield, Josias, Co. F, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Littlefield, Joshua D., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Littlefield, Jua. F., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Littlefield, Ralph, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Maxwell, George W., recruit for 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Maxwell, John S., recruit for 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Murphy, Henry, Co. R, 30th Inf.; must. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Perkins, Moses, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; died Dec. 28, 1862.
 Pike, George B., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Quint, William, recruit for 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Raokin, Daniel, recruit for 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; died Nov. 3, 1864.
 Rhodes, Miles, Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Sept. 16, 1863.
 Rhodes, Israel K., musician, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Sherwin, William F., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; wounded May 9, 1864; disch. with company.
 Stuart, Lyman C., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 5, 1862; died at Andersonville, Aug. 25, 1864.
 Smith, Charles H., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. July 22, 1865.
 Shorey, Henry P., Co. I, 10th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. with company, 1863.
 Stuart, Ezra H., corp., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Oct. 31, 1861; missing March 13, 1862.
 Smith, Samuel S., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Taylor, Calvin M., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Taylor, George A., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Tripp, Daniel W., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 17, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to 14th Inf.
 Willur, James, Co. A, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
 Wells, Alexander B., corp., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wait, John H., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wheelwright, Moses F., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Winn, Oliver A., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Wentworth, Mark F., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; elected lieutenant of regiment, and must. with the field and staff; pro. to col.; disch. with regiment.
 Welch, Andrew J., 5th Bat. M. Art.; must. 1861.
 York, Enoch, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 York, George F., Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 York, William, Co. E, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Abbott, Jairus C., 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Butland, Robert O. R., U. S. Navy.
 Cheney, Ebenezer, 7th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Bennett, Simon L., U. S. Navy.
 Dunnerson, Daniel, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Eaton, Horace M., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Lewis, Abner J., 16th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Littlefield, Andrew J., 11th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Littlefield, Benjamin F., 3d Vermont Volunteers.
 Littlefield, Adoniram J., U. S. Navy.
 Littlefield, Elisha J., U. S. Navy.
 Littlefield, Joseph F., U. S. Navy.
 Moulton, Edwin A., 17th Massachusetts Infantry.

Smith, William H. H., 14th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Smith, Oliver J., 14th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Ward, Octavius, U. S. Navy.

YORK.

Austin, Ezekiel, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Caldwell, Ashby, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Centre, John W., Co. K, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Cushman, William M., Co. L, 1st Cav.; must. Feb. 11, 1864; taken prisoner, 1864; trans. to District Columbia Cav.
 Carr, James P., Co. —, District Columbia Cav.; must. Feb. 4, 1864; trans. from 1st Me. Cav.
 Freeman, John W., corp., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Fitzgerald, David, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company, July 17, 1863.
 Gilchrist, William, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 6, 1862.
 Hanson, Ole, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Hodgkins, Joseph O., Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Huntres, Henry O., Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Hooper, Charles H., Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 McIntire, Albert, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Moore, James, Co. —, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Matthews, Isaac, Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Monteith, Joseph, Co. G, 3d Inf.; must. Oct. 3, 1863; trans. to 17th Maine Regt., 1864; conscript.
 Miller, Joseph E., Co. A, 9th Inf.; must. Oct. 10, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
 McDonald, Angus, 1st Bat. M. Art.; must. Sept. 21, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Patch, Daniel, Co. H, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862; died at Beaufort, Dec. 11, 1862.
 Ramsdell, Paul R., Co. D, 27th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862; disch. with company.
 Simpson, Daniel W., Co. F, 8th Inf.; must. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Point of Rocks, 1864.
 Suow, Israel T., Co. B, 10th Bat. Inf.; must. Sept. 18, 1862; trans. 1864, to 29th Inf.
 Simpson, Josiah, Co. D, 10th Bat. Inf.; must. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. with company.
 Thompson, Charles, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; taken prisoner at Baton Rouge; disch. 1863.
 Welch, Luther B., Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; missing.
 Winn, Joseph, Co. —, 14th Inf.
 Witham, Elliott, Co. K, 14th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; transferred; taken prisoner, 1864.
 Webber, Willur W., Co. B, 8th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862; wounded May 16, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Welch, Charles, Co. K, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 20, 1862; killed June 24, 1864.
 Woodbury, Johnson T., Co. C, 30th Inf.; must. Jan. 12, 1864; transferred.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Bowden, Henry.
 Bragdon, Charles, 15th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Cochee, Joseph H., 13th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Dunnerson, David, New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Emerson, Andrew L., U. S. Navy.
 Higgins, Daniel, 5th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Higgins, John W., New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Hutchins, George, Massachusetts Volunteers.
 McIntire, Daniel H., 13th New Hampshire Infantry.
 McIntire, Jeremiah S., 13th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Norton, Oliver A., 17th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Rowe, Moses, 13th Massachusetts Infantry.
 Stacy, George W., Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Welch, John F., 13th Massachusetts Infantry.

CITY OF SACO.

ORIGINAL PATENTS.

AMONG the numerous patents granted by the Council of Plymouth were two upon the Saco River. The Biddeford patent, as we have called it in the history of that town, conveyed to John Oldham and Richard Vines a tract of land on the west side of the river extending four miles in width upon the sea and eight miles inland. The other patent conveyed a tract of equal extent on the east side of the river to Thomas Lewis and Capt. Richard Bonython. These patents were both granted on the 12th of February, 1629, old style, equivalent to Feb. 1, 1630. The former was copied into the province records July 19, 1643; the latter, April 5, 1731. The patentees on the eastern side of the river arrived the year after the others, and took formal possession of their grant June 28, 1631, in presence of Capt. Thomas Wiggim, of Dover; James Parker, Henry Watts, and George Vanghan, of Piscataqua; Edward Hilton, acting as attorney for the Council.

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES.

The colonists, upon the respective patents, settled down in a neighborly manner upon each side of the river, which divided their possessions, and all acted together in the prudential and municipal affairs of the settlement. The boundary lines of the town were assumed to be co-extensive with those of the two patents, and so remained till the whole line of settlements along the coast, from Kittery to Falmouth, had submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, in 1658. The civil or municipal town of Saco was organized by the commissioners of Massachusetts at the time of the submission of Saco, and the towns westward of it, in 1653; but the geographical boundaries were not determined till Massachusetts had extended her jurisdiction over all the settlements within the limits of her charter (as then interpreted), and the whole territory east of Wells was assigned to a commission of the General Court to be divided into towns, as their discretion would seem to dictate, with some respect to the original patent boundaries, but not with absolute conformity thereto. This commission consisted of Nicholas Shapleigh, Edward Rishworth, and Abraham Preble, citizens of York and Kittery. They made the following report Oct. 18, 1659: "We, whose names are here underwritten, being appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts, are empowered to lay out the dividing bounds between the towns of Cape Porpoise, Saco, Scarborough, and Falmouth, and upon due consideration do determine as followeth: that the dividing bounds between Cape Porpoise and Saco shall be the river called Little River, next unto William Scadlock's new dwelling-house unto the first falls of the said river; from thence upon a due northwest line into the country until eight miles be

expired. The dividing bounds between Saco and Scarborough shall be that river commonly called Little River next unto Scarborough, and from the mouth of said river shall run upon a due-northwest line into the country unto the extent of eight miles."

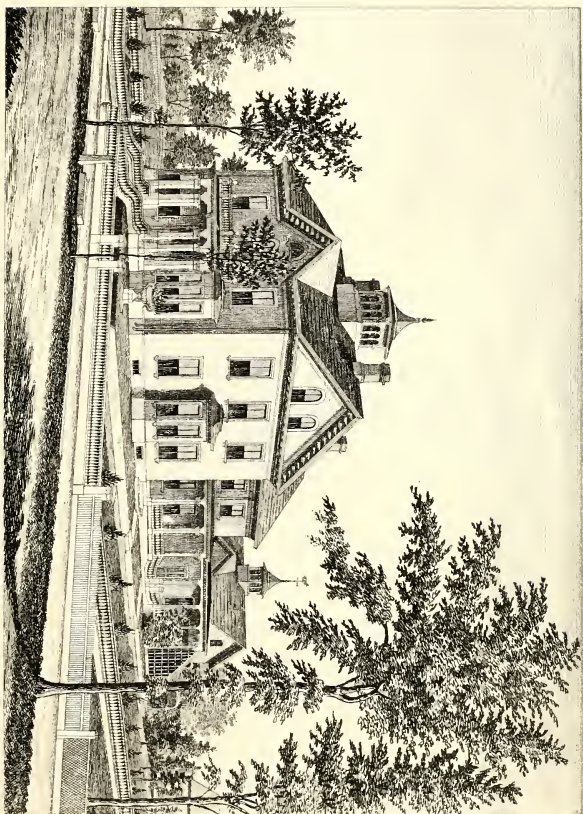
These boundaries have been adhered to from that period to the present. The mouth of Little River, next to Scarborough, having shifted its position from time to time, the bounds on that side have accordingly fluctuated, and it is now quite uncertain where the line as originally run met the sea. There is some reason to suppose that this small stream, or creek, formerly discharged at least one hundred rods eastward of the present line. Had the extent of the eastern patent been known, it is probable the commissioners would have made that of the town to correspond. The patent line was run in 1681. It is now about two hundred and twenty rods distant from the town line, causing more than *three thousand acres* of the township originally granted to Lewis and Bonython to lie in the town of Scarborough, and being the source of great inconvenience, especially to the early inhabitants, as the town line runs through many estates which were originally bounded by the patent line.

MUNICIPAL CHANGES.

The settlements on both sides of the river were at first known as Winter Harbor, the name given to the basin now called the Pool, in consequence of the wintering of Vines and his companions here in 1616, and it was a noted place from that time forward. In 1653 the settlements were organized as Saco; in 1718 they were incorporated as Biddeford, and so remained, under one municipal government, till June, 1762, when the territory and inhabitants on the east side were incorporated under the name of Pepperellborough, from Sir William Pepperell. On the 23d of February, 1805, the name was changed to Saco, which it has since borne, with the addition of a city government, which was chartered Feb. 18, 1867.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Soon after the granting of the Lewis and Bonython patent, the record of book of a rate for the minister, in 1636, was as follows: Thomas Lewis, £3; Capt. Richard Bonython, £3; Henry Warwick, £1; Clement Greenway, £1; Henry Watts, £1 10s.; Richard Foxwell, £1 10s. The last two were located at Blue Point, and when the commissioners established the town line in 1659, they were left in Scarborough. These were probably some of the first settlers. For many years the inhabitants were located near the sea, at Old Orchard Beach, and towards the mouth of the river, and were chiefly descendants of the old families, as the Scammans, Edgecombs, Townsends, Youngs, Sharps,



RES. OF JOSEPH G. DEERING, SACO, MAINE.

Bankses, Sands, and Googins, to whom were added respectable Scotch emigrants, from the north of Ireland, that came over about 1718, and after. Capt. Scamman, and persons employed at the mill, with their families, were all that were settled about the Falls until 1731. During that year, Mr. Weare sold three-quarters of his right in land and mill to Richard Berry, John Elden, and John Sellea, and soon after, one-eighth to Thomas Dearborn, and the balance to Abraham Tyler and Jeremiah Moulton, who, with the exception of the two latter, became residents. In 1736, Sellea sold one-half of the lot lying above Main Street to Joseph Hill for £400, reserving twenty feet square for a burying-place. It was two miles in length and forty rods in width. The burying-place was on the lower side of Storer Street. But few, if any, headstones remain to mark the spot. Dearborn sold in part to James Berry in 1737, and Tyler and Moulton to William Berry in 1738. The Berrys all resided about the Falls.

Among the early colonists were men of much respectability, and some of no little note. Thomas Lewis, one of the original patentees and settlers, who lived a short distance above the lower ferry, was beyond doubt a gentleman of more than ordinary consideration. He was the attorney of the Plymouth Council for giving possession of the Hilton patent at Piscataqua in 1631. He died between 1637 and 1640. Judith, one of his daughters, married James Gibbins about 1647. Another married Robert Haywood, who lived at Barbadoes. Gibbins purchased his right to the estate of Mr. Lewis, and thus became sole proprietor.

Mr. Gibbins' name is frequently found upon the town records up to 1683. In that year he gave the town ten acres of upland and six of marsh for the minister. He removed to Kittery after that, and in 1690 he executed a conveyance of one hundred acres in that town to his daughter Elizabeth. He had eight children,—James, Elizabeth, Thomas, Charity, Rebecca (died in infancy), Rachel, Hester, and Anthony. Elizabeth married John Sharpe, in 1667, when she was but fifteen years of age. Rachel married Robert Edgecomb; she died in 1724, and he in 1730, and were buried at Rendezvous Point. He is said to have been of noble descent. He was thought to have been a son of Nicholas, who moved from Blue Point to this town in 1660. There was a John Edgecomb selectman in 1686, who was probably another son of Nicholas.

Capt. Richard Bonython probably settled on the grant as early as did Mr. Lewis, although the first record of him is in 1636. He was one of Gorges' councilors in 1640, and present at the last court held under Gorges' authority in Wells in 1646. In 1647 he conveyed a piece of land, after which his name is not found on the records. He is not enumerated among the inhabitants in 1653, hence it is inferred he died between these dates. He seems to have attended to the duties of his office with great faithfulness and impartiality, entering a complaint against his own son for using threatening language to Mr. Vines. He was highly respected by the people and his associates in office. He had a son and two daughters, all born in England.

The house of Capt. Bonython was noted as being the place at which the first court in Maine was held. At this court, convened by the authority of Sir Ferdinando Gorges,

Richard Vines, Richard Bonython, Thomas Cammock, Henry Jocelyn, Edward Godfrey, and Thomas Lewis were sworn as councilors of the Province of New Somersetshire. They met at the house of Capt. Richard Bonython, March 25, 1636—all present but Vines—and held court several days. The records of this court do not extend beyond 1637; hence, it is uncertain whether it was held longer, till the new organization in 1640. Under this organization, courts were held till 1645, actions of which remain on record. In 1646, Rigby's claim to Lygonia, or the Plough Patent, was allowed, and George Cleaves, as deputy president, instituted the government of Lygonia. The first record of acts under this government bears date Sept. 22, 1648. Rigby died in 1650, and his son Edward succeeded him as proprietor. In 1653 Massachusetts assumed control of the government.

The courts under these several jurisdictions afford some interesting records, most of which are found in their appropriate history in the general part of this work.

John, the son of Capt. Richard Bonython, bore an opposite character to that of his father. The records of the court show him to have been a quarrelsome and violent man. So violent was his conduct, and so regardless of the consequences of his actions, that twice he was outlawed, and the last time a price set upon his head. His name is seldom found upon the town-book. In 1665 he was appointed constable, but refused to serve, and was fined £4. He was bitterly opposed to the administration of affairs by Massachusetts, and attempted to act independently of all authority. Hence he gained the *sobriquet* of "Sagamore of Saco," which gave rise to the lines said to have been engraved on his tombstone:

"Here lies Bonython, Sagamore of Saco;
He lived a rogue and died a knave, and went to Hobomoeko."

He died about 1684. In May, 1683, he gave the town twenty acres of upland for the minister. He left six children,—John, Thomas, Gabriel, William, Winnifred, and Eleanor. The daughters became the wives of Richard Foxwell and Richard Cumming. Mr. Foxwell lived in the southeastern part of the patent, and was one of the first and most respectable planters in the vicinity; was but little in public life, but devoted his time mostly to the improvement of his plantation, which in time became a valuable legacy to his heirs. He died about 1677. He had three sons and five daughters. John, one of the sons, married a daughter of Richard Cumming, and dying young, left a son, Nathaniel, who removed to York. Deborah, Nathaniel's daughter, married William Corbaine, of Boston, and her right in the Foxwell estate was sold to William Pepperell, afterwards Sir William, in 1729. Of the daughters, Esther married Thomas Rogers, of Goosefair, in 1657. Mr. Rogers was here as early as 1638. He lived near the sea, at the mouth of Goosefair Brook, in the western part of the patent, as the centre line of division started at his garden. The Indians destroyed his house in 1676, when he removed to Kittery, where he died not long after. He left two sons, Richard and John. Richard bought a tract

* Hobomoeko—the evil spirit of the Indians.—Folsom.

of Gibbins, in 1687, about a half a mile square, situated between Goosefair Brook and the centre line of division. He also removed to Kittery. His son Richard gave the land to Patrick Goggin, in 1737. Patrick came from Ireland quite young, was in the employ of Pepperell, at Kittery, married Richard's daughter, and settled on this tract. His descendants still occupy a portion of the old estate.

Of the daughters, Lucretia Foxwell married James Robinson, of Blue Point; Susannah, an Austin; Mary, George Norton, of York; Sarah married Joseph Curtis, of Kittery, in 1678; her daughter, Eunice, was born Dec. 23, 1698, and married Richard Cuts, of Kittery, Oct. 20, 1720. They had eight sons and three daughters,—viz., Sarah, Robert, Joseph, Samuel, Edward, Foxwell, Curtis, Richard, Mary, Thomas, and Eunice. Thomas was the colonel of this town; he was born April 5, 1736. Edward, born in 1728, was judge of Court of Common Pleas.

Capt. Bonython's second daughter married Richard Cumming, before 1647, who was a settler in Biddeford, but after the death of his father-in-law removed to Saco, and settled near Little River. His name is often found in the town records up to 1674. He died about 1675. He left a son, Thomas, one of the administrators of his estate, and a daughter, Elizabeth. The son did not long survive his father. The daughter married her cousin, John Foxwell, and after his death, John Harmon. By this marriage Harmon became heir to a large estate. His only daughter married Joseph Banks, of York, to which place Harmon removed before 1690. In this manner Banks became possessed of Harmon's right.

Henry Waddock was an active and useful citizen of the town for a long time. His house was at the lower ferry, on the road from Wells to Casco. His son John was among the principal townsmen in 1674.

Humphrey Scamman was born in 1640, it is supposed in Portsmouth, N. H. He lived at Kittery Point in 1677, where the birth of his son Humphrey was recorded. The name of his wife was Elizabeth. Their children were Humphrey, born May 10, 1677; Elizabeth, who married Andrew Haley, of Kittery, in 1697; Mary and Rebecca, whose husbands' names were Puddington and Billings; and Samuel, born 1689. Mr. Scamman removed first to Cape Porpoise (Kennebunkport), where he received a town grant in 1679; he removed to Saco the same year, and purchased the estate of H. Waddock, and kept the ferry; he was admitted to the enjoyment of town liberties, June 12, 1680; he was a man of influence, and was often intrusted with the management of town affairs; he died Jan. 1, 1727; few of the early settlers have a more numerous or respected posterity than he. His son, Capt. Humphrey, in 1717, bought of William Pepperell, Jr., one-fourth of the Blackman tract, and engaged in the lumber business; he also was frequently a town officer; he died in 1734.

The lands and other property of Capt. Humphrey Scamman were divided (in 1736) among his children, whose names were Humphrey, Dominicus, James, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah. Humphrey had a double portion; Dominicus married Rebecca, daughter of Capt. D. Smith, in 1741, but both died in 1745, of a malignant fever, leaving two children, Domi-

nicus and Elizabeth; James married, about 1739, Hannah, a daughter of Col. Plaisted, of Berwick; he died in 1753, leaving two sons, James, known as Colonel, and Nathaniel and Hannah, who married Thomas Donnell; Betsey, who married Deacon Hill, of Berwick; and Mary, whose first husband was Capt. Seth Mitchell.

The widow of James married Maj. Ebenezer Ayer, from Haverhill, in 1754, by whom she had several children. Nathaniel and Benjamin both died unmarried, one at Cape Breton, and the other of a fever contracted there. Humphrey, son of the captain, removed to Kittery, where he died quite aged.

Hannah married a Mr. Brown. Elizabeth married Capt. Ichabod Goodwin, of South Berwick; he was the father of Maj.-Gen. Ichabod Goodwin, a notice of whom may be found in the South Berwick history. Mary, the captured daughter in Canada, married a French gentleman at Quebec, and never returned, and her portion, known as the Canada lots, was divided among the other heirs in 1802, though her heirs are said to have made some inquiry after her portion through Deacon Dominicus Goodwin, of South Berwick. Sarah married Joseph Hanson, of Dover.

Samuel Scamman, son of the first Humphrey, came from Kittery, where he married Margery Deering, about 1712. He had three sons,—Samuel, John, and Ebenezer. He lived about half a mile above the lower ferry. After the death of his wife, in 1740, he lived with his son Samuel, who built a house with a garrison about that time where Mr. Stephen Sawyer lived afterwards. He and his son, Samuel, Jr., were selectmen several years, as was also the son's son, Deacon Samuel. The other two sons lived at the old homestead, one of whom—John—was selectman several years.

Not many years after the division of the Humphrey Scamman estate, a part of the property at the lower ferry was bought by Deacon Amos Chase, who built a house there and kept the ferry several years. He married Sarah, the daughter of Samuel Cole. About 1741 he attempted a settlement in Buxton, on a right belonging to his father, but, on account of the war of 1744, returned to Newbury, from which he came here again and settled at the ferry in 1753. In 1763 he removed to the estate two miles above, where he spent the remainder of his useful life, and left a monument to his good taste and sense in the magnificent elms that for years have stood where he brought and planted them with his own hands.

Robert Patterson removed his family here in 1729, and settled at Rendezvous Point, where he purchased a farm of the Gibbins estate. He and his descendants were noted for their longevity. The name is still quite numerous in the town. He took an active part in town affairs, and was several years one of the selectmen.

Col. Tristram Jordan, son of Capt. Samuel, was born in 1731. He married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Ichabod Goodwin, of South Berwick, in 1749, took the Pepperell house, and engaged in trade. He was captain of the first company of foot raised on the east side of the river, and such was his success in business that in 1755 his tax was highest of any one on that side. He represented the county in the Massachusetts Senate in 1787. He removed to his

HORACE WOODMAN

(John,⁵ Shubael,⁴ Nathan,³ Benjamin,² Joshua,¹ Edward¹), a descendant in the seventh generation from Edward Woodman, the emigrant, was born in the town of Hollis, York Co., Me., Nov. 19, 1829. Edward, with his wife, Joanna, and Archelaus Woodman, came to America in the year 1835 in the ship "James," of London, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., where they resided until their death. Edward Woodman was a man of influence, decision, and energy, and opposed with great zeal the attempt made by the Rev. Thomas Parker to change the mode of church government from Congregationalism to something like Presbyterianism. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1856, '57, '59, and '61. The three great-grandsons of Edward—Joseph, Joshua, and Nathan Woodman—settled in Buxton, from Newbury, about 1756, from whom sprang the Woodmans of York County.

Shubael, grandfather of our subject, owned a farm on the west bank of Saco River, in Hollis, in possession of his son Nathan in 1879. He was born Aug. 31, 1772, and died Feb. 14, 1830. Of his four sons and two daughters, John, eldest son and father of Horace Woodman, born in Hollis, Dec. 13, 1808, married Ann Hooper, Oct. 28, 1825. She was born in Biddeford July 18, 1802, and resides in Saco. He died Oct. 3, 1855. Of their five children, Horace, the only son, resided on the farm at home until he was fourteen years of age, when he came to Saco, and for three years was a clerk in a grocery-store. He became an apprentice in the Saco Water-Power Machine Shops for two years, and was in Lowell, Mass., for six years, during which time his seemingly natural talent as a machinist was developed, and his skill as a workman acknowledged, so that his services were sought in the construction of the machinery of the Waltham Watch Manufacturing Company, of Boston. His business led him to study invention. In 1850 he invented a "Self-

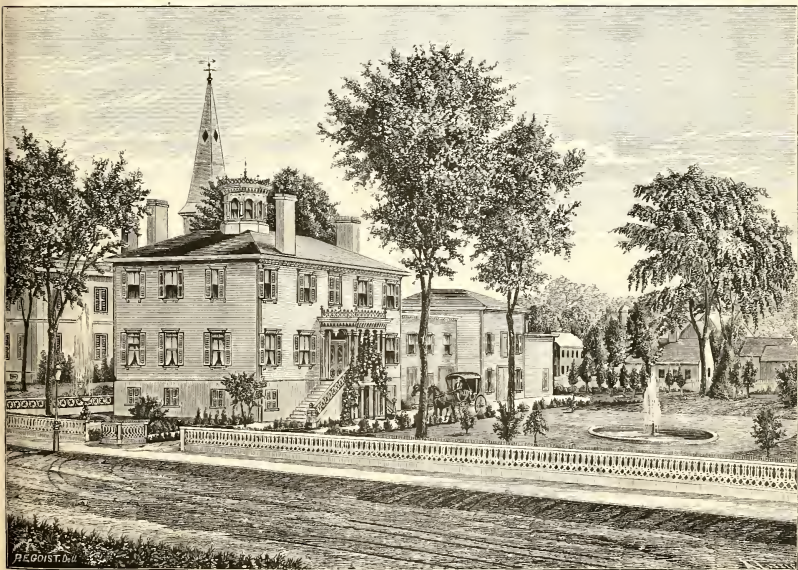


Horace Woodman

Stripping Cotton Card," which, for the following three years, he unsuccessfully attempted to introduce in the manufacturing establishments at Lowell; but, confident of its final success, he came to Saco in 1854, where he obtained permission to use it, which proved its value, and he obtained its patent the same year, in August. For an improvement on this he obtained a patent in July, 1865, and Dec. 1, 1867, and the same was extended for seven years, July, 1870. He defended this patent in the United States Court, and was successful at the end of twelve years by a decree of the Court in his favor against forty-six manufacturing corporations of New England, whom he sued for infringement upon his patent. The value of the patent to manufacturers was great; and during the life of the patent they had realized a profit of many million dollars. In 1858 he invented the "Woodman Power and Hand Drill," which was patented the same year, and extension of patent granted for seven years from 1872. In 1860 he established machine-shops in Saco, where, until 1868, he manufactured extensively shafting, saw-mill machinery, and mowing machines.

He invented and, in 1866, obtained a patent for a "Shingle Machine," which is extensively used in the Western States. In 1877-78 he obtained a patent in England, France, Germany, Canada, and the United States for a "Positive Motion Cotton-Loom," and in 1873 he obtained a patent for a "Fancy Knitting Machine." Mr. Woodman has been president of the Saco and Biddeford Gaslight Company since 1874, and in the fall of 1879 purchased the stock of the Saco Aqueduct Company, organized in 1823, and has laid an iron pipe of larger diameter than the lead one of the company, to furnish the city of Saco with water.

He married, May 3, 1851, Lucy E. Dunham, by whom he had two sons, John and Alton. His wife died Sept. 5, 1858. His present wife is Henrietta E., daughter of Silencius Adams, of Biddeford, whom he married Dec. 1, 1875.



RESIDENCE OF HORACE WOODMAN,
SACO, MAINE.



estate at Deep Brook about the close of the Revolutionary war, where he died in 1821, aged ninety. No one took so active and continued a part in town affairs as Col. Jordan. His public services, as per record, began as selectman in 1754, before the separation of the towns, and his name is found as a member of the board twenty-one years, while he was town clerk from 1762 to 1788. While a young man, he engaged in several short voyages. On one of his trips he took out with him the frame of the first church erected in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the timber of which he cut at Deep Brook. Most of the duties of justice of the peace devolved upon him for a number of years. His private enterprise and close attention to business made him an eminently useful man to the community, and one to whose hands important trusts could be confided. He was thrice married. By his first wife he had two sons and seven daughters. Of these, Elizabeth married William Vaughan, of Scarborough; Sarah, Nathaniel Scamman; Hannah, Capt. Solomon Coit, and after his death, James Perkins, of Kennebunkport; Olive, Capt. Seth Storer; Mary, Daniel Granger. Capts. Coit and Storer were noted shipmasters of the period. Two sons and one daughter were left by his last marriage.

Col. Thomas Cutts was descended from an honorable and highly-respectable family of Kittery, where his youth was spent, where he served a clerkship in the counting-house of Pepperell, and where he made his first business venture. Proving unsuccessful in it, with a small capital of \$100, for which he was indebted to his father, he removed to Saco about 1758, and began trading in a room in Dr. White's house, economizing his means by cooking his own food. Having an uncommon aptitude for business, he soon enlarged his capital, and embarked in lucrative and extensive transactions. Possessed of much foresight, he early saw the advantages of Indian or Factory Island as a place of business, and took measures to make it the seat of his trade. In 1759 he bought a fourth of Weare's original share of the island for about \$90, and soon after built a small house with conveniences for a store on the southwest end of it, to which he removed, and in which he continued to reside for about twenty years. He married, Aug. 24, 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of Dominicus Scamman, who, since the early death of her parents, had resided with her maternal grandmother, Madam Ladd. Eight children were born to them, all in the small house he first built. The island soon became the connecting way between the two settlements at the Falls. Besides the business of his store, which soon exceeded that of others in the vicinity, he went into ship-building and navigation, and up to the breaking out of the Revolution had a very profitable and extensive timber trade with the West Indies. In 1774 he bought Pepperell's half of the island for about \$1100. Before that he had secured Scllea's one-sixteenth, and the same of McIntire, of York, and at different times he obtained small parts from the Berrys or their assigns, and the Scamman heirs. In 1782 he removed to an elegant house on the upper part of the island, where he passed the remainder of his days, which ended Jan. 10, 1821. His real estate was appraised at nearly \$100,000.

Col. Wm. Moody was the son of Wm. P. Moody, who

came to this town from Kittery, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Scamman, in 1763. He was born in 1770, and had only common advantages for an education. His father, as his grandfather Edmund before him, was a joiner, and he early taught his son the use of tools. The first meeting-house in town was erected by his grandfather. His father died when he was but seventeen years of age, and he was thus early thrown upon his own resources. From 1804 to 1812 he represented the town in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and from 1812 to 1820 he represented the county in the Senate, and became an active and useful member of that body. In the convention to form the constitution of Maine he was a delegate, and often took part in the debates, gaining the attention of that body by the ease and clearness with which he expressed his views. He was elected a member of the first Senate of Maine, and presided over its discussions after the resignation of Gen. Chandler. He was also, in 1820, appointed sheriff of the county. He died suddenly, March 15, 1822, universally lamented, while in the midst of an eminently useful life.

Major Ebenezer Ayer was with Arnold in the Canada expedition through the Kennebec wilderness, in which he displayed much energy and courage. It is related of him that he sawed off the pickets of an English fort with his own hands, to enable the party to scale the walls. He afterwards served in the engineer department, with rank of major.

The Milliken family are descended, on the mother's side, from Elizabeth, one of the five daughters of John Alger, son of Lieut. Andrew Alger, an inhabitant of that part of the town now in Scarborough, in 1653, as then he received a grant in the division of town lands. During King Philip's war, Lieut. Alger and two others were attacked by the Indians in Scarborough, but after a few shots were exchanged the Indians retired; he was wounded, however, and died soon after of wounds received in the attack.

INDIAN WARS.

The first Indian trouble commenced in 1675. During this year, Major Phillips' garrison was attacked and successfully defended. About the same time the house of John Bonython, on the east side of the river, was burned, but the family had escaped. Soon after the settlers retired to near the mouth of the river, and all the mills and houses above were destroyed by the Indians. The same year Capt. Wincoln, of South Berwick, came with a small company to aid his eastern neighbors. In a skirmish with the Indians he lost several of his men. Afterwards, marching near the seacoast, supposed to be in this town, he was attacked by a large party of Indians. His little band consisted of only eleven men; but sheltering themselves behind rocks, they fought so effectually that several of the savages were killed and the rest driven off. Nine of the inhabitants, hearing the firing, went to their relief, but falling into an ambuscade, were all cut off, with two others that lived near.

In 1676 the house of Thomas Rogers, near Goosefair, was burned. In 1688, the Indians having thrown out alarming threats, Benjamin Blackman, justice of the peace of Saco, ordered Capt. John Sargent to seize sixteen or twenty who had been active in the recent war, with the hope

of bringing the rest to a renewal of peace. The prisoners were taken to Falmouth, and thence to Boston, but without avail. In April, 1689, the savages began to renew hostilities at the Falls on Sunday, but it appears no lives were lost. Humphrey Scamman and family were captured about this time. He and his son were at work on a piece of marsh near the lower ferry. The youngest son, Samuel, was sent by his mother to take a mug of beer to his father and brother at the marsh. He had not gone far when he saw Indians, and ran back to inform his mother. They soon came into the house and asked for her husband; but she refused to tell them where he was till they threatened to take her off alone, when, upon their promise to take them without harm together, she told them, and they effected their capture at the marsh. A boy by the name of Robinson, who had been sent for the team, discovered the Indians in time to make his escape. Mounting a horse, with his garters for a bridle, he rode up to Gray's Point, swam him across to Cow Island, and from there swam across to the fort. The alarm was immediately given, and the soldiers at work some distance from the fort hastened in. The women, in the mean time, put on men's clothes, and showed themselves about the fort, and thus deceived the savages till the men came in. The Indians drew off with several other prisoners beside the Scamman family. Peace took place soon after, and the prisoners returned in about a year. On his return, Mr. Scamman found his home as left, even the mug of beer standing on the dresser where placed by Samuel. This mug is still an heirloom in the family, and must be at least two hundred years old.

For ten years subsequent to 1702, Indian hostilities prevailed; but, in 1713, the inhabitants began to return to their homes from places whither they had fled for safety, and the settlement prospered until 1723, when a three-years' Indian war followed. In view of the threatened hostilities, the fort and garrisons were supplied with men, provisions, and ammunition. Capt. Ward then had command of Fort Mary. Richard Stimpson's garrison was supplied with five men; Mr. Hill's, three; Stackpole's, four; Tarbox's, four; Dyer's, three; Captain Sharpe's, three; and four men were posted at John Brown's garrison at Saco Falls. Hill's garrison was on Ferry Lane; Stackpole's, where Judge Jordan afterwards built, which in turn came to be occupied by his son, Ralph Tristram Jordan, Esq.; Dyer and Tarbox's were near the Pool; Capt. Sharpe's, on Rendezvous Point, near Haley's Gut. In a further disposition of forces the same year a sergeant and fifteen men were posted at Saco Falls. Six on the east side, in the garrison probably of John Brown, on the spot occupied by Jonathan King's store—and the remainder on the west side. Mr. John Stackpole, father of the deacon, was made prisoner on the beach leading to the Neck. Seeing the Indians at a distance, he ran into the Pool and attempted to wade across; but one of the party, said to be Wahwa, who knew him well, pursued, crying out, "Boon quarter, John! boon quarter!" meaning his life should be spared. Unable to escape, he yielded, and was taken to Canada, from which he returned after an absence of nineteen months. During the war, Nathaniel Tarbox and Thomas Haley were killed at Winter Harbor. It was during the first summer

of this war that Mary, a daughter of Capt. Humphrey Scamman, about eight or nine years old, was taken by the Indians while visiting a relative at Scarborough. She was carried to Canada, and being a bright girl, attracted the attention of the French Governor, who took her into his family. Here she remained several years, and was educated carefully in the Roman Catholic faith, while her friends were profoundly ignorant of her situation. She married a French gentleman of Quebec of good estate, and lived in splendor. Her brother Humphrey made a journey to Canada to induce her to return, but to no purpose. Her portion in the Scamman estate set off to her was called the Canada lot, and at a later period was divided among the other heirs.

DIVISIONS AND CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE.

The Lewis and Bonython patent was divided among their heirs in 1681. Gibbins was the sole heir of Lewis, while John Bonython claimed one-half of his father's interest, and Foxwell and Harmon, his brothers-in-law, claimed the other half. The commissioners chosen for the purpose first divided the patent into two by a centre line, parallel to the northeastern boundary. Commencing at the southwestern corner, 400 acres were set off as Gibbins' first division; northwest of that, five hundred and ninety-two rods wide, John Bonython's first division; next back, four hundred and ninety-eight rods in width, Gibbins' third lot; next, lying in the northwest corner of the patent, John Bonython's second lot. On the east of the centre line there were four lots each two miles square. Counting from the sea upward, in order, were Foxwell and Harmon's first lot, Gibbins' second, Foxwell and Harmon's second, and Gibbins' fourth lot.

Joseph Banks, of York, became sole heir of the second daughter of Capt. Richard Bonython, or one-half of the Foxwell and Harmon estate. Banks conveyed one-half to Peter Weare and others, one-quarter to Caleb Preble, of York, who sold, in 1717, to James and Joseph Brown, of Newbury. Samuel, son of Joseph Banks, settled at Old Orchard, on his father's estate, where his descendants still reside.

In 1680, Benj. Blackman purchased 100 acres, including all of the mill privileges on the east side of the Saco Falls, and built a saw-mill. Three years later he purchased on the river 640 acres of John Bonython. The next year he purchased nearly the whole of Gibbins' third division, which included the 100 acres at first purchased. Thus Blackman became proprietor of nearly one-quarter of the original patent. Soon after, Blackman conveyed one-third part to S. Sheafe, of Boston, and another third to Samuel Walker, of Boston, with one-third of the saw-mill at the Falls in each case. In 1687, Sheafe deeded his third to Walker. In 1716, Samuel Walker sold to Sir Wm. Pepperell, who was about twenty-one years of age, but extensively engaged in business with his father, Col. Wm. Pepperell, at Kittery Point. The following year Pepperell bought the other third. These purchases included the right of timber on 4500 acres northwest of them. Soon after these acquisitions Pepperell sold two-fourths of the

STEPHEN LITTLEFIELD

was born in the town of Sanford, June 15, 1784. At an early age he went into the busy world to carve out a fortune for himself. He is first found attending a grist-mill at Kennebunk, and subsequently went to Portland, where he remained about one year, and carried the mail on horseback between Portland and Wiscasset, the mail service of that route then being controlled by Josiah Paine. Mr. Paine in 1810 placed stages on the line from Portland to Boston, and Stephen Littlefield was sent to Saco to take charge of stages, horses, and everything pertaining to the convenience of travelers and rapid transit on the route. The same year, December 1st, he married Lois, daughter of James and Sarah (Bryant) Woodbury. She was born May 4, 1793, and died in 1858. Her father was born June 3, 1769; lived in Saco; followed coasting most of his life. Her mother was born Dec. 10, 1767.

The passenger and mail service, upon the introduction of stages, and by making the time only two days from Portland to Boston, which was accomplished by fresh relays of horses at central points, rapidly increased, and about 1820 four stock companies were formed from Bangor to Boston: 1, Bangor to



Stephen Littlefield

WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD,

eldest son of Stephen and Lois (Woodbury) Littlefield, was born in Saco, Feb. 25, 1812. As early as sixteen years of age he began driving stage between Portland and Saco, and made this a steady business after he was twenty years old. Upon the death of his father he took charge of the stage business at Saco, which he continued until the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad was built in 1842, since which time he has run a line of hacks, and carried the mail from the depot to the post-office and return. Thus the mail service at Saco has been carried on by the Littlefields from 1810 to 1880, and still continues,—a period of seventy years. Mr. William Littlefield is well and familiarly known



William Littlefield

Augusta; 2, Augusta to Portland; 3, Portland to Portsmouth; 4, Portsmouth to Boston. Mr. Littlefield continued in charge of business at Saco in connection with the mail and passenger service and the management of this extended stage line until his death, in April, 1834. He was known as a man of great activity and energy, of strict integrity in all business relations, and one in whom the traveling public placed implicit confidence.

The children of Stephen and Lois Littlefield are William; Sarah A., wife of David Pomeroy, of Southamptom, Mass.; Charles, for twelve years connected with the York Mills in charge of the cloth room, selectman and assessor of Saco in 1866, assessor and auditor from 1867 to 1872, and the first treasurer of the Saco Savings Bank, chosen Dec. 3, 1869, and resigned May 6, 1871; Louisa (deceased), wife of John Merrill; Eliza (deceased), wife of Eldridge Plummer; Nancy, widow of Dr. Frank Hill, Saco; Lucy G., wife of Joshua Stevens, formerly of Windham, Me., but now of Princeton, Ill.; Mary H., wife of Luke Thomas Saco; Frances E., wife of Eliab Ripley, Boston; Stephen (deceased), for many years in the express business in Chicago; and James W., a merchant in Saco.

to the citizens of Saco; his social, genial, and courteous ways are recognized by the traveling public, and his strict integrity in all business matters has won for him the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

After the example of his father, who was a Whig, Mr. Littlefield is a Republican; was alderman during the first year of the city government; was subsequently elected to the same office, and has been a member of the City Council. He has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1855. He married, Nov. 4, 1835, Diana, daughter of Jeremiah Staples, of Saco. She was born Nov. 25, 1811. Their children are George (deceased); William (deceased); Eliza, wife of Moses W. Webber, of Biddeford; and Ellen, wife of William H. Owen, of Saco.

whole tract to Nathaniel Weare, of Hampton, millwright, and Humphrey Scamman, of this town, who, in part payment, erected a double saw-mill on the site of the old Blackman mill, and a dwelling-house to accommodate the mill men, one-half of which was to be the property of Pepperell. In 1717 the partners divided the mill, and a lot half a mile square adjoining, making a small reservation to be used in common. Pepperell took the upper eighty rods in width, east of Main Street; Scamman, the next forty below; and Weare, forty rods to the brook, near Gray's Point, formerly called Pipe Stave Point. The remaining portion of the tract, extending from Nichols' Brook to the upper bounds of Gibbins' third division, a distance of four and one-quarter miles, and not less than two miles in breadth, was divided in October, 1718. First, Pepperell began at Nichols' Brook, and took forty-four rods in width, and back to the centre line of the patent; then Scamman twenty-two rods, and Weare twenty-two rods, which brought them to the south line of the division in 1717. They now extended the northeastern bounds of that lot to the centre line of the patent, then beginning on the north side of this lot,—Main Street,—following the river, Weare took the first forty rods, Scamman forty, Pepperell eighty; then Pepperell one hundred and twenty, Scamman sixty, Weare sixty, Pepperell one hundred and twenty, Scamman sixty, Weare sixty, Pepperell one hundred and twenty-seven, Scamman sixty-seven and one-half, Weare sixty-seven and one-half, which embraced the whole tract. A large rock in the river, above Little Falls, marks the division as now understood. The privilege of cutting timber, above alluded to, was upon lot assigned to John Bonython, in the first proprietor's division, in 1681, and called his second division. In the division of this timber-cutting privilege, in 1718, Pepperell took the upper half, next the Buxton line, Weare the next quarter, and Scamman the lower quarter, or that nearest the Falls.

The valuable island opposite the mill was claimed by the proprietors. From the records it seemed to have belonged to the Phillips estate, for he sold one-half of it, in 1667, to John Bonython for a quantity of logs suitable for lumber, and in the division of it Major Phillips took the half next his house, while Bonython took the other. No mention of the island is made in the deeds to and from Blackman. At one time it was called Bonython's, then Indian, then Cutt's, and now Factory Island.

When letters of administration were granted on the estate of John Bonython, in 1732, nearly fifty years after his decease, to the heirs of his five children, the administrator bought in 5000 acres valued at 18s. per acre, comprising nearly the amount set off to him in the two checkers when the division of the patent was made in 1681. The heirs, one of whom was Patience Collins, wife of John, and only surviving child of John Bonython, Jr., sold their interest immediately after division to James Skinner, James Morgan, and Humphrey Scamman. In 1735, Skinner, Morgan, and the heirs of Scamman effected a division. Of the upper checker, Skinner had the upper third, next Buxton, the heirs of Scamman next, and Morgan the lower. What remained of the lower checker south of Nichols' Brook was divided in like manner.

The Foxwell estate was divided among the heirs and assigns in 1732. The lower checker, set off to Foxwell and Harmon, including Old Orchard Beach, was divided into two equal portions, one mile each in width, by a northwest line starting from the sea and running to the head of the checker, a distance of two miles and fifty rods,—the Harmon heirs took the southwest portion, and the Foxwell heirs the other. But a narrow strip of the Foxwell portion of the checker now lies in Saco. Pepperell, as the representative of Mrs. Corbain, heiress of Nathaniel Foxwell, had a strip of seventy rods wide running from the marsh to the upper line of the checker, and Mrs. Norton's heirs had a strip thirty-five rods wide running in the same direction. The marsh was divided separately from the upland. The upper checker of Harmon and Foxwell was divided into halves in the same manner by a line running northwest and southeast, and the heirs or their representatives started from the patent line and ran their lots to the middle of the checker. The lowest lot was assigned to Pepperell, one hundred and twenty-three rods wide; the next ninety-one and a half rods to heirs of Lucretia Robinson, the next ninety-one and a half to heirs of Mary Norton, the next ninety-one and a half to heirs of Sarah Curtis, the next ninety-one and a half to heirs of Esther Rogers, and the last ninety-one and a half to Susannah Austin. As the town line now runs, about two-thirds of this division is in Scarborough.

In 1659, James Gibbins and H. Waddock arranged that Waddock should have the point of land extending from the river and the sea south of a straight line from the river to the old wading place on Goosefair Brook, containing about 200 acres. Waddock's widow sold this to Humphrey Scamman in 1679.

A division of a portion of the Gibbins estate was made in 1730, which consisted of two checkers besides the triangular piece at the mouth of the Saco. The second checker, on the eastern side of the patent between the two Foxwell and Harmon lots, was divided into four equal parts, each one hundred and forty-seven rods wide on the patent line. The lowest was assigned to Rebecca Wakefield and Patience Annable, the next above to Hannah Mace, the next to Rachel Edgecomb, and the next, at the head of the checker, to Elizabeth Sharpe. The privilege on Foxwell Brook called Foxwell's Falls the commissioners for the division said belonged to the heirs of Hannah Mace, Rebecca Wakefield, and Patience Annable equally, and "is to be divided" when they shall all come to set up a mill or mills there. The upper checker, in the northeastern part of the town, more recently called the McKenney district, was left in common to the heirs at this time. Descendants of Rachel Edgecomb have remained in uninterrupted possession of a portion of the Gibbins estate to the present.

THE PEPPERELL LANDS.

Pepperell sold but small portions of his immense interest in town during his lifetime, and these a few house-lots about the mill. Neither did he make any extensive improvements upon his property here. His part in the saw- and grist-mills, a wharf and store or warehouse below the Falls, a small house built on the spot where the Bartlett's

house stood, and which was used at an early period for the accommodation of travelers, are all that can be remembered as his work. He was often in town dressed in scarlet cloth trimmed with gold-lace. He always attended meeting on Sunday when there, and was often at the house of Rev. Mr. Morrill. Though traditionally not distinguished for liberality, he frequently threw a guinea into the contribution box, invariably passed as a compliment to strangers when present, and its collections were the minister's perquisite. Upon his death, in 1759, the schedule of his property in town amounted to over 5500 acres, in the following pieces: the mill-right, from Gray's line to Main Street and two miles back, supposed to embrace 300 acres; a 100-acre lot one hundred rods from the first; Pepperell half of the great lot, 1200 acres; Deep Brook lot, 700 acres; Guinea lot, 600 acres; Berry's lot, 350 acres; Long Reach lot, 700 acres; Old Orchard lot, 490 acres; and an interest in Foxwell's right, 870 acres. This was all devised to his grandson, William P. Sparhawk, on condition that when he became of age he was to take the name of William Pepperell.

The confiscation of the Pepperell estate took place by act of General Court, 1779, in consequence of the adherence of young Sir William to the crown. A life interest in the Saco lands, devised by Sir William before his death to his wife and daughter, was respected, and in exchange for it the State assigned two-ninths in absolute property to them by deed of 1788. Charles Channcey was Lady Mary and her daughter's agent, and Hon. David Sewall agent for the commonwealth in the disposal of these lands. A grant of 10 acres was made the town for a meeting-house, training-field, and burying-ground. One acre for a meeting-house Judge Sewall located where that of the first one was erected. The other 9 acres were located contiguous to the other town land. The land necessary for a wharf was purchased of the agent about 1801, and a company formed to build it. The other wharf—where Pepperell's had stood—was built by Messrs. Cleaves, Tucker, and Capt. Spring at the same time. Col. Cutts bought largely of the confiscated lands. The Pepperell half (about 1200 acres) of the great lot he secured at different times, and also about 1000 acres of the remainder of this tract. Half of the saw-mill owned by Pepperell he purchased, with other portions of the confiscated property.

LOUISBOURG EXPEDITION.

Of the citizens of this town who are remembered to have taken part in this expedition under Pepperell, were Deacon Benjamin Haley, Benjamin Scamman, Nathaniel Scamman, Andrew Stackpole, Roger Smith, Jonathan Smith, Haven Tarbox, and Benjamin Mason.

REVOLUTION.

The first Committee of Correspondence and Safety for this town was chosen Nov. 9, 1774, and consisted of Tristram Jordan, Deacon Amos Chase, Paul Junkins, James Foss, and James Scamman. Col. Cutts and Capt. Junkins were chosen delegates to a county congress. A separate committee of inspection was chosen, composed of T. Jordan, Deacon A. Chase, R. Patterson, Deacon S. Scamman, Jo-

seph Libby, Humphrey Pike, and Dominicus Scamman. In 1775 the town was divided into four militia districts, and those capable of bearing arms were exercised once a week in military movements. The Committee of Safety, etc., in 1776, were T. Jordan, Deacon Chase, Deacon S. Scamman, Joseph Bradbury, and Richard Burke. The Committee of Safety, etc., in 1780, were Capt. Paul Junkins, Elisha Ayer, Nicholas Dennet, James Foss, and Thomas Deering. The last Committee of Safety was chosen in 1782, and was composed of Col. James Scamman, Capt. Joseph Bradbury, Lieut. Samuel Chase, Lieut. William Cole, and Mr. James Coffin. Men, money, and food were liberally contributed by the citizens of this town during the entire war.

The following persons were in the Continental service during some period of the war: John Googins, killed at Hubbardston, Stephen Sawyer, son of David Sawyer, Sr., John Hooper, Abiel Beetle, Nicholas Davis, Jonathan Norton, Daniel Bryant, James Scamman, son of Ebenezer, John Tucker, John Rannels, John Ridlon, John Carl, Ebenezer Carl, Evans Carl, William Carl, sons of Robert, Levi Foss, Richard Foss, sons of Walter, Zachariah Foss, and Elias, sons of Joseph, John Duren, Anthony Starbird, William Starbird, William Berry, James Evans, Samuel Sebastian, Joseph Norton, Maj. Stephen Bryant, Josiah Davis, Joseph Richards, Ephraim Ridlon, Stephen Googins, Thomas Means, Solomon Hopkins, James Edgecomb, and Solomon Libby.

A company raised from neighboring towns for a short term, in 1776, commanded by Capt. John Elden, of Buxton, did important service in fortifying Dorchester Heights. Those in that company from this town were 2d Lieut. Samuel Scamman, afterwards deacon, Jerathiel Bryant, John Muchmore, Daniel Field, David Clark, Abner Sawyer, Joseph Norton, Andrew Patterson, David Sawyer, Jr., James Edgecomb, Robert Bond, Daniel Field, Jr., Abraham Patterson, Moses Ayer, John Young, Hezekiah Young, Joseph Patterson, William P. Moody, Samuel Dennet, John Scamman, and Samuel Lowell.

Col. James Scamman led a regiment to Cambridge early in 1775, and remained about a year. He was popular with his men, and had their confidence and good-will. He failed to be at the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th June, with his regiment, to which he was ordered, and reproach for a time fell upon him; but an investigation resulted in his acquittal. At the end of a year he resigned, and returned home, and subsequently engaged in trade with his brother Nathaniel. He died in 1804, aged sixty-four. The lines found inscribed on his tomb were furnished by the Hon. Cyrus King:

"A man of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy."

"This stone to strangers may impart
The place where Scamman lies;
But every friend consults his heart,
For there he never dies."

The sloop "Squirrel," of Saco, Capt. Alexander Paine, with Robert White, second mate, sailed from Caseo Bay in February, 1783, and on the 23d of March following were taken by a cruiser from the Algerine-Mole, and carried into Algiers before the Dey, who proposed that if they would embrace



John Fairfield

The history of Saco, or even that of York County and the State, would be incomplete without a personal sketch of the life and services of one of its most honored sons, the late Governor John Fairfield, whose life was a high type of the man, the citizen, the legislator, and the Christian. He was born at Saco, Me., Jan. 13, 1797, and there ever resided. Distinguished by an ardent love of knowledge, an active mind, and great strength of purpose, on arriving at manhood he devoted himself to the study of law, and entered a profession which has contributed its full share in the establishment and defense of constitutional liberty. At the bar he soon acquired such reputation that in June, 1832, he was appointed by the executive of the State reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court.

While in the successful performance of the duties of this office he was called, in 1835, by the electors of the First Congressional District, without solicitation on his part, to represent them in Congress, and was re-elected in 1837. His services were now demanded in a different direction. He was elected Governor of his native State in 1838, and thrice re-elected to the same exalted station. It was during this period of his public life, when great and unusual responsibilities were upon him as the chief executive of the State, growing out of collisions with foreign power, that he displayed a decision and firmness of character which commanded the respect and fixed upon him the attention of the whole country. He became emphatically the favorite of the State, and resigned the governorship March 7, 1843, to accept a seat in the United States Senate, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Rufus Williams. In 1845 he received a re-election to the Senate for the term of six years. It may be remarked as a singular fact that in all the offices he held he never served out the regular term, but was transferred by promotion to a higher place. On Dec. 24, 1847, during his term as senator, he was in his usual health and met his friends with his accustomed cheerfulness and cordiality. At noon he submitted to a surgical operation to which, with undoubted confidence, he had looked for relief from an infirmity under which he had labored. His physical energies were not equal to his courage and fortitude. His system sank under the abated anguish which followed, and at twenty minutes before eight o'clock in the evening, in the full possession of his mind, he breathed his last.

The characteristics and worth of Governor Fairfield can be better and more appropriately expressed by quotations from addresses of his colleagues and those intimately acquainted with his life, on the occasion of his death.

Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Maine, addressed the Senate as follows:

"I need not speak of his honorable career in this body. You will bear witness to the sound judgment and ready zeal which he brought to the discharge of his varied duties; to that honesty of purpose which knows no guile; to that frankness and sincerity incapable of concealment; to that firmness of resolution which no difficulties could shake nor dangers overcome; and to that purity of life and conscientious regard to his convictions of right which distinguished him as a man and a Christian."

Senator Niles said:

"If he was not a brilliant star in our political galaxy, he was all he claimed to be,—a plain, unassuming man, never attempting to shine or to attract attention to himself, but with his strong sense, sound judgment, and practical views, was content with an honest and faithful discharge of his public duties. He was true to his constituents, true to his country, faithful to his party, and faithful to his principles."

Correspondence of the *Herald* prior to his death:

"Governor Fairfield, of Maine, is a man whose noble heart beat for his country when the British invaded the territory of his native State, and it was he who stood nobly for her rights, her honor, and her glory during the timid administration of Martin Van Buren. I have carefully studied his character, and believe that we have few more patriotic, and none more honest. He is one of the strongest men in the Senate. I look upon him as one of the last of the seventy-sixers in everything that dignifies a patriot and gives force to a statesman; and the only thing that I regret is that we have not more such men. Like Dickenson, of New York, he seems to represent the purer and younger Democracy, and to have cut loose from the worn-out hacks of the party. They both will yet write their names, if not beguiled by the seductions of place and honor, in letters of glory upon the brightest page of their country's fame."

Representative Hammons:

"Governor Fairfield was emphatically a self-made man. By his own industry and exertions he acquired an education, studied law, and at an early day took rank among the first of his profession. His fine talents and affable deportment soon attracted public attention. . . . His public career was not long, but brilliant. . . . He possessed in an eminent degree all the elements of popularity."

He married, Sept. 5, 1825, Anna Paine, daughter of Dr. Thomas G. Thornton, of Saco, who was United States marshal during the war of 1812-14. His children are George A., Sarah, wife of B. F. Hamilton, of Saco, Hampden, Martha W., Lucy, wife of E. F. Dodge, Minnesota, John W., Annie P., wife of C. M. Perkins.

Hampden Fairfield received his preparatory education in Saco high school, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1857. He read law with Moses Emery, of Saco, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was in practice at Sanford and Kennebunkport for several years, was elected clerk of courts in 1867 for three years, and in 1871 removed to Saco, where he remains in the practice of his profession.

the Mohammedan religion they should have their liberty; but if not, they should be immediately sent as slaves on board a row-galley, to be chained to an oar all their lives. Their answer, in which they said they "had always found their God a good and just God," and that they "had rather endure punishment than forsake him," so enraged the Dey, that he immediately ordered the captain and first mate to be sent to the mines, while the second mate and eighteen men were sent on board a cruising row-galley of twenty-six eight-pounders, and there chained to their oars.

They were here kept on a short allowance of goat-flesh and coarse bran-bread, without any shelter from the inclement weather, for four years and nine months.

About the 20th of December, 1787, a French frigate, of forty-eight guns, commanded by M. John Le Cotte, engaged their vessel, and after firing several broadsides, grappled them. When the Algerines saw that they were to be taken, they fell upon their prisoners with cutlasses and bayonets, and continued their butchery until overpowered by the French. Only seven were left alive. After ordering the Algerine barbarians put to death, their vessel was scuttled. The seven survivors were taken to Bordeaux, in France, where they were kept until their wounds were healed, when they were sent to New York. Here they arrived in February, 1790, and immediately set out on foot for Saco, begging their victuals by the way.

Capt. Paine and the first mate remained in the mines.

WAR OF 1812.

The last war with Great Britain was not so popular in Maine as in some sections of the country. The requirements of the general government were met, but not in very noticeable excess. The immense shipping interests of all the shore towns in this State were prostrated by the war, and many were ruined by it. Foxwell Cutts, son of the colonel, for several years prior to the war was largely interested in navigation, and his large and costly ships were engaged in a profitable freighting business to various parts of the world.

REBELLION.

During the Rebellion, this town, in common with others, stood nobly by the government, and its sons went into the different arms of the service to aid in maintenance of the nation's life. (See military record of the town.)

SURFACE AND SOIL.

The surface is generally level, and a large proportion of it susceptible of cultivation. In the centre of the town is a large bog, containing about 1000 acres, called the Heath, from which several small streams take their rise. On one of these—Foxwell's Brook, in the southeast—there is a beautiful waterfall, some 60 feet in descent, surrounded by wild and romantic scenery. The soil is good for corn and hay, which are the leading agricultural productions. Good clay is found in some parts, from which an excellent quality of brick is made.

TRAVELING FACILITIES.

The first roads, other than the one along the sea-shore, were made from landing-places on the river into the woods,

for the purpose of hauling logs to raft to the mills at the Falls. The different proprietors laid out or extended these roads to suit their convenience, and in course of time they came to be used as public highways. The way laid out by the partners in 1718, from their mill at the Falls to the middle line of the patent, was made a public road and extended to the Scarborough line in 1754. It is now the post-road to Portland. The Buxton road was laid out the same year. Communication between settlements on each side of the river was kept up by means of ferries till about 1757, when the Lottery bridge was built, connecting Factory Island with Saco, and in 1767 Col. Cutts, Deacon Chase, Thomas Gilpatrick, Jr., and Benjamin Nason built one joining the island to Biddeford. In 1785 a freshet swept off both bridges, but they were rebuilt again. In 1774 the road from Old Orchard to the Ferry road and the Boom road were laid out. The western Spring Island bridge was built by Capt. Seth Spring about 1795, and the eastern one in 1797-98. Later came the introduction of railroads. The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, and the extension of the Boston and Maine, supply the town with these excellent modes of modern travel. The Saco and Boston Steamboat Company was incorporated in 1867, having for its object a line of steamers between the two cities.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

The following are the names of the selectmen of the town of Saco from the incorporation to the adoption of the city charter:

1762-67, Tristram Jordan, Amos Chase, Robert Patterson; 1767-69, Tristram Jordan, Thomas Cutts, Joseph Libby; 1769, Tristram Jordan, Amos Chase, Joseph Libby; 1770, Amos Chase, Joseph Libby, Robert Patterson; 1771, Thomas Cutts, Amos Chase, Tristram Jordan; 1772-74, Amos Chase, Tristram Jordan, Robert Patterson; 1780, Humphrey Pike, Richard Burke, Robert Carr; 1781-84, Samuel Scamman, Richard Burke, Humphrey Pike; 1784-87, Samuel Scamman, Humphrey Pike, Joseph Bradbury; 1787, Samuel Scamman, Humphrey Pike, S. Boothby; 1788-90, Samuel Scamman, James Coffin, Humphrey Pike; 1790-92, Samuel Scamman, Humphrey Pike, Josiah Fairfield; 1792-94, Humphrey Pike, Joseph Bradbury, Josiah Fairfield; 1794, Josiah Fairfield, James Coffin, Humphrey Pike; 1795, Joseph Bradbury, James Coffin, Nicholas Dennett; 1796, James Coffin, Nicholas Dennett, Joseph Bradbury; 1797, James Coffin, Nicholas Dennett, James Gray, Jr.; 1798-1801, Samuel Scamman, Nicholas Dennett, James Gray, Jr.; 1801, James Gray, Jr., Joseph Bradbury, Ichabod Fairfield; 1802, James Gray, Jr., Joseph Bradbury, Edmund Moody; 1803-6, Joseph Bradbury, Edmund Moody, Benjamin Pike; 1806, Samuel Scamman, Thos. Means, Morrill; 1807, James Gray, Thomas Means, Jos. Morrill; 1808, Edmund Moody, Aaron Scamman, Benjamin Pike; 1809-11, Edmund Moody, Aaron Scamman, Benjamin Pike; 1811-15, Benjamin Pike, Aaron Scamman, Tristram Jordan, Jr.; 1815-19, Tristram Jordan, Jr., William Moody, Benjamin Pike; 1819, Tristram Jordan, Jr., Aaron Scamman, Samuel Nye; 1820, Stephen Fairfield, George Scamman, Samuel Nye; 1821-24, Benj. Pike, Aaron Scamman, George Scamman; 1824, Benjamin Pike, George Scamman, George Parcher; 1825, Benjamin Pike, George Scamman, George Parcher; 1826-31, Benjamin Pike, George Parcher, Samuel J. Jordan; 1831, Benjamin Pike, George Scamman, Cotton Bradbury; 1832-36, George Scamman, Cotton Bradbury, Nathan Hopkinson; 1836-39, Cotton Bradbury, Tristram Jordan, Jr., Jonathan King; 1839-41, Cotton Bradbury, Nathan Hopkinson, Frederic Greene; 1841, George Scamman, John F. Scamman, Robert Cleaves; 1842-43, Cotton Bradbury, John F. Scamman, Fleming Hill; 1843, Cotton Bradbury, Gideon Tucker,

Elias Pareher; 1846, Cotton Bradbury, Charles Hill, Fleming Hill; 1847-50, Cotton Bradbury, Nathaniel M. Towle, Nathan Hopkinson; 1850, Nathaniel M. Towle, Nathan Hopkinson, John Gains; 1851-54, Cotton Bradbury, Charles Hill, Seth Scamman; 1854, Charles Hill, Seth Scamman, Ebenezer Claves; 1855, Seth Scamman, Moses Lowell, Ebenezer Claves; 1856, Seth Scamman, Moses Lowell, Cornelius Sweetser; 1857-59, Cornelius Sweetser, Ivory Lord, David Fernald; 1859-61, Cornelius Sweetser, David Fernald, Henry Simpson; 1861-63, David Fernald, Henry Simpson, Henry J. Rice; 1863-65, David Fernald, Moses Lowell, Ivory Lord; 1865, Cornelius Sweetser, Jason W. Beatty, George Pareher; 1866, George Pareher, Chas. Littlefield, Jas. M. Burbank.

TOWN CLERKS FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

1762-90, Tristram Jordan; 1790-97, Humphrey Pike; 1797-1809, James Gray, Jr.; 1809-23, Benjamin Pike; 1823-33, James Gray; 1833, James Gray and John Chadwick; 1834-36, John Chadwick; 1836-44, George Sutherland; 1844-58, Abraham Forskol; 1858-66, Joseph L. Milliken.

TOWN TREASURERS FROM 1762 TO 1867.

Ebenezer Ayer, 1762-72; Col. Thomas Cutts, 1772-94; Samuel Scamman, 1794-1814; Capt. Samuel Moody, 1814-19; Hon. William Moody, 1819-22; Daniel Granger, 1822-24; Jonathan Tucker, Jr., 1824-32; John Chadwick, 1832-55; John C. Bradbury, 1855-65; William Perkins, 1865; David Tuxbury, 1866.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

A charter incorporating Saco as a city was approved Feb. 5, 1867. At the first municipal election thereafter, March 18th, Joseph Hobson was chosen mayor. His successors have been: James M. Deering, 1868; Moses Lowell, 1869-70; Oliver Dyer, 1871; Edward P. Burnham, 1872-73; George A. Carter, 1874-75; Paul Chadbourne, 1876; Ira H. Foss, 1877; Oliver C. Clark, 1878-79. Joseph L. Milliken, who held the office of town clerk nine years previous to the city incorporation, has been clerk of the city since its organization to the present time.

The following have been judges of the Municipal Court: Frederick Greene, 1849-52;* George A. Emery, 1867-71; Samuel F. Chase, 1871-73; George A. Emery, recorder, acting judge, 1873; John S. Derby, 1874-78; Samuel F. Chase, 1878-82.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first traders of note were Tristram Jordan, Andrew Bradstreet, Thomas Cutts, Thomas Donnell, and David King. Sir William Pepperell built a wharf and warehouse, and became largely interested in the trade as well as the lands of Saco.

DANIEL CLEAVES, Esq., one of the most successful merchants in this quarter, came from Danvers, Mass., to Saco in 1790, with a small stock of goods, and commenced business in a building which stood near the subsequent residence of Capt. Warren. He afterwards built the store which was at a later day occupied by Mr. S. Adams, and in 1797 formed a partnership with Jonathan Tucker which lasted sixteen years. Mr. Cleaves married Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Fairfield, in 1795. He died in 1817, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

JOSEPH LELAND was for many years a merchant in Saco. He was born in Massachusetts, Dec. 30, 1756; was in the Revolutionary army, from Grafton, from 1775

to 1783, and was an ensign and lieutenant. Soon after the peace he came to Phillipsburg, now Sanford, engaged in merchandise at Little Falls, whence he removed to Saco. He married, Dec. 28, 1786, Dorcas, daughter of Richard King, of Scarborough. She died Oct. 6, 1833, aged sixty-seven years. She was sister of Governor William King and Gen. Cyrus King, and half-sister of Hon. Rufus King, of New York. They had ten children. Elizabeth K. married, in 1816, Rev. Nathan Lord, who was President of Dartmouth College from 1828 to 1863. Harriet married, in 1814, Hon. William Richardson, of Bath. Sarah married Abel Boynton, Esq., and afterwards Judge Edward Parker, of New Hampshire. Mary S. married, in 1819, B. F. French, Esq., of Lowell. (For Joseph W. Leland, see Beneh and Bar in this work.)

Joseph Leland was a senator, under Massachusetts, in 1805 and 1808. (See civil list.)

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

The first physician known with certainty to have settled in town was Dr. Samuel White, Esq. (for he was a magistrate as well as a physician), who came from York, about 1750. The early practice of medicine in this town was by females, who, with a few simple remedies and careful nursing, supplied the place of physicians. Surgical aid, when required, was obtained from the larger towns. Doctors Parker, Clement, Jackson, and Pierce, of Portsmouth, Lyman, of York, and Nathaniel Coffin, of Portland, were sought in extreme and obdurate cases.

The next physician was Dr. Donald Cummings, a man of considerable celebrity. He was a native of Scotland, and came to America as a surgeon in the British army. He settled on the east side of Saco River in 1755, but moved afterwards to the mill-brow west of the Falls. He married, Dec. 30, 1755, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of William Cole. He was thrown from his horse and killed near the Pool, on the night of April 1, 1774, while returning home from a visit to the house of Capt. Samuel Jordan, at Winter Harbor. He left three sons,—James, Donald, and Nathaniel.

The next physician who settled here was Dr. Josiah Fairfield, a cousin of the minister. He came about 1770, but soon relinquished the general practice of his profession to engage in mercantile pursuits. During the Revolutionary war he fitted out privateers. He died of consumption, 1794, aged forty-seven.

Dr. Thomas G. Thornton came in 1791. In 1793 he married Sarah, daughter of Col. Thomas Cutts, and soon after engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a son of Timothy Thornton, of Boston, born Aug. 31, 1769. In 1795, 1796, 1798, and 1803 he was a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts. He was appointed United States marshal of Maine in 1803, and discharged the duties of that office till his death, March 4, 1824.

Dr. John Allen, from England, commenced practice here in 1796; he died in 1825.

Dr. Richard Cutts Shannon graduated at Harvard, in 1795; studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Kittredge, of Dover, N. H., and at first obtained a position as surgeon in the navy. This he resigned, and settled here in the fall of 1800. He

* Court then abolished till the adoption of the city charter.



Photo. by McKenny, Saco.

Tristram Jordan

TRISTRAM JORDAN (Tristram,³ Tristram,⁴ Samuel,⁵ Dominicus,⁶ Rev. Robert Jordan¹), born in Saco, July 19, 1798, is sixth in descent from Rev. Robert Jordan, of the English Episcopal Church, who came to New England and settled at Richmond Island, Cape Elizabeth, in the year 1640.

He was born in 1601; married the only daughter of Capt. John Winter, who had occupied the island for fur trading with the Indians. Of this union were born six sons, from whom the Jordans in this country are mostly descended. The Rev. Robert Jordan was persecuted by the Puritans of Massachusetts, driven away by the Indians, and died in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1679. His third son, Dominicus, married Hannah Tristram, of Saco, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Of these, Capt. Samuel, born in 1684, married Olive Plaisted, of Berwick, and settled on Parker's Neck in 1717. He did much to promote the growth and prosperity of the town, was a man of great enterprise, and was engaged in business for many years. At the conference of Governor Shute with the tribes on Arrowsic, in 1717, Capt. Jordan was employed as interpreter, having been in his earlier life in captivity for several years. Of his children, one son, Rishworth, born in 1719, died in 1808. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1775 to 1797, and clerk of Biddeford for many years.

Tristram, grandfather of our subject, was youngest son, born in 1731; married, in 1749, Hannah Goodwin, of Berwick. He owned a small vessel and traded between Boston and Halifax. Subsequently he became one of the earliest traders in Saco, being there as early as 1749. He was known by his military title as Col. Jordan. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate from Saco, in 1787, during the exciting period of the Revolutionary war, but he was best known as a magistrate and performed the

duties of that office until quite advanced in life. He died in 1821.

His seventh child, Tristram, born in 1768, married, January, 1791, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Scamman. She was born in 1768, and died in 1821. Tristram Jordan was a man of high moral worth, was a citizen much esteemed, and for many years filled offices of trust and responsibility in Saco. His general business was farming. His children were Samuel S.; Hannah G., wife of Enoch Goodale; Sarah, died in infancy; Tristram; Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Perkins, of Kennebunk; Rev. William V. Jordan, a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of 1831, entered the ministry in 1836 as a Congregational clergyman, and retired from regular ministerial work in 1870; Dominicus; and Sarah O., wife of Isaac H. Scamman. Tristram, second son, married, Oct. 6, 1830, Maranda O., daughter of Stephen and Olive Sawyer, of Saco. Their children are Sarah Lucy, widow of the late William Boardman, and Maranda O., wife of Oliver H. Moulton, of Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Jordan died in March, 1835. Second, he married, Jan. 22, 1839, Miss Mary, daughter of Ichabod Jordan, of Saco. Of this union there is one son, James Coffin Jordan, a resident at Old Orchard, Me.

During his early manhood Mr. Jordan was engaged for several years in surveying lands in the eastern part of Maine. About 1828 he began trade in Hollis, but soon afterwards went to Biddeford, where he was engaged in trade until about 1845, during which time he was also interested in navigation, was a part owner of several vessels, and built one ship called the "Pepperell." He was president of the Manufacturers' Bank of Saco for many years, and held various town offices. Mr. Jordan, like his ancestors, was an active, enterprising business man, and a promoter of the best interests of society. He was a man of great firmness, decision, and force of character.



Photo, by A. S. McKenney, Saco.

S. F. Hartley

CAPT. SAMUEL HARTLEY

was born in Boston in 1770, and came to Saco while a young man, as he is found here in 1786. He married Hannah, daughter of the late Rev. John Fairfield, who for some forty years was an accepted pastor of the Congregational Church at Saco.

During the war for independence Capt. Hartley was on a vessel commanded by Capt. Solomon Coit. The vessel was captured by a British sloop-of-war, taken to Halifax, and all on board held as prisoners-of-war until exchanged. He had a desire to follow the sea from boyhood. For many years he was mate, and from 1796 to 1812 was in command of a vessel sailing from Saco, and from Richmond, Va., to Liverpool, England. For two years, during the embargo placed upon American commerce in 1808, Capt. Hartley was shut up in Charleston, S. C. After the close of the war of 1812, he abandoned his voyages to Europe and confined himself to a coasting trade, and during the remainder of his life he was engaged in maritime and commercial pursuits.

Capt. Hartley was well known to the citizens of Saco as a man of great force of character, correct habits, unswerving integrity of purpose in all his business relations, exact in the performance of every duty, and acted with a due regard for the rights of others. His executive ability was marked in the management of his own affairs, and his care and zeal to do well what he undertook was a special characteristic of him. During his long experience as a navigator his care and management was such that among the many opportunities for accident at sea he never lost a vessel nor ever was shipwrecked. From a boy activity, industry, and economy were prominent in his life, and although unassisted peculiarly in early life, he became by his own plans and exertions a successful business man. He never sought political notoriety or the emoluments of office, although firm in his views of party principles, but preferred the quiet of a business life.

Capt. Hartley was a trustee of Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution from 1827-49; director of the Saco Bank in 1811, and from 1814-33; director of insurance company, 1827-28; and trustee of Thornton Academy from 1811-26. He died in 1857. His children are three sons and three daughters, viz.: Samuel (deceased); John F., ex-assistant Secretary

United States Treasury; Capt. Richard F. C., president York National Bank, Saco; Mary G. (deceased); Mrs. Dr. Henry B. C. Green; and Mrs. Thomas G. Odiorne (deceased).

JOHN F. HARTLEY,

second son of Capt. Samuel and Hannah (Fairfield) Hartley, was born in Saco June 13, 1809. He received his preparatory education at Saco Academy; entered Bowdoin College in 1825, from which he graduated with the usual honors in 1829. He read law in the office of Messrs. John & Ether Shepley, of Saco; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Saco, but after a short time removed to Portland, where he was engaged in practice until 1838, in the mean time contributing to the newspaper press of that city. In that year he received an appointment as clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., under Hon. Levi Woodbury, secretary, and during the administration of President Van Buren. He was appointed chief clerk, in 1863, by the late Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, which position he retained until 1865, when he was appointed assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Johnson, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until May, 1875, when he resigned and visited Europe, making the tour of England, France, Italy, and Switzerland.

In 1867, Mr. Hartley received from Norwich University, Vermont, the honorary degree of LL.D.

Upon his retirement from official duties he returned to his native city, and took up his residence at the old homestead, occupied by his father immediately after his marriage, the property having been in the family nearly a century.

Mr. Hartley married first, Martha F., daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Hill) King, of Saco. She died in 1846; and for his second he married, in 1850, Miss Mary D. King, sister of his first wife. Her father was a respected and well-known resident of Saco, and for many years president of York Bank.

Mr. Hartley's children are: Edward, a lawyer in New York City; John, a captain in the United States army; Martha, wife of Hon. Levi H. Coit, late United States consul at Valencia, Spain, died in that country; and Frank, a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

died suddenly, April 19, 1828, very much lamented. During a period of nearly twenty-eight years, he was the principal physician of the town, and at the time of his death was deacon of the First Church.

BRIEF MENTION.

Among other citizens not specially mentioned elsewhere, the following are entitled to notice in the history of Saco: John F. Scamman, representative to the Twenty-ninth Congress in 1845; Wm. B. Hartwell, State secretary, 1845; Seth Scamman, president of the State Senate, 1858; Edwin B. Smith, speaker of House, 1871, and now assistant attorney-general of the United States at Washington.

Mr. Folsom, in his history, mentions the following classically-educated residents of Saco: Caldwell Gray, graduate of Harvard, 1784, a merchant at the Falls, and afterwards of Buxton; James Gray (Harvard, 1786); Richard Cutts, A.M. (Harvard, 1790), Washington, D. C.; Nathaniel Coffin, A.M. (Dartmouth, 1799), removed to Wiscasset; Seth Storer, A.M. (Bowdoin, 1807), Scarborough, office at Saco; Daniel Tristram Granger (Bowdoin, 1826); Joseph W. Leland (Bowdoin, 1826), removed to Newfield; Ichabod Goodwin Jordan (Bowdoin, 1827); John Fairfield Hartley (Bowdoin, 1829); Albert Gallatin Lane (Waterville, 1827), removed to Belfast. The number of men educated at college resident in Saco in 1830 was fifteen, viz, five from Harvard, one from Dartmouth, and nine from Bowdoin. At that time there were in Bowdoin College George W. Cole, William Vaughan Jordan, Seth Storer Green, and Henry Goodkin Storer.

Benjamin Pike was a blacksmith and a self-made man. He was selectman of the town of Saco 1803 to 1806, 1808, 1819, 1821 to 1825, 1826 to 1832; town clerk 1809 to 1824; representative in Massachusetts Legislature 1807 to 1817, and 1819; senator in 1831 and 1832, and at the time of his death, July 14, 1832, aged sixty-two.

Gideon Tucker, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Scamman) Tucker, was born June 4, 1802, and graduated at Harvard College, in 1820, at the age of eighteen. He was a representative in the Legislature in 1829, 1844, 1846, and 1850, councilor in 1854, and senator in 1862. He married, Dec. 30, 1847, Miss Caroline Atkinson; died Oct. 17, 1863.

Col. John Spring, son of Capt. Seth Spring, who died in Biddeford, Oct. 11, 1839, was born May 16, 1782. He was sheriff of the county in 1830, and representative in 1824 and 1825. He married, in 1804, Olive, daughter of Capt. Seth Storer.

Col. James M. Burbank died at Saco, April 26, 1875, aged sixty-three years and four months. He came from Springdale about 1860; was representative in the Legislature from Waterborough in 1845; sheriff of the county, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864; senator, 1868; city marshal in 1871; candidate for sheriff, 1856, 1860, 1864, 1866; for senator, 1869; and for mayor, 1868, 1869.

CHURCHES OF SACO.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The people on both sides of the river had attended upon the ministrations of pastors on the Biddeford side

up to 1752, when Sir William Pepperell, having donated four acres of land for building a meeting-house, a school-house, and for a burying-place, "and for no other use or purpose whatever," the inhabitants, in April of that year, obtained consent of the town to be set off as a parish.

The following year a frame for a meeting-house was erected, and in the course of two or three years was finished, and by consent of the town, Mr. Morrill was permitted to preach in it one-third of the time. He thus partially filled the desk till 1761, when Mr. John Fairfield was employed on a temporary engagement, and in October a church of 11 members was organized. Mr. John Fairfield became pastor of it by ordination, Oct. 27, 1762. His labors being blessed by an increased membership of but nine during a ministry of thirty-six years, he asked a dismissal in April, 1798, and means were taken to procure another candidate. Mr. Elihu Whitcomb preached on probation till April, 1799, when the town decided to settle him. But three male members could be found at this time. As Mr. Fairfield's pastoral relations had not been regularly dissolved, it was agreed to refer the matter to the same council called for the ordination of Mr. Whitcomb. This convened July 3, 1799, and dissolved the connection of one, and established the relation of the other the same day. Mr. Whitcomb remained till the summer of 1810, when he was dismissed. On October 24th of that year the Rev. Jonathan Cogswell was ordained. The church then consisted of 28 members. During Mr. Cogswell's ministry it was increased nearly fourfold. His relation with the town existed till 1825, when the society was constituted a distinct parish, and he remained the society's pastor till, induced by the failure of his health, he resigned, October, 1828. His was a laborious but successful ministry of almost eighteen years. His successor, Rev. Samuel Johnson, a graduate of Bowdoin, 1817, was installed Nov. 5, 1828, and dismissed Feb. 17, 1836. His successor, Samuel Hopkins, was installed the day of his dismissal, and remained pastor till Nov. 26, 1844. Edward S. Dwight succeeded by ordination Dec. 25, 1844, and was dismissed Aug. 17, 1852. Francis B. Wheeler was installed Dec. 5, 1854, dismissed March 2, 1859. Charles B. Rice, ordained Dec. 7, 1859, dismissed Nov. 26, 1861.

Edward D. Rand was employed as stated supply three months of 1863; and Sept. 21, 1864, John H. Winsor was installed pastor, and remained till 1870, when Rev. Benson M. Frink, the present pastor, was installed January 30th.

The first deacons were Amos Chase and Gershom Billings, chosen in 1763. Deacon Billings removing from town, Samuel Scamman was chosen, June 16, 1764, to fill his place. James Gray, chosen Oct. 27, 1810. Dr. Richard C. Shannon, March 5, 1820, in place of Deacon Scamman, who was aged, and about to move out of the village. Joseph M. Hayes, James Rumery, and Francis Wood, chosen Dec. 27, 1828. James Montgomery, Dr. James S. Goodwin, and Seth Scamman, chosen Sept. 13, 1843. Philip Eastman, Dominicus Jordan, and Charles C. Sawyer, chosen 1855, and Ivory Dame, chosen Jan. 30, 1856. The original members at organization were John Fairfield, Robert Patterson, Robert Edgecomb, Samuel Banks, Magnus Rid-

lon, Thomas Edgecomb, Tristram Jordan, Amos Chase, Robert Patterson, Jr., Andrew Bradstreet, and Gershom Billings.

The first meeting-house, as already stated, was built about 1753. This continued in use till a new one was built in 1803, and dedicated in 1806. At that time it was considered the most elegant church edifice in the State. It cost \$18,000. It received repairs and alterations several times, and was about as good as new when it was burned, July 8, 1860. The present beautiful edifice was commenced in 1862, and dedicated July 8, 1863. This church is in a flourishing condition, and numbers at present 210 members.

A dinner was given at the expense of the town upon the occasion of Mr. Fairfield's ordination, prepared by Ebenezer Ayer, of which 90 persons partook. Among other items provided for the entertainment was one barrel of beer, two gallons of rum, and two quarts of brandy. Mr. Fairfield was a graduate of Harvard, 1757, and descended from good Puritan stock. July 20, 1762, he married Mary, widow of Foxwell Curtis Cutts and daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, of South Berwick.

TRINITY CHURCH—EPISCOPAL.

The earliest religious society of any kind in the old town of Saco was Episcopal, or Church of England. Richard Vines and his associates, among the first colonists, were strongly of that faith, and availed themselves of the services of the first Episcopal clergymen who visited or settled in the country. Among these were Rev. Richard Gibson and Rev. Robert Jordan, both of whom, probably, at an early time officiated at Winter Harbor. The following interesting document will show that services were held with some regularity soon after the first permanent settlement: "1636, 7 ber (*Septem-ber*) 7. The Booke of Rates for the Minister, to be paide quarterly, the first payment to begin at Michaelmas next (Sept. 29). Capt. Richard Bonython, £3; Richard Vines, £3; Thomas Lewis, £3; Henry Boade, £2; John Wadlin, £2; Thomas Williams, £2," and fifteen others, amounting in all to £31 15s.,—quite a liberal salary for the circumstances of the settlement and the times. Mr. Gibson remained with them until 1640 or 1641, when he went to Portsmouth. In 1642 he was summoned to Boston to answer to the charge of performing certain clerical duties, especially baptizing children, contrary to the laws of the Massachusetts Colony. He was held in custody several days, but as he was soon to leave New England, he was finally discharged without punishment.

Mr. Gibson was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Jordan. How long his ministrations continued is not definitely known, but it was for some time after the province of Maine was formally united with the Massachusetts colony, which took place in 1653-58. Already, however, many of the Puritan faith had settled in this region, as in all the province of Maine, and with constantly-increasing numbers and proportion, and with them, of course, came clergymen of their own faith. Mr. Jordan, in 1657, was summoned before the General Court of Massachusetts, to answer to the charge of baptizing children and practicing the rites of the Church of England, contrary to the authority of that colony. He was

also "presented" several times before the local courts for opposition to the authority of Massachusetts, but yielded to that authority in 1658, after the signing of the *article of toleration* by the Massachusetts commissioners, which he and Henry Jocelyn, of Scarborough, insisted upon as one of the conditions of submission. The article reads as follows: "That none of the privileges hereby granted and secured *shall ever be forfeited by reason of any difference in matters of religion*, nor be affected otherwise than by known and established penal laws formerly established by the General Court." Adopted at the house of Robert Jordan, in Spurwink, now Cape Elizabeth, July 13, 1658.

Just where Mr. Gibson and Mr. Jordan held services in the Saco settlement we do not know. The church edifices, if they had any,—and doubtless they had,—were most likely temporary in their character, and they have all disappeared and not a trace of them remains. All that we find on record is this: A certain spot, mentioned in the bounding of an estate at "Winter Harbor,"—the Pool, or Lower Biddeford,—in 1642, is called "Church Point;" and so it is quite probable that a church building may have stood there.

We may remark here, as an interesting item, that a baptismal font, of brass and beautifully ornamented, which was used by Mr. Jordan, has been preserved by his descendants living in the town of Scarborough, and has recently been put into the keeping of the Maine Historical Society.

After the services of Mr. Jordan ceased at Winter Harbor no further effort appears to have been made to keep up the church. Most of the Church of England people left the place or united with the Congregationalists, and there was an interval of more than one hundred and fifty years before the establishment of the present Trinity Parish of Saco.

In the winter and early spring of 1827, the Rev. E. M. P. Wells, of Boston, now Dr. Wells, was invited by the missionary committee of Maine to visit Saco, which he did, holding his first service in March, in Mozart Hall, but subsequently the services were held in Nye's Hall. Dr. Wells died recently in Boston at an advanced age. On the 22d of March, of the same year, a petition for the incorporation of a parish was issued, signed by the following persons: N. W. Putnam, Charles Hayes, T. G. Odiorne, John A. Blake, John Chadwick, Charles T. Mixer, Charles J. Folsom, John McArthur, Christopher Bassett, Jr., Henry J. Raymond, William S. Gookin, David H. Cole, Isaac Emery, Charles Rolfe, John F. Scamman, Jabez Woodsum.

On the 30th of March the parish was duly organized under the name of "Trinity Church." The following were the first wardens and vestrymen: John Chadwick, John F. Scanman, wardens; Isaac Emery, Amos G. Goodwin, John A. Blake, George Packard, Charles Hayes, vestrymen. The services had been and were now held in the hall above named, but the new parish at once proceeded to make arrangements for building a church edifice. A lot was purchased. The corner-stone was laid June 28, 1827. The church was built at an expense of about \$4500, was all paid for, and it was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by the Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, November 20th, less than nine months after the first service was held,

an honorable tribute to the zeal and energy both of the officiating clergymen and of the parishioners. At the same date, November 20th, the parish was admitted into union with the Convention, then holding an adjourned meeting in Saco.

Besides the labors of Mr. Wells, the services were maintained during the spring and summer of 1827 by the Rev. Mr. Cutler, afterwards Dr. Cutler, by the Rev. Alonzo Potter, afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania, by the Rev. Mr. Olney, and by others, until August 13th, when the Rev. Horatio Potter, deacon, now the venerated Bishop of New York, was called to and took charge of the parish, its first settled minister and his first charge. He left in April, 1828, to accept a professorship in Washington—now Trinity—College, Hartford, Conn. Mr. Potter was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel, now Dr. Fuller. In a few months he was also called to a professorship in Washington College, and is now a professor in the Berkeley Divinity School, Connecticut. He was succeeded by the following clergymen, in the order given, and with a most sad and ruinous frequency of changes, viz.: Norris M. Jones, remaining about five months; Clement F. Jones, about six months; Henry B. Goodwin, about six months; Joseph Muenscher, afterwards Dr. Muenscher, and professor in the Theological Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, he had charge of the parish about two years and two months; John A. Vaughan, about seven months; Stephen C. Millett, staying a year; William Horton, afterwards Dr. Horton, having charge for three years and six months, and during whose ministry the parish was quite prosperous; Sylvester Nash, remaining a year; Thomas L. Randolph, about nine months; Reuben E. Taylor, one year and three months; Frederick Gardiner, now Dr. Gardiner, and professor in the Berkeley Divinity School, in charge of the parish two years; J. Pinkney Hammond, about two years and two months; George Slattery, officiating about three years and three months, and under his ministry the sadly depressed parish was much revived; Daniel C. Weston, now Dr. Weston, who officiated about eight months; Samuel Cowell, who had charge of the parish four years and two months. During his rectorship, in 1855, he organized a parish in Biddeford under the name of "Emmanuel Church." After Mr. Cowell left, the services in Biddeford most unfortunately were discontinued, and the parish became extinct. Mr. Cowell was followed by Daniel C. Ingraham, who left in a few weeks on account of ill health, and he by Edwin W. Murray, who officiated on alternate Sundays in connection with Dresden, the parish being in a very low state. John B. Southgate followed, remaining about a year and a half. Samuel J. Evans succeeded Mr. Southgate, and was the immediate predecessor of the Rev. W. G. Alger, present rector. He was here six years, a considerably longer rectorship than that of any previous incumbent.

The present rector took charge of the parish in February, 1868, and is here still, nearly nine years and a half.

Since the organization of the parish 373 infants and adults have been baptized, and 228 have been confirmed. Some of these now compose a part of Christ Church, Biddeford, which was organized in August, 1869, but we have included none which have been baptized and confirmed

within the bounds of the Biddeford Parish since its organization. The number of actual communicants has never been larger, not even when the parish was most flourishing and the congregation the largest, at no period exceeding 50 at one time, until quite recently, when, just before the formation of the Biddeford Parish and the consequent taking away of a part of the communicants into that parish, the number reached about 80.

Some considerable changes have been made in the church edifice since its erection. A recess chancel has been formed, with a vestry on one side and an organ-loft on the other, with a consequent change in the position and arrangement of altar, desk, and pulpit. The old windows have given place to stained windows, and a very beautiful chancel window. The gallery has been fitted up into a neat and convenient little chapel; the church, inside and outside, has been differently repainted and tinted; the seats have been upholstered; the significant cross surmounts the tower, in place of the original meaningless and unsymmetrical shaft and ball; and some other minor alterations have been made.

At present the parish numbers over 50 families, besides individuals not included in families, 70 communicants, and upwards of 60 pupils in the Sunday-school.

The present wardens are William P. Moody and John Chadwick, Jr. Vestrymen: Frank O. L. Hobson, Horace Woodman, Charles H. Cleaves, Edward Wylie, R. H. Nott; William S. Noyes, clerk; John Chadwick, treasurer.

FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.

As early as 1782 a few converts to the sentiments of this denomination were made in the north part of the town through the preaching of Elders Randall and Hubbard. Their numbers steadily increased under the ministry of various preachers, and in 1808 a church was organized, consisting of 85 members. In 1809 a meeting-house was erected, 44 by 36, about six miles from the village, and the society incorporated in 1811. Elder George Parcher became qualified as a preacher in 1810, and served them as their stated minister upwards of twenty years. This church has become extinct.

The church in the village was organized Sept. 27, 1832, by Rev. Samuel Burbank, Elias Libby, and James Fernald, and consisted of 18 members. The first pastor was James Fernald, and his successors have been E. G. Ayer, Aaron Ayer, L. H. Witham, C. Bean, Amos Ridlon, James Rand, Daniel Jackson, D. M. Graham, Stephen Battrick, Charles H. Smith, James M. Bailey, F. W. Straight, O. T. Moulton, E. True, and the present pastor, C. H. Webber. The first deacons were Rufus Seavey and Joseph C. Davis. Their successors have been Elijah Smith, William F. Remick, Freedom Parcher, Tobias Serewton, Charles Milliken, Ezekiel Stacey, and Obadiah Durgin. The first meeting-house was built on Temple Street, in 1840, in which the society worshipped till 1859, when it was sold, and the house built by the Universalist Society on Store Street was purchased, and is now used as their place of worship. The history of this church has been one of activity, growth, and usefulness. It is composed of upwards of 300 active members, and has a flourishing Sabbath-school of 225 scholars.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

of Saco and Biddeford (O. S.) was organized Sept. 26, 1857, and was composed of 17 members. It is connected with the Limington Quarterly Meeting, and is contending for the same faith, doctrine, and usages taught by the founders of the denomination,—Benjamin Randall, John Colby, and others. Orin Parcher and Horace Phillips are the ordained deacons. Westcott Bullock has pastoral charge. The society has no church edifice, but worships in a hall over the York Company's counting-room. Since formation its growth has been encouraging, and it now numbers 75. Sixteen have died, been dismissed, and rejected from its fold since its existence began. The first church of this denomination was organized June 30, 1780, at New Durham, N. H., and the first quarterly meeting was held at Little Falls (now Hollis), Dec. 6, 1783.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptist Church was organized Jan. 23, 1827, and consisted of seven members, viz., John L. Smith, William Emerson, Rachel Smith, Sally Marshall, Mary Banks, Sally Scamman, and Eunice Cole. Frederick Clark was the first pastor. During his ministry of five years an effort to build a meeting-house was made, and a frame was raised in the fall of 1828. But difficulties arose between pastor and people as to the appropriation of funds raised for completing the house, an investigation was had, Mr. Clark censured and dismissed by a council, and the frame remained for years uncovered. The successor of Mr. Clark was Clark Sibley for the year 1836. Ahira Jones was called to its pastorate June 20, 1838, and resigned it May 1, 1843. Alfred Colburn was called in August of that year, and was followed in 1846 by N. M. Williams, who closed a six years' pastorate Aug. 8, 1852. In December following Josiah Keely commenced his labors, serving until January, 1864, when he resigned to accept a chaplaincy in the army, and died in New Orleans, June 24, 1864. Benjamin Wheeler began July 1, 1864, and closed Sept. 28, 1869. Rev. Charles F. Holbrook, the present pastor, entered upon his labors Aug. 1, 1870. The first deacons, Stephen Gowen and Augustus Adams, were chosen about 1834 or 1835. The following are their successors: I. M. Thompson, Samuel Pillsbury, John H. Gowen, Tristram Jordan, Charles Hill, and Bradbury Seavey. The early history of this church was one of trials and much difficulty, but through them all it has been brought, showing in the main a steady gradual growth, so that its present condition is one of prosperity. Its membership is 173. It worships in a vestry and an upper chamber until its present house of worship was erected in 1842.

UNITARIAN.

The Second Parish was formed Jan. 16, 1827, and Rev. Thomas Tracy, who had been preaching in the Second Parish in Biddleford, transferred his services to it, and was installed Nov. 21, 1827. The meeting-house, a handsome edifice 76 by 46, and built during the year on contract by Mr. John Johnson, was dedicated at the same time. The members at the time of incorporation were 40. Mr. Tracy's connection with the parish terminated Aug. 3, 1828.

The society was without a pastor until June, 1830, when Rev. Jason Whitman was ordained, and remained till April 1, 1834. He was born in Bridgewater, Mass., April 30, 1799; graduated at Harvard, 1825; ordained at Saco, 1830; general agent of American Unitarian Association, 1834; pastor Second Unitarian Society in Portland, 1835; removed to Lexington, Mass., July 30, 1845; died in Portland, Jan. 25, 1848. After Mr. Whitman left, the society was again destitute of a pastor until March 2, 1836, when Rev. George A. Williams was ordained. His connection was dissolved in March, 1839. In July following, Rev. Charles A. Farley was settled over the society. His pastorate was but one year. The church was then closed for a short period, when Rev. Mr. Knapp preached four Sundays, but declined remaining longer. In April, 1841, Rev. William Cushing was settled. In October, 1842, he resigned his pastoral care, but continued to supply the pulpit until December. The Rev. J. T. G. Nichols preached his first sermon here by invitation of Mr. Cushing, Nov. 27, 1842, and continued to supply the pulpit until March 3, 1843, when he was invited to become the settled pastor, and was ordained the 12th of April following; since which he has been the accepted and useful pastor of this parish. The society now numbers 120 families, besides other attendants. In the vestry, separate from the meeting-house, a large and flourishing Sunday-school holds its sessions, and once a fortnight are held social parish meetings of young and old, called "Our Parish Parlor." The society is highly prosperous and flourishing.

A bell was purchased for the church in 1844; the building was subsequently remodeled and refinished inside and out; a new and fine organ was added in 1853. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Nichols, stated in his twentieth anniversary sermon, preached April 12, 1863, that during the twenty years of his ministry in the parish he had attended 279 funerals, united 196 couples in marriage, baptized 80, of whom 45 were adults and 35 children, and admitted 81 to the church. The number of families connected with the society, exclusive of single individuals, had increased from 70 to 112. The Sunday-school had increased in proportion.

"At my coming," said he, "the superintendence of the school had just passed from the gifted and gratefully remembered Adams to the charge of the no less devoted and faithful Wm. Allen. It has since been superintended successively by Chas. E. Storer, R. M. Chapman, the late lamented L. O. Cowan, and Thomas Quinby, under whom it is now sustaining the good reputation it has heretofore enjoyed, and is giving promise, we hope, of still further advancement. To that end it is earnestly to be desired that the older as well as younger members of the society will lend their hearty and practical co-operation."

Dr. Nichols' pastorate has been a long one, continuing from Aug. 12, 1843, to the present time, a period of nearly thirty-seven years.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN NICHOLS

is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Ichabod Nichols, for fifty years pastor of the First Parish, Portland, Me. He was born in Portland, April 24, 1817. His mother was a daughter of the late Hon. John Taylor Gilman, Governor



John T. G. Nichols

of New Hampshire, for whom he was named. At eleven years of age he went to Phillips (Exeter) Academy, remaining one year. Returning to Portland, he was fitted for college at the academy of which the late Bezaleel Cushman was preceptor. Entering Harvard University the summer term of 1834, in the sophomore year, nearly two years in advance of the regular course, he graduated in 1836, delivering the salutatory *Latina* oration. Owing to delicacy of health, he spent the following winter as private tutor in the family of the late Rev. Dr. Keith, then acting principal of the Episcopal Seminary, near Alexandria, Va. In 1839 he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1842. The Second Parish (Unitarian), Saco, being without a pastor, he accepted, in November, a unanimous invitation to supply their pulpit, was ordained the following April (13th), and continues (in 1879) their minister.

He married, Oct. 1, 1850, Miss Caroline M. Tucker, daughter of William Tucker, merchant of Boston, Mass. They have had five children,—William L., Henry G., Edgar H., Charles S. D., and Mary H. The latter died in 1868, aged six years and a half. The others are living. The first three have graduated with honor from Harvard University, and are pursuing professional studies. The fourth, having spent two years at the Maine Agricultural College, is entering with good prospects the agricultural profession. In 1874, Mr. Nichols received the title of S.T.D., from Bowdoin College. He is at the present time president of the Saco Athenæum, and of the York Institute, with both of which institutions he has been identified from the beginning. He was one of the originators of the Saco Provident Association, and of all the seven ministers of the town who met twenty-three years ago, to establish this beneficent association, he alone remains a resident of Saco. Having been early in his ministry elected a member of the school committee, he had the satisfaction, while serving upon the board, of awakening a new interest in the school reports; of seeing all the old school-houses replaced by new ones, and the schools graded. Although the state of his health rendered his long continuance in the ministry doubtful in the beginning, and has always in a measure restricted his desired accomplishments, he has, by personal care, and the kindness of his parishioners, had a pastorate remarkable for not only its unusual length, but for its general harmony and prosperity. The number of families steadily attendant upon his ministry has doubled, and the church membership increased in a much larger ratio since his coming. Twice he resigned his pastoral relations, once to take charge of another ministry, to which he was invited, and once in consequence of failing health. In both cases the earnest remonstrances of his people induced him to withdraw his resignation. In July, 1868, in obedience to medical counsel, to which he reluctantly submitted, he sailed from New York for Liverpool. Having visited some of the principal cities of England and the Continent, he returned in November to his parish. The twenty-fifth anniversary of his settlement was celebrated by interesting public services in the church and the city hall, in which ministers from abroad and of the other churches of the town took active part. He is rewarded for almost exclusive devotion to his

own town and society by witnessing abundant good fruits of his ministry, both at home and in many distant parts of the country. His pen and voice have been always ready in behalf of temperance, education, and good learning. His only published writings are memorial and other occasional discourses, though his communications have been frequent to the secular press, chiefly upon educational and moral themes. He has preached in his own pulpit twelve hundred and seventeen written sermons, and many others extemporaneously. After a ministry of thirty-seven years he has the satisfaction of seeing a large increase of liberal feeling towards the religious views he has advocated, and of being assured that his relations with his people were never more cordial than at the present time.

METHODIST.

The first Methodist sermon preached in Maine was by Rev. Jesse Lee, Sept. 10, 1793, at the house of Elisha Ayer, of this town. Under the labors of Rev. Asa Heath, a class of 20 members was formed in 1804, and Father Bryant appointed leader. For a number of years this place constituted a portion of a circuit, but became a station in 1828, at which time the church was organized under the charge of Rev. Moses Hill. The pastors since have been P. P. Morrill, Thomas Greenhalgh, J. Atwell, N. D. George, J. Cushing, D. M. Rogers, J. W. Atkins, P. C. Richmond, E. Shaw, A. Moore, C. Munger, C. C. Cone, J. C. Berry, T. Hill, J. Colby, A. Sanderson, P. Jaques, C. C. Mason, P. H. Stinchfield, E. Martin, J. Hawks, C. J. Clark, and the present pastor, John B. Lapham. Membership, 207, and 19 probationers. The church property is valued at \$5000. The meeting-house was built in 1840, while J. W. Atkins was preacher in charge; and the board of trustees was filled by George Scamman, Daniel Dresser, and Ebenezer Cleaves.

CHRISTIAN.

The Saco Christian Church was formed Sept. 30, 1863, under the counsel of a committee composed of six ministers appointed by the York and Cumberland Christian Conference. Their names were Charles E. Goodwin, Isaiah Haley, Joseph Whitney, Samuel McCann, Zebulon S. Knight, and Thomas Moses. The membership at organization was 30. Henry Scamman and Lewis McKenney were the first deacons chosen, and still fill that office. Elder Zebulon S. Knight was chosen first pastor, and ministered to the church till Sept. 17, 1869. His successor was Elder Joseph Whitney. The meeting-house was built in 1868.

THORNTON ACADEMY.

The act incorporating Saco Academy was approved Feb. 16, 1811. It gave one-half a township of land, which was located in 1812 near Mooshead Lake, and was sold (except three lots) in 1830 to Nathaniel Haskell for \$2584.92. The first meeting of the corporators was held March 25, 1811, at Cutts' Hall, near the new meeting-house. Messrs. T. G. Thornton, Wm. Moody, and James Gray were appointed a committee to erect the academy building, adapted for fifty scholars, on the east side of the road leading from the post-road to the old meeting-house, on land given to the town by the State. It was of one story, twelve feet

high in the clear, forty-two feet long, thirty feet wide, with two chimneys, a projection to admit a door on the southwest side, and to serve as a base for a balcony. The school began Jan. 4, 1813, with 49 scholars, at \$3 per quarter of twelve weeks, and was kept six hours in winter and eight hours in summer. The male scholars took care of the fire and rang the bell; the females swept the house. The preceptor received \$500 a year. There were four vacations of one week each.

It was voted, March, 1813, to build a sidewalk to the post-road. Voted, October, 1813, "That the year begin Monday after Bowdoin commencement and end Saturday before Cambridge commencement. Asa Lyman, preceptor, to receive \$800." Tuition raised to \$4. September, 1814, tuition reduced to \$3. Vacation of two weeks at end of year, the others one week each. Voted, March 11, 1815, "To admit scholars under ten when there is room." July 7, 1820, Josiah Calef was chosen librarian, and Phineas Pratt engaged as preceptor at \$700 a year. 1822, January 5, Thomas G. Thornton gave ten shares of Saco Bank. 1822, January 25, the name was changed to "Thornton Academy." 1826, September, James Furbish was engaged as preceptor, at \$500, in place of Mr. Pratt. 1827, October 27, Mr. Furbish went to Portland to teach school. 1828, September, Hezekiah Packard, preceptor, at \$500; raised to \$600, January, 1830. He resigned April, 1836. The building was burned July 29, 1848.

The trustees have been,—1811 to Nov. 7, 1812, Col. Thomas Cutts; 1811 to June 8, 1826, Joseph Leland; 1811 to 1824, Thomas G. Thornton; 1811 to February, 1861, Jonathan Tucker; 1811 to 1840, Daniel Granger; 1811 to 1817, Daniel Cleaves; 1811 to May, 1817, Cyrus King; 1811 to July 12, 1826, Samuel Hartley; 1811 to 1833, James Gray; 1811 to July 5, 1816, Richard Cutts; 1811 to Nov. 27, 1812, Foxwell Cutts; 1811 to 1822, Wm. Moody; 1811 to 1828, Richard C. Shannon; 1811 to 1858, John Spring; 1811 to May, 1865, Ichabod Jordan; November, 1812, to 1818, Jonathan Coggeswell; November, 1812, to 1826, Moses Bradbury; July, 1816, to 1821, and 1836 to 1838, Josiah Calef; June, 1817, to 1826, Seth Storer, Jr.; June, 1817, to 1834, Reuben H. Greene; 1818 to 1858, Joseph Dane; 1821 to 1836, George Thacher, Jr.; December, 1822, to 1829, Phineas Pratt; 1824 to 1834, Andrew Scamman; 1826 to 1836, Henry B. C. Greene; 1826 to December, 1847, John Fairfield; 1826 to 1842, Samuel P. S. Thacher; 1826 to 1840, and 1842, Moses Emery; 1829 to 1859, Ezra Dean; 1829 to 1836, Samuel Johnson; 1834 to 1840, Amos G. Goodwin; 1834 to 1837, Joseph M. Hayes; 1834 to April 7, 1871, Samuel White; 1836 to 1863, Seth S. Fairfield; 1836 to 1856, Rufus Nichols; 1837 to 1838, Jonathan King; 1838 to 1842, George Packard; 1838 to 1845, Samuel Moody; 1840 to October, 1863, Gideon Tucker; 1840 to 1857, Thomas Cutts; 1842 to 1856, Henry S. Thacher; 1843 to 1845, Samuel Hopkins; 1845 to 1849, Samuel Bradley; 1845, Edmund Perkins; 1856 to July, 1879, Richard M. Chapman; 1856, Seth Scamman; 1856 to 1869, Thomas M. Hayes; 1856, John C. Bradbury; 1857 to May, 1879, John A. Berry; 1858, Charles Twombly; 1859 to 1862, John W. Fairfield; 1859, Joseph Hobson;

1863 to 1865, Daniel Cleaves; 1863, Richard F. C. Hartley; April, 1868, Tristram Scamman; April, 1868, Cornelius Sweetser; April, 1868, B. F. Hamilton; April, 1868, Edward Eastman.

Presidents: 1811, Col. Thomas Cutts; 1812, Joseph Leland; 1821, Thomas G. Thornton; March, 1824, Jonathan Tucker; August, 1824, Daniel Granger; 1839, Ezra Dean; 1845, John Fairfield; 1848, Jonathan Tucker; 1859, Moses Emery.

Treasurers: 1811, Daniel Cleaves; 1814, Samuel Hartley; 1816, Daniel Granger; 1817, Josiah Calef; 1821, Reuben H. Greene; 1828, George Thacher; 1836, Joseph M. Hayes; 1837, Seth S. Fairfield; 1863, John C. Bradbury.

Clerks or Secretaries: 1811, Cyrus King; 1817, James Gray; 1834, S. P. S. Thacher; 1841, Thomas Cutts; 1857, John C. Bradbury.

Agents: 1824, George Thacher; 1827, R. H. Greene; 1828, John Fairfield; 1830, Ezra Dean; 1831, Daniel Granger; 1839, S. S. Fairfield.

Preceptors: January, 1813, Asa Lyman; September, 1814, Ezra Haskell; September, 1817, Joseph Fowler; September, 1818, Benjamin Hale; July, 1820, Phineas Pratt; September, 1826, James Furbish; October, 1827, George Folsom; December, 1827, Duncan Bradford; September, 1828, Hezekiah Packard; April, 1836, Samuel Adams; September, 1841, Samuel Coburn; December, 1841, Wm. Allen; October, 1846, Jonas Burnham; April, 1847, James W. Hanscom; September, 1847, Alfred W. Pike; July 29, 1848, school closed.

Instruction was given to 1467 students, of whom were Hons. John Fairfield, James M. Bradbury, Hugh McCulloch, Joseph Howard, Daniel P. King, George F. Shepley, Nathan Dane, John F. Hartley, Bion Bradbury, Augustine Haines, George W. Pierce, Thomas M. Hayes, Gideon Tucker, Jos. T. Nye, Seth Scamman, Samuel E. Spring, David Dunn, James M. Deering, William Berry, John Q. Adams, John H. Burnham, Francis R. Chase, Ivory Lord, Ichabod G. Jordan, Francis O. Watts, Noah Tebbets, Richard Moody, Thomas Moulton; Revs. Richard Woodhull, Wm. H. Lord, James Thornton, Albert Cole, George W. Cole, Wm. S. Chadwell, Henry G. Storer, David Shepley, William V. Jordan, Darins N. Goodrich; Drs. Horace Bacon, Alvan Bacon, Th. P. Bourne, Samuel W. Johnson, Jonathan Fogg, Ch. Murch, Stephen C. Brewster, James Sawyer, George F. Mellen, Samuel Morrill, Seth L. Larabee, Samuel Morrill, Asa Heath, George W. Peirson, H. B. C. Greene, Ch. Boothby, Ai Waterhouse, B. F. Merrill, Ch. W. Fabyan; Gen. Albion Howe and Col. Marshall S. Howe, of the United States Army; Ezra Carter, Jr., Wm. Carnston, John C. Bradbury, Tristram Scamman, Tristram Jordan, Daniel Cleaves, Rishworth Jordan, S. L. Goodale, Jos. W. Leland, J. Wingate Thornton, Charles Dean, Henry S. Thacher, R. F. C. Hartley, Josiah B. Calef, Geo. F. Emery, Nathaniel Dunn, Ch. C. Sawyer, John R. Shepley, Cyrus Woodman, Edward P. Weston, James A. Abbott, Horatio N. Perkins, Israel W. Bourne, Samuel H. Parker, Fred. T. Storer, J. Q. A. Scamman, Robert Smith, Jr., Fred. Wm. Sawyer, Samuel T. Shannon, Ch. E. Storer, James C. Shepley, Ch. Bradbury, Abram E. Cutter, Henry B. Osgood, Charles A. Lord, William A. Goodwin, Daniel

T. Granger, Ch. H. Granger, Ambrose Eastman, Edward Eastman, Hampden Fairfield, D. Cutts Nye, Elliot Bowdoin, George I. Goodwin, Amos G. Goodwin, George H. Wakefield, George F. Calef, Th. Cutts, etc.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Little attention was given to the subject of schools till after submision to Massachusetts, when it became a legal requirement to have the children instructed in the catechism and in the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic. As settlers came in and population increased, more and more attention was given to this important subject, and districts were formed and school-houses built. The demand for greater advantages than those obtained in the common schools led to the incorporation of Saco Academy, Feb. 16, 1811, as we have seen above, afterwards named Thornton Academy, in honor of Marshal Thornton, who gave it a liberal endowment. At the same time the common schools of the town received a good share of attention from the citizens. We learn from Mr. Folsom's history that in 1830, and for some years previously, the town of Saco raised for the support of schools an average of not far from \$1500 a year, being about \$500 in excess of the amount required by law. The town was then, as at present, divided into nine districts, with two schools in the village kept up during the year.

At that time there were (besides the Academy) a seminary denominated the "Classical School," in successful operation under the instruction of Phineas Pratt, A.M., and a high school for young ladies, taught by Miss A. Hall, which was established in 1829, and was well sustained. The village had also several other private schools for the instruction of younger pupils. Grammar schools began to be taught quite early, and a high school was founded in 1852, of which Mr. William S. Chadwell, A.M., was the first principal.

We find from the report for the year 1858 that there were two grammar schools in the town,—the East, taught by Mr. Willis Mason, and the West, by Mr. M. J. Haines. Attendance at the former: Spring term, 76; average, 57. Summer term, 68; average, 47. Fall, 66; average, 50. Winter, 71; average, 52. At the latter: Fall term, 60; average, 50. Winter, 70; average, 58.

The high school, William Hobson, A.M., principal. Spring term, 58; average, 37. Summer, 34; average, 24. Winter, 34; average, 26.

The report says, "The languages are thoroughly taught here, as well as the higher English branches, so that its graduates are qualified to take an honorable position in college, or to enter with facility upon the study of a profession." The years since this report have added to the compass and efficiency of the course of study pursued in this school, so that graduates from it are prepared to meet the conditions of matriculation in Yale or the highest colleges in the country.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The graded schools are all located in District No. 1. There are eight primary of two grades, two intermediate, and two double grammar schools, besides the high school.

To the last all who are prepared to leave the grammar schools are admitted; and also it is free to all in the city, of like preparation, who wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are two of these schools with a four years' course, in two divisions of two years each. So many leave school before entering the higher division that the higher have room enough, while the lower are crowded. To remedy this the committee recommend putting the rooms together, as was proposed last year, or providing another school of the lower grade.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The committee, in their report for the year 1879, say, "We could justly repeat what was said last year in commendation of the high school. It is doing a grand work for us, giving to many a good education who could not otherwise afford it, sending to college those who take high rank in their classes, and at the same time leaving at home their superiors in scholarship. It is an enigma unsolved why parents do not avail themselves of this privilege of giving to their children an education worth far more to them than an inheritance of gold and silver. The poor may not be able to give the latter, but they can give the former, and they are verily guilty if they do not do it.

"The past year punctuality, studiousness, and interest in their work has seemed to prevail among the students, as if they had an object in view, and they were intensely bent on its accomplishment. When this is the case it is the unmistakable harbinger of success."

RAISED THE PAST YEAR FOR SCHOOLS.

By the city for common schools.....	\$7,800.00
" " " " high school.....	1,800.00
" " " " State—School fund.....	1,070.48
" " " " Mill fund.....	2,011.49
" " " " for free high school.....	500.00
Use of school-houses for ward-rooms.....	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,206.97

J. M. BAILEY,

Supervisor of Schools.

PRINCIPALS.

High School.—William S. Chadwick, A.M., 1852-54; John H. Goodenow, A.M., 1854; William Hobson,* A.M., 1855-62; Dorville Libby, 1863; D. R. Carter, A.M., 1864-65; William Hobson, A.M., 1865-68; S. M. Newman, 1868-71; Manson Seavy, 1871-74; B. Redford Melcher, 1874-80.

Grammar Schools.—Ira C. Doe, 1853; M. J. Haines, 1859; Hampden Fairfield, 1859; H. Harmon, 1859; Eugene B. Hinkley, Willis Mason, 1860-71; George P. McKenny, 1872; J. H. Wardwell, 1873; Le Roy O. Straw, 1874-80; James R. King, 1874-80; M. J. Haines.

YORK INSTITUTE.

A society, under the name of the York Institute, was organized in March, 1866, in the town of Saco, for the promotion of the more general study of the natural sciences,

* Resigned to enter the army. Mustered into United States service Sept. 18, 1862, captain Company I. 17th Maine Regiment; promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel. Mustered out with his regiment, and resumed charge of the high school, at the close of the war. (See military record for Saco.)

and especially for the collection and preservation of all that pertains to the natural and civil history of the county of York.

It is proposed to procure as fast as possible a library of standard works; a cabinet of specimens in natural history; and especially as complete a collection as possible of the natural productions of the county of York, together with all written documents, letters and sketches, printed pamphlets and books relating to its civil history.

The institute, although located in Saco, belongs to the whole county of York, and all resident members in the county have an equal voice in the choice of its officers and in the management of its affairs. Donations in money, books, pamphlets, specimens in natural history from all parts of the world, but especially those which illustrate the natural productions of York County, old documents, letters and original sketches relating to its civil and ecclesiastical history have already to a considerable extent been contributed, and are carefully preserved in the archives of the institute. The meetings of the institute are held semi-monthly, and lectures on subjects germane to the objects of the association are maintained with considerable regularity.

The officers of the institute have been John Johnson, Esq., Roscoe G. Dennett, M.D., Edwin W. Wedgwood, Esq., and Rev. John T. G. Nichols, D.D., Presidents; Stephen L. Goodale, Roscoe G. Dennett, M.D., Vice-Presidents; George F. Calef, Treasurer; John S. Locke, Superintendent of Museum; George A. Emery, Librarian; John Deering, Secretary.

MEMBERS AT THE TIME OF ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

George F. Calef, Charles H. Granger, John Johnson, John Hanscom, George A. Emery, Roscoe G. Dennett, Jeremiah Mason, Samuel J. Evans, John S. Locke, John H. Windsor, John T. G. Nichols, A. F. Chisholm, Edward Parker, Jr., Joseph G. Deering, Edward Eastman, Charles Murch, C. O. Gerrish, Ivory Mason, James C. Jordan, Richard F. C. Hartley (life member).

BANKS OF SACO.

SACO BANK.

Saco Bank was chartered March 8, 1803, and organized March 31, 1803. The charter expired October, 1812, when a new charter went into effect. This expired Oct. 1, 1831, and two years were allowed for closing the affairs. The stock under the first charter was \$100,000; under the second charter, \$120,000. The back building of brick, 26 by 30 feet, was erected in 1803, on a lot 34 feet front, and 60 feet deep on Main Street, and is now occupied by J. W. Beatty & Co., at the corner of Pleasant Street. The presidents were, 1803-11, Col. Thomas Cutts; 1811-24, Thos. G. Thornton; 1824-31, Ether Shepley; 1831-33, Samuel Peirson. The cashiers were, 1803-25, Samuel Peirson; 1825-31, Henry S. Thacher; clerk, 1831-33, Samuel Peirson. There were five directors under the first charter and seven under the second. The directors were, 1803-11, Col. Thomas Cutts; 1803-9, and 1811-24, Thomas G. Thornton; 1803-12, 1814-25, 1831-33, Jos. Leland;

1803-10, Capt. Seth Storer; 1803-6, 1816, Daniel Cleaves, Sr.; 1806-13, Jonathan Tucker; 1809-11, Jeremiah Hill; 1810, Dominicus Cutts; 1811-14, Thomas Cutts, Jr.; 1811, 1814-33, Samuel Hartley; 1812-16, Cyrus King; 1812-25, Daniel Granger; 1812-17, William P. Preble; 1812-20, James B. Thornton, Sr.; 1813, 1817-31, Jonathan King; 1818-31, Ether Shepley; 1820-25, William P. Hooper; 1824-33, George Thacher, Jr.; 1825-31, Robert Rogers; 1825-31, John Chadwick; 1825-29, James B. Thornton; 1829, John F. Scamman; 1830, Daniel Cleaves; 1831-32, Samuel Peirson, Moses Emery, Samuel Emery, John Shepley. It was voted Nov. 2, 1830, not to petition for renewal of charter. The original stockholders (1803) were Thomas Cutts, Daniel Cleaves, 100 shares each; Seth Storer, 80; Jonathan Tucker, 60; Thomas Cutts, Jr., Cyrus King, 50 each; Thomas G. Thornton, 45; Foxwell Cutts, Asa Stevens, Samuel Peirson, 40 each; Aaron Porter, 34; Jos. Leland, Jeremiah Hill, Prentiss Mellen, Geo. Thacher, Sr., Samuel Hartley, William Freeman, 30 each; Richard Cutts, Dominicus Cutts, Ichabod Fairfield, Amos Gordon, 20 each; James B. Thornton, 15; Daniel Granger, Phineas Kelley, Jonathan Cleaves, John Chadwick, Edmund Coffin, Samuel Collyer, David Warren, 10 each; Ephraim Lock, 12; Jeremiah Hill, Jr., 4. Various changes were afterwards made. Of the stock under the second charter, Col. Thomas Cutts held 163 shares; Daniel Cleaves, 100; Maine Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Portland, 100; Cleaves & Tucker, 60; Richard Cutts, 50; Thomas Cutts, Jr., 50; Aaron Porter, 47; Foxwell Cutts, 40; Thomas G. Thornton, 40; Samuel Hartley, Asa Stevens, Samuel Peirson, 30 each; Dominicus Cutts, Prentiss Mellen, Jeremiah Hill, William P. Preble, Samuel Moody, Jeremiah Bradbury, 20 each; Samuel Abbott, 25; J. B. Thornton, 15; Tristram Hooper, 15; Samuel Hubbard, 12; Jos. Leland, 44; Cyrus King, 43; Daniel Granger, Jonathan Cleaves, George Thacher, William Freeman, Seth Storer, Jonathan King, James Donnell, 10 each; Jos. Storer, 8; William H. Hutchins, 7; Edward Coffin, William P. Hooper, Ichabod Jordan, George Scamman, Daniel Lane, Isaac Lane, Stephen Thacher, Tobias Lord, Nathaniel Lord, Robert Towne, 5 each; William Moody, Jos. Savage, Jeremiah Hill, Jr., Hannah Scamman, Aaron Burnham, 4 each; Daniel Townsend, Benjamin Pike, Seth Storer, Jr., Moses Bradbury, Abner Sawyer, Edward Tucker, Samuel J. Morrill, 3 each. The York Bank was chartered April 1, 1831, and succeeded to the business of the Saco Bank.

SACO NATIONAL BANK.

The Manufacturers' Bank of Saco (now Saco National Bank) was incorporated Feb. 23, 1825, and organized July 2d of the same year. The charter was renewed in 1831, 1847, and 1857. The capital is \$100,000. The bank building was erected in 1825.

The presidents have been Jonathan Tucker, 1825-32; John Fairfield, 1832-35; Josiah Calef, 1835-38 and 1846-48; William P. Haines, 1838-46; Tristram Jordan, 1848-63; Philip Eastman, 1863-69; Rishworth Jordan, 1869 to the present time (1880).

The cashiers have been Jonathan Tucker, Jr., July to October, 1825; Seth S. Fairfield, 1825-48; Thomas W.



Photo. by E. H. McKenney.

Abraham Cutter

ELIZABETH CUTTER, widow, came to New England about A.D. 1640. She was a pious and devoted Christian woman. She died at the age of eighty-eight. Her will was dated Feb. 16, 1662, and recorded April 1, 1664. It is supposed that her eldest son, William, came to this country prior to her emigration, as he was made a freeman April 18, 1637, and became a member of the Ancient Artillery Company of Boston in 1638 (Colonial Records). Richard, her youngest son, is supposed to have emigrated with his mother. He became a freeman June 2, 1641, and a member of the artillery company in 1643. This company, organized in 1637, met for the improvement of tactics, and was the first regularly organized company in America.

The descendants of Elizabeth Cutter were prominent men in the early history of New England, were soldiers and officers in the war for independence, and have occupied eminent places in the legal profession and in Legislative bodies. They are found as ship-builders and seafaring men, importers and merchants; and as they had a record for valiant services, from Bunker Hill to the surrender of Cornwallis, in the Revolutionary war, so later generations have won glory on the many battle-fields, from Fort Sumter to the surrender of Lee, in the war of the Rebellion.

ABRAHAM CUTTER is a descendant in the sixth generation from Elizabeth, and was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 13, 1799. He is eldest in a family of ten children. His father, Jacob, born May 24, 1774, married, Dec. 17, 1797, Elizabeth, daughter of Barnabas Edmonds, of Newburyport, Mass. She was born Aug. 14, 1788, and died in May, 1844. He was a mason by trade, and went from Medford, his native place, to Newburyport, where he lived much respected. He died Dec. 10, 1827.

Abraham early learned the mason's trade with his father. At the age of seventeen he began work for himself in Boston, working in Newburyport a part of the time. He married, Aug. 14, 1820, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Stanwood) Gibson. She was born in Newburyport, Jan. 25, 1799. They have one son living, Abram Cutter, of Boston, Mass.

In 1825 Mr. Cutter made a prospecting tour to Saco, and in the spring of 1826 he settled there with his family, and began work at his trade. For sixteen years he was in business with George Toppan (Toppan & Cutter), and afterwards associated with him his younger brother, Barnabas E. Cutter, under the firm-name of A. & B. Cutter. This firm were in business as masons from 1842 to 1860, during which time they built the Laconia, York, and Pepperell mills, and many of the finest brick structures of Saco and Biddeford. From 1860 to 1878 the firm of A. & B. Cutter were engaged as coal dealers in Saco and Biddeford, and were among the first in that business here.

Mr. Cutter has been an interested citizen in the local affairs of the city, and ranks among the substantial business men of the place. For two terms he was alderman of the Fourth Ward of the city, and represented Saco in the State Legislature in 1853-54. He was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. For some twenty-seven years he has been a director in the Manufacturers' Bank, now the Saco National, and for thirty years he has been a trustee in the Saco and Biddeford Savings Bank.

Mr. Cutter, now in his eighty-first year of age, is active in body and mind, and to a remarkable degree possesses the vigor and health of middle age. He is a Unitarian in belief, and his wife is a member of that church.

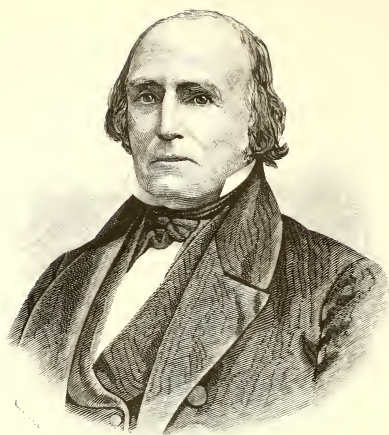


Photo. by A. S. McKenney, Saco.

David Fernald

DAVID FERNALD, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Googin) Fernald, formerly of North Berwick, was born in Saco, Me., May 20, 1792. He had three brothers, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Mark, and one sister, Sarah. The father died at Saco, February, 1806.

Mr. Fernald learned the blacksmith trade in early life of his father, and successfully carried on that business in Saco during most of his business life, and until about 1866, when his age, and also his official duties, prevented him prosecuting the trade further.

His uprightness in all his dealings with men, his manly and Christian character, and his correct habits made him esteemed by all who knew him, and led the citizens of Saco to place confidence in him, and desire his promotion to places of honor and trust.

He was a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1836 to 1865, and president of the same from 1865 until his death, March 11, 1876; trustee of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution from 1848 to 1867, and vice-president from 1867 to 1874; and a director of the Manufacturers' Bank from 1837 to 1864. He was clerk of schools for thirty-one years; selectman from 1857 to 1865. In the early history of his public service he was a

member of the State Legislature from Saco, in 1831-33. In all of these relations and places of responsibility, Mr. Fernald discharged his whole duty, which brought credit to himself and to those whom he represented. Both he and his surviving widow became members of the Unitarian Church over forty years ago, and for many years Mr. Fernald officiated as deacon.

He married, June 24, 1811, Sophia, daughter of Bradbury and Rachel (Short) Johnson, who came to Saco in 1802. She was born Feb. 26, 1796, and died March 28, 1832. The children of this union were Joseph S., of Buffalo, N. Y.; Oliver (deceased); Mary (deceased), wife of David Fernald; David (deceased); and Samuel (deceased).

For his second wife he married, Aug. 13, 1833, Mary T., daughter of Edward S. and Mary (Leighton) Moulton. She was born Dec. 9, 1803, and came to Saco, with her parents, from Rochester, N. H., in 1814. Edward S. Moulton was for forty years a respectable and worthy citizen of Saco, and carried on business as a manufacturer of jewelry. He died Aug. 16, 1855, aged seventy-seven.

Mr. Fernald's children by this marriage are Edward S., a machinist, and Abbie S., wife of S. S. Richards, of Saco.

Shaunon, 1848-51; Tristram Scamman, July 6, 1851, to the present time (1880).

The directors have been Jonathan Tucker, 1825-34; Isaac Emery, 1825-28; John Spring, 1825-27; James B. Thornton, July, 1825, to October, 1825; Saml. White, 1825-30 and 1834-37; Daniel Deshon, 1825-30; Andrew Scamman, 1825; John Fairfield, 1825-37; Samuel Peirson, 1826-30; Abel Hersey, 1827-41; George Scamman, 1828-35 and 1838-44; Nathaniel Burbank, 1830-38; Jeremiah Goodwin, 1830; Amos Chase, 1830-57; Tristram Jordan, 1831-47 and 1848-66; Josiah Calef, 1835-39 and 1841-48; William P. Haines, 1837-46; Daniel Fernald, 1837-64; Abner Blaisdell, 1839-44; Loring French, 1844-47; Nathaniel M. Towle, 1844-65; Daniel Smith, Jr., 1846-67; James Smith, Jr., 1847-52; Abraham Cutter, 1847 to now; Philip Eastman, 1852-69; John A. Berry, 1857-79; Moses Lowell, 1864-78; Rishworth Jordan, 1865; William F. Pike, 1868; Luther Bryant, 1869; Edward Eastman, 1870; J. E. L. Kimball, 1879.

Of the stockholders in 1825, Jonathan Tucker, 40 shares; Isaac Emery, 10; John Spring, 20; John B. Thornton, Samuel White, Rufus Banks, William Murch, Asa Andrews, George Scamman, Daniel Granger, Andrew Scamman, Daniel Deshon, Ezra Dean, William Cutts, Benjamin Hale, Ellis B. Usher, Asaph Moody, Joseph Moody, Eunice Nye, Benjamin Jacobs, 10 shares each; Josiah Calef, 15; Ichabod Jordan, 15; John Fairfield, 3; Samuel Peirson, 6.

YORK NATIONAL BANK.

York Bank, Saco, was incorporated April 1, 1831, with the capital of \$50,000. New stock was added,—\$25,000 Oct. 1, 1834; \$25,000 Oct. 1, 1836. It was reduced \$25,000 October, 1841, and again reduced \$25,000 July 1, 1854, and has since remained \$100,000. The charter was renewed 1847 and 1857. The bank was organized Sept. 2, 1865, as the York National Bank.

The presidents have been: 1831-49, Jonathan King; 1849-65, Daniel Cleaves; 1865 to present time, Richard F. C. Hartley.

The cashiers have been: 1831-49, Henry S. Thacher; 1849, October 1st, to the present time, John C. Bradbury. Since Oct. 1, 1873, Sumner C. Parker has been clerk.

The directors have been: 1831-33, Ether Shepley; 1831-49, Jonathan King; 1831-38, 1842-44, 1849-65, Daniel Cleaves; 1831, 1837-43, Samuel Batchelder; 1831, 1836, John Chadwick; 1832-35, Lewis Wakefield; 1832-37, 1845-55, Joseph M. Hayes; 1833-36, 1837-39, John P. Mellen; 1835-40, 1856, John Shepley; 1838-71, James M. Deering; 1839-50, William Smith; 1840-42, Arch. F. Symonds; 1843-52, Horace Bacon; 1844, Samuel Merrill; 1850-53, 1857, 1864-68, William Lord; 1852-56, Humphrey Pike; 1853-73, William Perkins; 1855-57, 1858-62, John W. Fairfield; 1857-59, Jas. T. Nye; 1859-64, Thomas M. Hayes. Present board, 1862, R. F. C. Hartley; 1865, Joseph G. Deering; 1868, Cornelius Sweetser; 1871, Hampden Fairfield; 1874, John C. Bradbury.

The stockholders, April, 1831, were Sarah Cleaves, 85 shares; Mary Cleaves, 62; Ether Shepley, 60; Jonathan King, 50; Joseph Leland, 50; Daniel Cleaves, 48; John

Chadwick, 29; Samuel Batchelder, 20; Sarah S. Thacher, 20; Thornton Academy, 11; Samuel Merrill, 10; Fred. Greene, 6; George Thacher, 5; Lewis Wakefield, 5; John Shepley, John P. Mellen, Alfred Smith, 5 each; Macy Hooper, 4. The bank building was built 1836.

The following is the report of the condition of the York National Bank, of Saco, at the close of business Oct. 2, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$142,733.05
Overdrafts.....	266.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	300.00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	70,671.54
Due from other national banks.....	3,126.23
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	7,099.83
Cheeks and other cash items.....	252.85
Bills of other banks.....	7,615.00
Fractional currency (including nickels).....	3.21
Specie (including gold treasury certificates).....	3,411.50
Legal tender notes.....	7,200.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation).....	4,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.....	2,400.00
Total.....	\$349,603.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund.....	35,000.00
Undivided profits.....	18,884.59
National bank notes outstanding.....	81,500.00
Dividends unpaid.....	361.71
Individual deposits subject to check.....	110,481.33
Due to other national banks.....	3,375.82
Total.....	\$349,603.45

STATE OF MAINE, }
COUNTY OF YORK, } ss.:
I, John C. Bradbury, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. BRADBURY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1879.

MOSES EMERY, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest:

RICHARD F. C. HARTLEY,
C. SWEETSER,
H. FAIRFIELD,
Directors.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, at Saco, was incorporated Feb. 1, 1827. The persons named in the act were Ether Shepley, Jonathan Tucker, Robert Rogers, Isaac Emery, Geo. Thacher, Samuel Peirson. The institution was organized and went into operation in May, 1827. The presidents have been, 1827-36, Ether Shepley; 1836-56, Josiah Calef; 1856-67, Daniel Smith, Jr.; 1867-80, Stephen L. Goodale. The vice-presidents have been, 1827-38, Jonathan Tucker; 1838, Samuel Merrill; 1839-45, Tristram Jordan, Jr.; 1845, Samuel F. Chase; 1846-56, Amos H. Boyd; 1856-67, S. L. Goodale; 1867-74, David Fernald; 1874-80, Jeremiah Mason. The secretaries and treasurers have been, 1827-43, Samuel Peirson; 1843-45, John F. Scamman; 1845-53, John Skeele; April 18, 1853-80, Edward P. Burnham. The trustees have been, 1827-33, Samuel Peirson; 1827, also 1836-37, Isaac Emery; 1827-49, Jonathan King; 1827-49, Samuel Hartley; 1827-31, Reuben H. Green; 1827-32, Robert Rogers; 1827-37, John F. Scamman; 1828-36, George Thacher; 1831-

36, Ezra Dean; 1832-36 and 1856, Josiah Calef; 1833-44, Samuel Batchelder; 1836, James B. Thornton; 1836-40, Amos G. Goodwin; 1837-45, William P. Haines; 1837-45 and 1847-52, John P. Mellen; 1838, Amos Chase; 1839-44, George Scamman; 1840-49, Jos. M. Hayes; 1844, Seth S. Fairfield; 1844-56, Daniel Smith, Jr.; 1845-46; Samuel Bradley; 1845-48 and 1856-65, Nathaniel M. Towle; 1845-46, Samuel Hopkins; 1847-56, S. L. Goodale; 1848-67, David Fernald; 1849-57, Thomas Cutts; 1849-65, Alpheus A. Hanscom; 1849-59, Samuel F. Chase; 1852, Alonzo Hamilton; 1853, John Chadwick; 1853-63, Gideon Tucker; 1857, Daniel Cleaves; 1858-80, Jeremiah Mason; 1858-68, William Noyes; 1859-80, Abraham Cutter; 1863-76, Benjamin Patterson; 1865-68, Charles G. Burleigh; 1865-69, Chas. Twombles; 1867-68, William Perkins; 1868, John A. Berry; 1868, Edward P. Burnham; 1874-77, Jos. W. Burrows; 1876-1880, John C. Bradbury; 1877-80, Charles S. Bryant. In 1855 the institution built Calef Block, on the Island. The first deposits were made May 30, 1827,—\$13. The first semi-annual dividend was made Jan. 16, 1828, and has been ever since continued. Extra dividends were made 1832, '37, '47, '52, '57, '62, '67. The balance due depositors, April 1, 1853, was \$139,823.61. The amount due depositors, July 18, 1832, \$5190.01; July 15, 1835, \$15,327.76; July 14, 1843, \$27,759.69; Nov. 27, 1845, \$45,159.53; Nov. 22, 1879, \$1,104,136.74. This is the oldest savings institution in Maine.

INSURANCE.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Saco was incorporated Feb. 22, 1827, and was organized April 19, 1827. The incorporators were Robert Rogers, Geo. Thacher, John Spring, John Shepley, John Fairfield, George Scamman, Reuben H. Greene, Samuel Peirson, Jona. King, Lauriston Ward. The presidents have been, 1827-28, Robert Rogers; 1829-32, Samuel Moody; 1832-52, Josiah Calef; 1852-65, Nathaniel M. Towle; 1865-76, David Fernald; 1876-79, John A. Berry; 1879, Cornelius Sweetser. The secretaries and treasurers have been, 1827-38, Samuel Peirson; 1838-41, Nathaniel Goodwin; 1841-45, John F. Scamman; 1845-53, John Skeele; April 18, 1853-80, Edward P. Burnham. The directors have been, 1827-36, John Fairfield; 1827-28, Samuel Hartley; 1827-32 and 1835-38, Jonathan King; 1827-35, Jonathan Tucker; 1827-28, James B. Thornton; 1827-28, Isaac Emery; 1827-30, Daniel Deshon; 1829-36, Ether Shepley; 1829-35, George Thacher; 1829-36, Ezra Dean; 1830-55, Edward S. Moulton; 1832-35, Samuel Batchelder; 1835, John F. Scamman; 1835-52, Seth S. Fairfield; 1836-37, Nath'l Burbank; 1836-45, Samuel Emery; 1836-65, David Fernald; 1836-46, George H. Adams; 1838, Jonathan Tucker, Jr.; 1838-47, James M. Deering; 1839-50, Abner Blaisdell; 1845-52, Nathaniel M. Towle; 1846-52, Horace Porter; 1847-52, John P. Mellen; 1850-76, John A. Berry; 1852-67, Daniel Smith, Jr.; 1852-70, Samuel T. Shannon; 1852-53, 1862-63, William Lord; 1853-64 and 1865-75, Charles Hill; 1854-61, Thomas Lord; 1855-79, Cornelius Sweetser; 1864, William Noyes; 1864-80, Henry J. Rice; 1865-78, Moses Lowell;

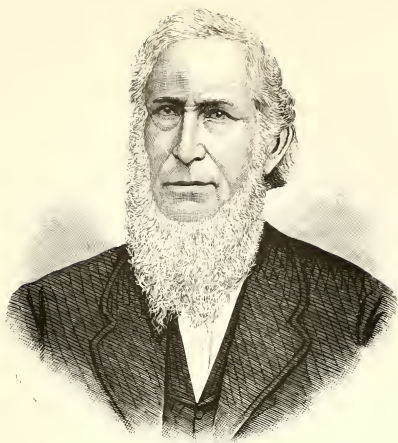
1867, Charles G. Burleigh; 1868-73, James Beatty; 1870-80, William P. Moody; 1874-80, Alfred G. Prentiss; 1875-80, Oliver Freeman; 1876-80, Roscoe L. Bowers.

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

The Saco Provident Association was organized October, 1855, and has from that time to October, 1879, received in cash, from all sources, \$6306.19 for distribution among the poor. The value of the garments and wood received is not estimated. The annual meeting is held on the first Monday of October. The board of managers meet on the first Monday of each month. There are twenty-one visitors, who visit the families in their districts, search out, advise, and relieve the poor, and collect funds for the work of the association. A sermon is preached on the second Sunday in January, at which time a collection is taken. The presidents have been, 1855-58, Amos H. Boyd; 1858, Philip Eastman; 1859-62, D. T. Giveen; 1861-65, H. Temple; 1865-69, Philip Eastman; 1869-74, Charles C. Sawyer; 1874 to present time, James W. Littlefield. Since 1875, John C. Bradbury has been vice-president. The treasurers have been, 1855 to March, 1857, Jarvis Williams; from March 5, 1857, Edward P. Burnham. The secretaries have been, 1855-57, Mrs. B. F. Hamilton; from 1857, Edward P. Burnham. The general agents have been, 1855-68, Samuel V. Loring; 1868-71, F. Newell Hodsdon; from 1871, George A. Emery. The advisers are, the clergyman and a lady from each society.

MASONIC LODGES.

Saco Lodge, No. 9, of Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered June 14, 1802. The original members were Jeremiah Hill, Joseph Leland, Thomas Cutts, Jr., William Fairfield, Asa Stevens, John Allen, Samuel Collyer, Richard C. Shannon, Nathaniel Scamman, Jr., Samuel Nutting, Jr., Michael Nason, James Murch, Alvan Bacon, William Marshall. Owing to the stagnation of business, growing out of the embargo and the war with England, the lodge was closed from June 6, 1811, to Nov. 14, 1816, and again, on account of the anti-Masonic excitement, from Jan. 11, 1832, to May 6, 1846, since which latter date it has been active. The Masters have been: July, 1802, to December, 1806, and 1808 to 1809, Jeremiah Hill, of Biddeford; 1806, Joseph Leland (who was initiated in an army lodge); 1807-10, Daniel Granger (until closing of lodge in 1811); 1816-19, Daniel Granger; 1819-20, Edward S. Moulton; 1821-22, George Thacher, Jr.; 1823, John Spring; 1824-25, John Chadwick; 1826, Charles Hayes; 1827, Seth S. Fairfield; 1828-29, Josiah Beard; 1830-31, Thomas P. Tufts (until closing of lodge in 1832); 1846, Thomas P. Tufts; 1847-53, Frederick D. Ederly, of Biddeford; 1853-54, Elijah Smith; 1855, Timothy J. Murray; 1856, Edward P. Burnham; 1857, and 1866-67, William Hobson; 1858, Mark Prime; 1859-60, Andrew Hobson, Jr.; 1861-64, Joseph Milliken; 1864, Israel S. Hodsdon; 1865 and 1873, Nathaniel Scamman; 1868, Moses J. Haines; 1869-70, William G. Davis; 1871-72, Enoch Lowell; 1874-75, George F. Owen; 1876-77, Stephen G. Dorman; 1878-79, Winfield S. Dennett. Since January, 1865, the meetings have been



Photo, by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

Benjamin Patterson

Robert Patterson, of Irish birth and Scotch descent, born about 1690, came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled near the mouth of Saco River, where he was engaged for many years as ferryman prior to bridges being built across the river at Saco. In due time his wife and children came, and he brought them from Portsmouth, where they landed, and settled on the farm near the Saco Ferry, known as the Stephen's place, where four successive generations afterwards lived. He was succeeded by his son Robert on the old homestead, and he in turn by his son Benjamin, father of the subject of this narrative. Benjamin Patterson, senior, married Elizabeth, daughter of Actor Patten, of Topsham. Their children were Actor Patten, born Feb. 12, 1791, a shipmaster at Kennebunkport, married, Sept. 26, 1821, Lydia Hutchins. He died Jan. 11, 1869. She died June 1, 1869, leaving two daughters,—Lydia, wife of Daniel W. Lord, and Miss Mary Patterson. Elizabeth, born Oct. 25, 1795, married, Nov. 5, 1835, Joseph H. Davis, of Limington, who died while a resident of New Jersey. Benjamin Patterson, born Aug. 20, 1798, married Lucinda Truesdell Aug. 11, 1825. She was born March 7, 1800, at Hudson, N. Y., and died in Saco Nov. 9, 1874.

Benjamin Patterson spent his boyhood at the old homestead. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1815, he went to sea in the ship "Victory," Capt. Redman commanding; the vessel was cast away, and he with five others were taken from the wreck and carried to Halifax; but nothing deterred him from gratifying his desire to lead a seafaring life. Soon after reaching his majority he became a ship-master, sailing from Saco, afterwards from New York, to South America, East Indies, and European ports. On one of his voyages he carried the first steam engine to Buenos Ayres ever landed or used in South America. For many years he was engaged in the cotton trade, sailing from New Orleans and Mobile to Europe, and returning laden with emigrant passengers. He commanded for several years the sailing ship "Hungarian," built at Saco. His last voyage was made in command of the "Alameda," sailing from Boston to Liverpool, where he arrived on Christmas day, 1862. While preparing for his return he was taken ill, and sailed for home in the steamer "Bohemian." In 1864 he visited Europe to look after the three ships,—"Lincoln," "Stars and Stripes," and "Harvest," the former of which was afterwards commanded by his son, Capt. Alfred Patterson; and upon his return in the spring of 1865, he retired from the sea, and mostly from the active duties of life. Capt. Patterson was a

successful, judicious, and intelligent mariner, and during his nearly a half century's experience on the sea, he never lost a vessel or suffered any serious accident. He well understood his duties as a seaman and commander of a ship, and aside from which he was more than usually well versed and well read in the customs of other nations and in the laws that govern the commercial intercourse of the world. He was known to the citizens of Saco as a man of gentlemanly bearing, of a sociable and happy disposition, and possessed of strict integrity in all his business relations. As a member of the Democratic party he was once selected as a candidate to represent Saco in the State Legislature, and several times as a city officer, but the minority of his party always barred his election, which was no disappointment to him, as he never sought political preferment. He was ever interested in the prosperity of matters at home, but was never officially connected with any local institutions except to serve as trustee of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution for a few years. He died at his residence in Saco Aug. 31, 1877, esteemed by all who knew him for his moral worth, his correct habits, and general intelligence.

His children are: Mary Elizabeth, died May, 1833, aged six years; John Benjamin, for many years a sailor, was chief officer of the ship "International," and died of yellow fever in New Orleans Sept. 28, 1836, aged twenty-five years; Henry, died in infancy; Margaret Rodman, wife of David T. Given, Saco; Emma, wife of Albion Sands, of Saco; Maria L., a graduate of Albany, N. Y., normal school, in the class of 1860. She left New York (where she had spent the winter) in the spring of 1867 to return home in the steamer "Old Colony," and has never been heard from since, although her trunk came safely to Saco.

Capt. Alfred, youngest son of Capt. Benjamin Patterson, went to sea with his father in the ship "Hungarian" at the age of thirteen. At the age of twenty-five, in 1863, he took command of the steamer "George S. Wright," and was in government service during the war. He afterwards commanded the steamer "North Point." For five years he commanded the English ship "Waterloo," sailing from London, England. He sailed mostly from New York and Boston, and has visited nearly every port on the habitable globe, and for twenty-five years followed maritime pursuits. Upon his retirement from the sea, in 1875, he settled in Saco, his native city, where he opened an office and engaged in insurance and real-estate business.

in Calif Block, on Cutts' Island. Degrees have been conferred upon 383 persons. The present number of members is 160. The oldest person known to be living who received the degrees in the lodge is Stephen Hanson, of Buxton, who was initiated in 1827.

York Chapter, No. 5, of Royal Arch Masons, at Saco, was chartered in 1828. The charter members were Frederick Clark, Edward S. Moulton, Josiah Beard, Luke Whitney, Rufus Nichols, Stephen Fairfield, Henry S. Smith, Jacob Marston, John Spring, Robert Patterson, James I. Thornton, John C. Dunlevie. The three principal officers were Frederick Clark, James B. Thornton, Luke Whitney. The first book of records cannot be found. The Chapter was closed from about 1832 to 1853. The charter was restored, May 5, 1853, to Jacob Marston, John Spring, Stephen Fairfield, Edward S. Moulton, Seth S. Fairfield, Thomas P. Tufts, John Chadwick, John Johnson, Nathan Leonard, Daniel B. Emerson, Thurston Libby, Elijah Smith, Timothy J. Murray. From 1853 the presiding officers (High Priests) have been: 1853-54, Daniel B. Emerson; 1855-56, Timothy J. Murray; 1857-58, 1863-67, 1869-70, Elijah Smith; 1859, Edward P. Burnham; 1860, Frederick D. Edgerly; 1861, Mark Prime; 1862, Andrew Hobson, Jr.; 1867-68, Joseph Milliken; 1871, Gilman P. Littlefield; 1872, David Buck; 1873, William G. Davis; 1874-75, Edwin A. Coffin; 1876-77, Tristram Hanson; 1878-79, John S. Derby. Since 1853, degrees have been conferred upon 239 persons. The persons now living who earliest received degrees are Edward P. Burnham, Nathaniel T. Moulton, and Lewis B. Weeks, Aug. 19, 1853. The membership is 123.

Maine Council, No. 7, of Royal and Select Masters, at
Saco, was authorized Dec. 27, 1855, by dispensation to
Timothy J. Murray, Edward P. Burnham, Daniel B. Emer-
son, Jacob Marston, Samuel Mendum, Joshua Herriek, S.
J. Lord, D. W. Quinby, and four others. The presiding
officers have been: 1855-58, Timothy J. Murray; 1858-
63, Edward P. Burnham; 1863-64, Frederiek D. Edergerly;
1865-75, Elijah Smith; 1875-78, John S. Derby; 1878,
William S. Noyes; 1879, George H. Monroe. The de-
grees have been conferred upon about 50 persons. Mem-
bership, 45.

SACO RIVER AND WATER-POWER.

The basin or drainage district of the Saco is situated in the southeast part of the State, covering the belt of country between the White Mountains and their southwesterly extensions and the sea. It is therefore in comparatively close proximity to the seaboard and to the great manufacturing district of New England exterior to the State. The west and northwest portion of the basin is located in New Hampshire. The form of this basin is that of an oblong figure, gradually widening from its southern point interiorward twenty miles; thence to its northern boundary it is of nearly uniform width, with the larger proportion of the drainage territory on the right bank of the main stream. The greatest length of this basin, which is on a line from the ocean to Mount Washington, is about seventy-four miles. Its greatest breadth, across the head of the basin, is about thirty miles; the area being about 800 square

miles in Maine, and 600 in New Hampshire, making a total of 1400 square miles.

The following table of elevations at different points within this basin is given by John F. Anderson, Esq., engineer of the Western Division of the Hydrographic Survey :

Authority.	Hall's Survey of Saco River Railroad marked H. Wadsworth's Survey of Saco River Railroad marked W. Anderson's Survey of Port & Rock Harbor marked A. Grand's Survey of Port & Oldenbourg R.R. marked Gr. Guyot's Paper upon the Appalachian system marked G.	Feet above high tide
Miles.	Localities.	Surface of Water.
.....	Mainline Railroad track, 400 feet east of Saco Depot assumed and computed height (H.)	63
8.4	Saco River, about 400 feet above Salmon Falls (H.)	107½
9.4	Port & Rock Harbor crossing above Ice Mills (A.)	124
14	Below Moderation Mills (H.)	142
14	Above Moderation Mills (H.)	160
16.7	Top of a "horseback" ridge (H.)	210
20	Crest of Great Spout (G.)	232
21.6	Half mile west of Steep Falls (H.)	278
26.0	Saco River, quarter mile above Gould's Island (H.)	255
30.23	Head of Great Falls, Saco River (W.)	271
34.23	Foot of Great Falls, Saco River, low water (W)	243
.....	Head of Great Falls, Saco River, high water (W)	246
.....	Saco River at Huron bridge, low water (W)	242
.....	Saco River, 400 feet above low water (H.)	251
39	Tow-Me Brook (H.)	359
42.4	North Conway	360
44.50	Fryeburg, on plains (H.)	388
48	Fryeburg, near village (H.)	414
.....	South Conway post-office (G.)	450
62.75	Crossing of road junction of Ellis & Saco River (G.) water (Gr)	576
63	Saco River (G.)	554
63.50	" " " "	560
65.25	" " " "	565
66.16	" " " "	568
70.9	" " " "	575
70.9	" " " "	575
70.9	" " " "	575
70.94	Water in Saco River (Gr.)	82
72.4	Underpinning old Crawford House (Gr.)	994
74.12	Old Crawford House or Davis Tavern (G.)	986
75.52	Water in Saco River (Gr.)	115
76.9	" " " "	115
78.3	" " " "	124
79.23	" " " "	128
79.8	" " " "	128
79.8	" " " "	128
79.86	Underpinning of Willey House (Gr.)	1340
82.4	Willey House (G.)	1335
82.4	Water in Saco River (Gr.)	167
81.73	" " " "	167
82.2	The North (G.)	188
.....	Croft Center (G.)	194
.....	Holls Centre	129
.....	Yewmouth's, near west end of Hollis	173
.....	Hanson's, near Waterborough Centre	277
.....		285

The mean elevation of the basin as a whole is below that of the Androscoggin, but above that of any other river district of which a proportionally large part is so near the sea. Its upper section covers an important portion of the highest mass of land (the White-Mountain plateau) of any considerable extent east of the highlands of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of a limited tract in North Carolina. The whole basin is occupied with granite, or gneiss, scarcely distinguishable from granite, with patches of mica schist here and there. In all parts of the district stone of good quality for construction purposes is abundant. A quarry of excellent granite has been worked extensively at Biddeford. The district, in its northwestern part, is exceedingly mountainous; thence southeastward it subsides successively into hilly, undulating, and finally quite level surfaces near the sea. The great body of pulverized material lying above the bed-rock is made up of sand and gravel, with sandy and gravelly loams. The lower portion of the basin is quite thoroughly denuded of forests; the upper

half is still heavily wooded, being cleared only upon the intervals of the streams and the more cultivated portions.

The estimated rain-fall, from the average for the State, is 135,000,000,000 cubic feet yearly. It is probably somewhat in excess of the mean for the State, owing to the influence of the mountains and the lower latitude of the basin; but the amount of excess, if any, is not known, and is accordingly not represented in the figures.

The mean direction of the Saco River is southeast. The chief deviation from this course occurs at Fryeburg, where it originally, and prior to a cut across an inclosed peninsula, traversed, and to this day in part traverses, an extensive loop or curve, and finally leaves the town only about four miles from the point of access. Otherwise, and excepting mere local sinuosities, it flows in nearly the shortest line from the mountains to the sea.

The principal affluents are the following:

	Name.	Where Received.
From the right bank	{ Little Ossipee, Great Ossipee,	Limington. Cornish.
From the left bank	{ Upper Kezar, Great Cold,	Fryeburg. Stowe.

NAME.	BASIN.			STREAM.	
	Length, miles.	Breadth, miles.	Area, sq. miles.	Length, miles.	Estimated Discharge, cubic feet.
Little Ossipee.....	17	16	182	30	7,100,000,000
Great Ossipee.....	27	18	240	33	9,300,000,000
Upper Kezar.....	12	8	62	14	2,400,000,000
Great Cold.....	12	7	60	12	2,340,000,000

The length of the streams as given above does not include their local windings.

The Saco in its upper part is drawn around the southern slope of the White Mountains in such a manner as to carry off a considerable part of the surplus waters which would otherwise be discharged by the Merrimac; this contributes largely to its annual delivery, but not to its uniformity of volume at different seasons.

The length of the main river from its source among the mountains to the sea, not including the minor windings, is about ninety-five miles, twenty-five of which, more or less, are in New Hampshire. The main water-power section of the river is about thirty-five miles long, from Hiram Falls to the tide. The stream is about six hundred feet wide in the vicinity of Saco. The yearly discharge, estimated at forty per cent. of the annual precipitation, is, from the entire basin, both within and beyond the State, about 51,000,000,000 cubic feet.

The variation of volume is excessive in the upper part, owing to the mountainous character of the country. The lower portion of the river likewise fluctuates widely in its mass of waters at different seasons, though much less than the upper, owing, first, to the narrowness of the "Gates"—the passage at Hiram Falls—which dams back the mountain water over extensive intervals and marshes above; owing, secondly, to the comparative levelness of the lower portion of the basin; and thirdly, to the improvement of the lakes and ponds for storage. In the drought of summer nearly 40,000 cubic feet per minute for eleven hours a day are commanded at Saco, or 18,000 cubic feet per minute for

the whole twenty-four hours. The low-run continued day and night throughout the year would carry off over 9,000,000,000 cubic feet, or about one-sixth of the estimated delivery of the river for the year. The volume at low water can be increased two or threefold by the use of the reservoirs of the river. The discharge of the river in ordinary freshets—eight feet on the middle dam at Saco—is about 1,900,000 cubic feet per minute. Ten feet are alleged to be found on the dam in extreme freshets.

The range from lowest to highest water at different points is as follows:

Localities.	Feet.	Localities.	Feet.
Saco Falls.....	8 to 10	Bonny Eagle Falls.....	6
Union Falls.....	7	Great Falls, Hiram.....	12
Salmon Falls.....	8	Fryeburg Centre.....	14
Bar Mills Falls.....	6	Toll-bridge, Fryeburg.....	11.50

The range in feet above the Great Falls is not a fair expression of the volume of the river in that section in time of flood, the water being diffused over an immense expanse of lowland, as before noticed, and of course proportionately reduced in elevation.

The descent of the river in Maine is moderately steep, being from the State line at Fryeburg, 67 miles to the tide at Biddeford, 450 feet, or about 7 feet to the mile, which gives an average angular depression of 4.3 per mile. The current is generally moderate, the greater part of the descent taking place in sudden breaks or falls. The level of tide is reached about four miles from the coast, at Biddeford, and there by a comparatively abrupt pitch of 40 feet.

The slope in the 35 miles constituting the principal water-power portion of the river, from Biddeford to Hiram Great Falls, is at the rate of 9.8 feet per mile, corresponding to an angular descent of 6.8 per mile. In this portion it is a succession of rapids and falls, and offers numerous sites for manufacturing of the highest value.

The total number of lakes in the portion of the Saco basin situated in Maine, and represented on the State map, is 75, or more than twice the number due to the average for the whole State. The small ponds are undoubtedly more fully represented on the map for the thickly-settled than for the wilderness portions of the State. The lakes are small compared with the average for Maine, and there are none strictly first-class in size.

The sum total of lake surface connected with the Saco, as computed from the State and county maps, is 55 square miles in Maine, 29 in New Hampshire, 84 in all, or one square mile to each 16.66 square miles of basin. The lakes average 0.75 of a square mile each in extent.

Forty hours are required for the passage of water from Ossipee Pond to Saco in an ordinary stage of the river.

POWER ON THE LOWER SECTION OF THE SACO.

If the mean volume of water that, in the present condition of its reservoirs, can be commanded on the Saco River from Hiram Falls to the tide, be assumed to be 27,000 cubic feet per minute, for eleven hours a day, in the low run of summer, the gross power developed in the 343 feet of fall is 17,493 horse-power for the hours specified, or 699,720 spindles. A large proportion of this power can be economically improved, the opportunities for dams, canals, and mills being unusually good. The judicious use

of the reservoirs would undoubtedly increase this amount of power by 200 per cent.

EARLY MILLS.

The first saw-mill at Saco was erected by Capt. Roger Spencer, some time prior to 1654. On the 17th of January of that year the town granted to John Davis, of York, "the privilege to set up a saw-mill on the great falls of the river Saco." According to the terms of the grant he was to "have accommodations sufficient for that work the most convenient that can be fixed upon next to Roger Spencer," and to "have timber-land and meadow sufficient for his work." The probability is that Mr. Davis never erected his mill, as we hear nothing further of it. In June, 1659, Lieut. William Phillips obtained of Richard Vines a grant of land at Biddeford, and the year following removed to the place from Boston. He built his house a few rods below the falls on the Biddeford side, which was a garrison during the first Indian war, and the scene of a fierce and bloody encounter with the savages. Mr. Phillips owned large estates in Boston, and came here for the purpose of lumbering, which he carried on extensively for those times. The year after his removal he purchased one-fourth of Capt. Spencer's saw-mill, and the next year employed Capt. John Alden, his son-in-law, to build another, conveying to him a one-fourth interest after it was completed. In 1667, we find him conveying one-half of "the Island against the mill (now Factory Island) to Capt. John Bonython, for the consideration of eight hundred pine-trees suitable to make merchantable boards." The spring after he made a contract for his lumber in England, for we find him engaging to pay Mr. Richard Hutchinson, of London, merchant, £151 sterling, "in good merchantable pine boards, at the saw-mills, at Saco Falls." He also had a grist-mill situated near his saw-mill.

Maj. Phillips was an extensive owner of lands in this section, having purchased of the sagamore Flullen, in 1661, eight miles square, comprising nearly all of the present towns of Sandford, Alfred, and Waterborough. His mills were burnt by the Indians during their attack upon the settlement in 1675. The saw-mill was probably rebuilt, for we find in his will that he bequeathed his lands and saw-mill at Saco in equal proportions to his wife and sons, Samuel and William, reserving one-quarter, which had been sold to William Taylor for Abraham Harmon, of Fayal, and a lot near the falls, sold to William Frost.

The next mill which we find any notice of was one which stood on the east side of the river, east of the island, at a place known to the early inhabitants as Blackman's Falls. Benjamin Blackman built a saw-mill here in 1680, having purchased 100 acres of land, which embraced all the mill-privileges on the east side of the river. In August, 1681, he petitioned the General Assembly for "liberty to cut timber upon the commons for the accommodation of his saw-mill, lying on the east side of Saco River." Three years after he purchased a tract on the river, containing about 640 acres, of John Bonython, and the following year 100 acres of James Gibbins, extending three miles and a half above the Falls. It appears from Blackman's deed that he was acting as agent for a company at Andover, who intended to

come and improve the water-power on that side; but it does not appear that the intended movement was ever made. The renewal of trouble with the Indians probably prevented it.

About three years later, Sampson Sheafe and Samuel Walker, of Boston, became, by purchase from Blackman, part owners of the estate and mills.

In 1691, Capt. George Turfrey built the mill long known as "the lower mill." It continued to be renewed from time to time till 1814, when it was carried away by "the great freshet." The Eddy mill was afterwards built upon nearly the same site. In 1720, Samuel Cole purchased 12 acres lying above the Turfrey mill, including the "steep-fall" privilege, on which he soon after built the Cole mill. In 1740, Mr. Cole sold, as part of his 12 acres, one-half of the Gooch mill-privilege to Thomas Wheelwright, of Wells, and the latter directly after sold one-quarter to Benjamin Gooch, of Wells. Mr. Cole, in his conveyance to Mr. Wheelwright, speaks of his "old mill," referring to the one mentioned above, built in 1720.

In the spring of 1741 the three proprietors built the Gooch mill on the island, then called Gooch Island, separated from the mainland by a channel formerly called Jordan's Creek. The right of Mr. Cole to convey any part of the island (containing three or four acres) was a long vexed question, out of which grew innumerable lawsuits.

The improvements made by Mr. Blackman and his associates, on the east side of the river, of which mention has already been made, were abandoned during the Indian troubles which prevailed from 1688 to 1691. A few families only remained about the Falls. But the proprietors had laid the foundation on which an enterprising company began to build about the time of the resettlement of the town. In 1716 Samuel Walker, of New Jersey, sold his two-thirds of the Blackman purchase to William Pepperell, Jr., afterwards Sir William, who was then only twenty years of age, but was engaged in extensive business with his father, Col. William Pepperell, of Kittery. The following year young Pepperell purchased the remaining third part of the tract of Thomas Goodwill, of Boston, who derived the title from his wife, Rebecca, a daughter of Mr. Blackman. The conveyance included a privilege for timber on 4500 acres northwest of the purchase. Directly after these transactions, Mr. Pepperell sold half of the whole tract to Nathaniel Weare, of Hampton, a millwright and large speculator in mill property, and Humphrey Scamman, Jr., of Saco, mariner, who together, in part payment, erected a large double saw-mill on the site of the old Blackman mill, and a dwelling-house for the accommodation of the mill-men, one-half of which was the property of Mr. Pepperell. A division of the mill and of a lot of land adjoining, half a mile square, with a small reservation to be used in common, was made by the partners, Dec. 16, 1717. Mr. Pepperell took a breadth of eighty rods, comprehending the part of the city east of Main Street to the lower fence of the burying-ground; Mr. Scamman forty rods next below, and Mr. Weare forty rods to the brook near Pipe-Stage, or Gray's Point. They afterwards, on the 20th of October, 1718, divided among them severally the whole tract extending from Nichols' Brook to the upper bounds of Gibbins' third division, a distance of four and a quarter

miles, and in breadth not less than two miles. The company also proceeded to lay out roads and streets. They laid out what is now Main Street, "four rods wide," and the post-road as far as the house of John Foss. Also the Buxton and Ferry road to some extent, and a road along the river through the whole extent of the tract, "with convenience for men and oxen to pass and repass." The old landings, known as "Dennett's," "Pepperell's," and "Pipe-Stage Point," were established and reserved for public use at this time, and many other improvements made of which it is not our province now to speak.

The valuable island opposite the mills, since known as Cutts' or Factory Island, was claimed by the proprietors under the name of Indian Island, which, however, had been attached to the Phillips estate with the name of Bonython's Island, it having been divided between Phillips and Bonython, as we have seen, in 1667, Bonython taking the east half and Phillips that next his residence in Biddeford.

The division of the mill was made between Pepperell, Weare, and Scamman, as follows: "Pepperell takes the saw and frame next to the land, and the piling-place next to the land; and the saw and frame next to the river said Weare and said Scamman are to have, and the piling-place on the rock next to the river. Each owner of said saw is to maintain and keep in order his running-gear and saw, and all that belongs to each frame. As to the house, said Pepperell has the eastern half, and said Weare and Scamman the western half." Capt. Scamman was the only one of the proprietors resident in the town. He continued to carry on the mill till his death, which occurred in 1734. The estate of Capt. Scamman, soon after his decease, was divided among his children.

Scamman's mill was probably burnt by the Indians, July 19, 1745. We find in Parson Smith's journal of that date an account of the Indians burning the garrison and saw-mill at Saco.

In 1750 we find that the settlement on the western side of the river was the most considerable. The three saw-mills—those of Gooch and Cole and the Lower Mill—gave employment to many individuals who were settled in that vicinity. A ferry had been established several years before, just below the lower bridges. It was kept on the western side by Elisha Allen, who traded and entertained travelers in a small one-story house. Such were the mercantile and hotel accommodations of Biddeford one hundred and twenty-nine years ago.

Until 1731, Capt. Scamman, and the persons employed in his saw-mill and their families, were all the residents on the eastern side at the Falls, or what is now the city of Saco. The inhabitants of the town up to that time were chiefly located near the sea, at Old Orchard, and towards the mouth of the river.

In 1731, Mr. Weare transferred three-fourths of his land and mill to Richard Berry, John Elden, and John Sellea, and soon after one-eighth to Thomas Dearborn, and the remainder to Abraham Tyler and Jeremiah Moulton. Dearborn sold a part to James Berry in 1737, and Tyler and Moulton to William Berry, the year following. The Berrys all lived at the Falls.

Up to this date few improvements had been made on the island known as Great or Indian Island. Col. Thomas Cutts, afterwards the eminent merchant, was the first to perceive and appreciate the importance of the island for manufacturing and commercial purposes, and he resolved to make it the seat of his business. He came to Saco in 1758, with a capital of only \$100. In 1759 he purchased a small undivided part of the island, being a fourth of Weare's original share, for about \$90, and soon after built a small house with conveniences for a store on the southwest end of the island, to which he removed. A bridge had been recently thrown across the narrow part of the stream on the east side and a road laid out. A ferry was at the same time established from that part of the island to Alden's, on the west side, thereby avoiding more than half the distance of the old route from Pepperell's Wharf. After the erection of the proprietor's bridge at the same place, in 1767, with which the inhabitants on the west side were highly gratified, Mr. Cutts began to reap the full advantages of a situation so judiciously chosen. Besides the business of his store, which became greater than that of any other in the vicinity, he entered into ship-building and navigation, and up to the commencement of the Revolution was engaged in a timber trade with the West India Islands equally profitable and extensive. He continued to occupy his first house about twenty years, in which were born all but one of his eight children. In 1782 the family removed to the elegant mansion-house on the upper part of the island, where Col. Cutts passed the remainder of his life. The Pepperell estate being confiscated by the government, on account of the loyalty of the proprietor to the king in the war for independence, Col. Cutts became the purchaser of a large share of it. Half of Great Lot (about 1200 acres) was purchased by him in different portions, and he also obtained the title to nearly 1000 acres of the remainder of the tract, valued by the appraisers of his estate at \$20,450. The Pepperell half of the saw-mill also became his, with other parts of the confiscated property. Col. Cutts died Jan. 10, 1821; his real estate at that time was estimated at \$100,000 in value.

SACO AND BIDDEFORD MANUFACTURES.

The enterprises of Col. Cutts brought the advantages of the island, as the seat of manufacturing interests, before the public. The improvements on the island at the time of his death were a large iron-factory, two saw-mills, double and treble, a treble grist-mill, and various mechanics' shops. The iron-works were erected under the direction of Josiah Calef, Esq., in 1811, and were owned jointly by Mr. Calef and Col. Cutts. They comprised a rolling-mill, slitting-mill, and 11 machines for the manufacture of nails, turning out at least 3500 pounds of nails per day. The manufacture of lumber was also a large interest here before 1800, there being 17 saws on and about the Falls. The lumber cut per day has been estimated at 50,000 feet. Chapboards, staves, shooks, heading, hoops, shingles, lath, ship- and building-timber, were manufactured for the West Indies and points on the coast. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1827, 21,000,000 feet had been sawn,—the greater part for the home trade.

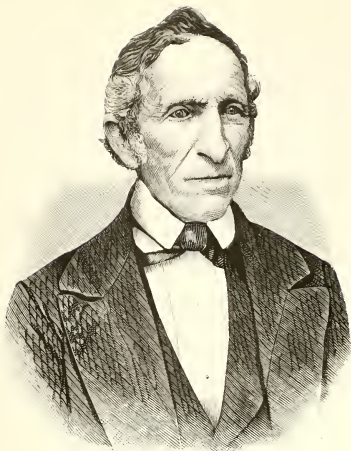


Photo. by A. S. McKenney, Saco.

JOHN JOHNSON,

second son of Bradbny and Rachel (Short) Johnson, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 21, 1789. His father was a contractor and builder; came to Saco, in 1802, with his family, and was engaged in building many of the best structures of Saco prior to his death, Dec. 14, 1820; among which was the old Orthodox church, which has since been burned, and also the Captain Stephen's house at the ferry.

John Johnson learned the business of a builder with his father, which he carried on during his life. He erected many of the finest and most substantial residences and public buildings in Saco and Biddeford, among which is the Unitarian church edifice.

He was a member of the Calvinist Baptist Church for many years prior to his decease, Nov. 22, 1875. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. He was known to the people of Saco as a man of sterling integrity in all his busi-

ness relations, of a very social nature, a good neighbor, a man of correct habits, and one who fulfilled the whole duty of the citizen. He first married, June 30, 1814, Jane Chandler, who was born Oct. 13, 1796. The children of this union living are Mrs. Joseph Emery, of San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Jotham Moulton, of Biddeford; Mrs. Samuel Tay, of Medford, Mass. Mrs. Johnson died Oct. 18, 1831.

He married, second, Mary, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Cleaves) Jameson, Aug. 3, 1834. She was born March 18, 1802, and survives in 1879. She has one son living, William T. Johnson, a piano and music dealer in New York City. Her maternal grandfather, John Cleaves, kept the States tavern for forty years, prior to the use of railroads. He was an active and influential citizen of Saco, and died there at the age of about seventy years.

COTTON-MILLS.

SACO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In the spring of 1825 the island, with the exception of a small part, the property of Mr. D. Cutts, was purchased by a company, principally of Boston, called the Saco Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of erecting a cotton-factory. The iron-works, with the other improvements, were included in the purchase. The whole cost to the company was \$110,000. They bought at the same time a considerable part of the privileges on the opposite side of the river for \$10,000. The operations were rather moderate in their progress, so that preparations only were made during the first year. In 1826 a mill was erected 210 feet in length and 47 in width, consisting of 7 floors, and calculated to contain 12,000 spindles and 300 looms. The excavation of a canal, leading from the head of the fall to the site of the factory, and carried in part through a bed of solid rock, was attended with great labor and expense. A large number of experienced and skillful workmen were employed in the construction of the necessary machinery, and the establishment was gradually put in operation. In the summer of 1829 there were about 500 persons connected with it, of whom more than 400 occupied the company's tenements on the island. The goods manufactured acquired a high reputation in the market, and notwithstanding the pressure of the times, a handsome profit was realized from the products. Early in 1829 the stock of machinery for the whole establishment was completed, on which the sum of \$200,000 had been expended by the company. But the fruits of all this labor (much of which was executed with a skill and ingenuity seldom equalled) was swept away in a disastrous conflagration, which commenced about two o'clock P.M., on Sunday, Feb. 21, 1830,* in the basement story, and rapidly extended through every part of the building. In the course of three hours this fine structure, with its complete equipments,—one of the noblest monuments of New England enterprise,—was a heap of smouldering ruins. This loss† was so severe a blow to the Saco Manufacturing Company that they deemed it advisable not to rebuild. The advantages of the situation, however, were too important to allow the site to remain long unoccupied.

YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

On the 16th of March, 1831, the York Company was incorporated with a capital of \$1,200,000. The original incorporators were Charles Bradbury, Charles W. Cartwright, and James Johnson, of Boston; Ether Shepley, Jonathan King, George Thacher, and Josiah Calef, of Saco. The company's buildings occupy about 10 acres of ground on Factory, formerly Indian, or Cutts' Island. The mills and other buildings are of brick, substantially built, with slate roofs, and both in structure and equipments will compare favorably with any in the manufacturing towns of New England. The mills of the York Company are three, as follows: No. 1 Mill proper, 488 by 46 feet, five stories; attached at one end is a picker-building, 85 by 55, five

stories, and at the other a building 72 by 70, four stories, making No. 1 Mill with an entire length of 650 feet. Nos. 2 and 3 Mills are 160 by 46 feet each, five stories high. The picker attached to No. 3 Mill is 50 by 80 feet, and two stories. There are two dyeing-, drying-, and finishing-houses; the first is 156 by 70 feet, three stories,—the first story being used exclusively for dyeing, the second for finishing cloth, called the finishing-room, or cloth hall. The third story is used for skein-winding, filling-winding, twisting, and warping. The other building is three stories, 90 by 70 feet, the lower part used for dyeing, and the other two stories for drying purposes. The company make their own gas from petroleum. The office and counting-rooms are in a substantial brick building; the store-rooms are of large capacity; the machine-shops, carpenter-shops, and other appendages being such as usually belong to first-class manufacturing establishments. Besides the buildings mentioned there are 28 brick boarding-houses, agent's house, stables, etc., the whole occupying about 10 acres on Factory Island.

The York Mills have 1000 looms, 33,000 spindles, and give employment to 1000 operatives. Their monthly payroll is \$25,000. They manufacture colored cotton goods of every variety, the products amounting to 9,000,000 yards per annum. Up to February, 1878, the capital stock of the company was \$1,200,000; it was then reduced to \$900,000. The goods of the company are all sold by George C. Richardson & Co., Boston and New York.

The agents of the York Company have been Mr. Samuel Bachelder, who took charge of the manufacturing in 1831, and remained till 1844; Amos H. Boyd, 1844-54; S. J. Wetherell, 1854-56; Hannaniah Temple, 1856-67; Ira H. Foss, 1867, and still in charge.

The following have been the treasurers: Pliny Cutler, William Dwight, Samuel Bachelder, Hannaniah Temple, Walter Hastings, and William G. Saltonstall.

SACO WATER-POWER COMPANY.

Before giving a sketch of the other manufacturing companies it will be proper to refer to the operations of the Saco Water-Power Company, by whose labors and enterprise the valuable power at the Falls has been rendered so largely available. This company was organized in 1839, and purchased the eastern half of Factory Island of the York Company. In order to its control and utilization the company also purchased all the water-power in Saco and Biddeford, including Spring's and Bradbury's dams at Spring's Island, about an eighth of a mile above the Falls. These were secured in order to economize the flow of water in dry seasons. The dams extend from the island to the mainland on either side, and are provided with sets of gates which are kept shut at night to retain the water for use at the mills. The head thus gained is considerable, being sufficient in twenty-four hours to cause a back-flow to Union Falls, some eight or nine miles up the river.

As a part of their plan for increasing the value of the power at Saco and Biddeford, the company in 1847 purchased the water-powers up the river at Union Falls and Salmon Falls, and have since, by different purchases, obtained

* See *Kennebunk Gazette*, Feb. 27, 1830, on file in the York Institute, for full particulars of this fire.

† Loss, \$250,000; insurance, \$80,000.

control of the principal reservoirs of the river—Great Ossipee, in Ossipee and Freedom, N. H.; Moose Pond, in Denmark; Upper Kezar, in Lovell and Stowe; Watchie Pond, in Standish; Horn Pond, in Limington; Little Ossipee, in Waterborough, and others.*

The great freshet in 1843 swept away all the dams at Saco and Biddeford. It was caused by the unusually deep snow in April, which, melting rapidly, produced the freshet, with its disastrous consequences, May 1st. The Water-Power Company rebuilt the dams in such a permanent manner that they have since remained, and may be considered proof against the contingencies of any freshet that may ever occur.

The engineering done by this company, in the plan and location of the Pepperell and Laconia Mills, is one of the most interesting features connected with these extensive manufacturing establishments. The mills are so located that the water brought in a canal from the head of the Falls supplies each set alternately. The canal is 48 feet wide, 500 feet long, and excavated the whole distance through the solid rock. It was constructed by the Water-Power Company in 1840. A similar canal also supplies water to the York Mills on the island, and was first constructed by the Saco Manufacturing Company in 1826.

The Saco Water-Power Company was instrumental in giving the first impulse to the growth of the city of Biddeford. In 1841, when they built their machine- and blacksmith-shops, there were but two brick houses in the place. These were the Tracy House and the residence of Mr. Charles Gould, on Alfred Street. Besides the erection of the Laconia and Pepperell Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, in 1841 and 1848, respectively, and the extensive boarding-houses of these companies, the Water-Power Company also built the Biddeford House block and others within the city corporation. Up to 1870 they leased the water to the Pepperell and Laconia Companies, since which these companies have owned the powers.

Rufus Nichols was the first superintendent. In 1841, Mr. Thomas Quinby took charge of the engineering department, and has been engineer and agent ever since, with the exception of about five years' absence.

THE LACONIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was incorporated Feb. 19, 1841, the incorporators being Parker McCobb, Samuel Bachelder, Rufus Nichols, James Montgomery, and their associates. No. 1 Mill was built in 1844, and went into operation in July, 1845. Dimensions, 260 by 50 feet, and five stories high. No. 2 Mill was built in 1845. It is 313 by 60 feet; height, four stories and attic. No. 3 Mill, built in 1846-47, and put in operation in 1848. Dimensions, 262 by 62 feet, four stories. No. 4 Mill was built in 1873, and went into operation in 1874. Size, 274 by 74 feet, and five stories. The other buildings are as follows: No. 1 Picker, 80 by 44 feet, three stories; Nos. 2 and 3 Picker, 175 by 84 feet, three stories; three cotton-houses, respectively, 225 by 36 feet, 200 by 40 feet, and 100 by 60 feet; repair-shop, boiler-shop, belt-

shop, reed-shop, and harness-shop, 275 by 36 feet, including also on first floor, office, counting-room, and packing-hall. There are four blocks of boarding-houses, each 150 by 36 feet, three stories; carpenter-shop, box-making, and napping-room for canton-flannel, 150 by 30 feet; waste-house, 44 by 30 feet.

The Laconia Company operate 2000 looms, 76,000 spindles, and employ 1400 operatives, with a monthly pay-roll of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. They manufacture annually 19,756,000 yards, or 6,250,000 pounds, of cotton fabrics.

The agents of the Laconia have been as follows: Otis Holmes, 1845 to March, 1848; Rufus Nichols, March, 1848, to November, 1848; Augustine Haines, November, 1848, to May, 1872; William P. Haines, May, 1872, to July, 1879; † James G. Brackett, since July, 1879.

THE PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was incorporated Feb. 16, 1844, with a capital of \$1,200,000. The incorporators were Josiah Calf, Samuel Bachelder, Rufus Nichols, and Jonathan King, of Saco, and John Anderson, Parker McCobb, and Charles S. Davis, of Portland, and their associates.

This company own and operate three mills. Nos. 1 and 2 are joined by a building 76 by 75 feet, the whole structure thus joined being 659 by 75 feet, and five stories in height. No. 3 Mill is the same height, 332 by 75 feet, and has two picker buildings attached at the ends,—118 by 50. One cotton- and cloth-house is 394 by 50 feet, three stories; the other is 147 by 40 feet, one story and basement. Repair-shops, 128 by 50; lumber-room, 120 by 50, three stories. Boarding-house block, 416 by 50, containing 16 tenements. These buildings are all of brick, substantially constructed. No. 1 Mill is surmounted by a fine belfry and clock-tower. The office and counting-rooms of the company occupy a convenient building of brick 60 by 50 feet, two stories high.

The Pepperell Mills contain 2200 looms, 82,000 spindles; 1700 operators are employed; the monthly pay-roll is \$25,000, and the number of yards of shirtings, sheetings, jeans, and drills made average about 20,000,000 per annum.

The following have been the agents of this company: William P. Haines, 1851-64; Ferguson Haines, 1864-67; William P. Haines, 1867-79; † Reuben M. Hobbs, since July 2, 1879.

THE SACO WATER-POWER MACHINE-SHOP

was incorporated in 1867, and purchased the machine-shops of the Saco Water-Power Company. A. D. Lockwood, William Dwight, Benjamin E. Bates, Josiah Bardwell, James H. McMullan, and William P. Haines were the incorporators. The capital stock of the company is \$300,000, and they are engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery, employing 500 hands, to whom they pay monthly an aggregate sum of from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Mr. James H. McMullan is the agent of the company, who has had charge of the business from the first. The officers of the company are A. D. Lockwood, President; Spencer W. Richardson, Treasurer; and Charles M. Moses, Clerk. Directors, Nathaniel Walker, A. D. Lockwood, John Webster, John D. Parker, and S. W. Richardson.

* The areas of these ponds are respectively: Great Ossipee, 3800 acres; Moose Pond, 1650 acres; Upper Kezar, 2065 acres; Little Ossipee, 525 acres; Watchie, 425 acres; Horn Pond, 150 acres.

† Date of his death.

‡ Died July 2, 1879.



Photo, by E. H. McConney, Biddeford.

Thos Quinby

THOMAS QUINBY (Moses,² Capt. John,² Joseph¹) is a descendant in the fourth generation from Joseph Quinby, who was born in Wales, Great Britain; came to Portland, Me., prior to 1740, and in that year married Mary, daughter of Deacon Thomas Haskell, one of the early settlers.

Capt. John Quinby, son of Joseph, was born in Portland, and was a merchant there. He married a daughter of John Freeman, of Cape Cod; removed to Stroudwater just prior to the destruction of Falmouth by the British, in 1775.

Moses, son of Capt. John Quinby, born April 19, 1786, died April 2, 1875; he graduated in a class of six at Bowdoin College in 1806; was a member of the Cumberland County bar, and during the earlier part of his life practiced law in Portland. He married Anne, daughter of Andrew Phillips Titcomb, a descendant of William Titcomb, who came from Newbury, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635.

Thomas Quinby, son of Moses, was born in Westbrook, Cumberland Co., Me., Dec. 15, 1813; married, in 1835, Jane E., daughter of Dexter Brewer, of Westbrook. She was born in Portland in 1818, and is a descendant on the maternal side from Nicholas Frost, who came to Piscataqua about the year 1636, and settled at Sturgeon Creek, near Eliot, Me., and died July 20, 1663, aged seventy-four. Her mother, Jane E. Brewer, was a daughter of Jane Frost, who was a daughter of Andrew Pepperell Frost, who was son of Charles Frost, third son of Hon. John Frost, who married Mary, sister of Sir William Pepperell.

Their children are: Lucretia Day, died at the age of twenty-one; Henry B., M.D., a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of '69, and also of Columbian University, medical department, married Octavia M., daughter of B. J. Cole, of Lake Village, N. H.; Fred. Quinby, M.D., a graduate of Detroit Medical College in the class of '75, married

Carrie L., daughter of Henry Ross, of Saco, Me.; Thomas F. Quinby, M.D., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in the class of '78, and subsequently a student for one year at Heidelberg, Germany.

Mr. Quinby received his education in the common school and at Parsonsfield Academy, and for some four terms was a teacher. He learned civil engineering with the well-known James Hall, of Portland; was with that gentleman in reconnoitering the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad route, now the Grand Trunk; in surveying for a canal from Moose Head Lake to the mouth of Sebasticook River; and in the preliminary survey of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, about 1840. He made a survey of Portland in 1840, for the purpose of making a plan of the city, and was engaged for some time near Temisconata Lake for a lumbering party.

In April, 1841, he came to Biddeford as engineer, book-keeper, and paymaster of the Saco Water-Power Company, which was incorporated in 1837, and in 1852 was elected agent of the company. He filled these several places until December, 1869, and in 1870 went to Portland to take charge of the Portland and Rochester Railroad as superintendent, and settled the land damages on that road from Alfred to Rochester. After performing the duties of this office for two years he returned to Biddeford, where he remains in 1879, having resumed his former position in connection with the Saco Water-Power Company.

Mr. Quinby was elected county commissioner in 1866, which position he resigned a short time prior to his superintendency of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, in 1870. He was a director of the Biddeford Bank from its organization until 1870.

For many years he has been prominently connected with various local institutions; is a member of Dunlap Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the York Royal Arch Chapter.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

Mention should be made here of the boot and shoe interest of Biddeford, which is quite large. There are three firms engaged in the manufacture, viz., S. Newcomb & Co., No. 11 South Street; C. P. Emery & Co., No. 227 Main Street; Dearborn & Day, No. 184 Main Street.

Mr. Newcomb is the oldest boot and shoe manufacturer in the city, having begun on a capital of \$28 in 1852, then disposing only of what he could make with his own hands of ladies' fine work. His work gained a good reputation, and he enlarged his facilities as his means increased, adding steam-power and machinery. In 1863 he erected his present building, which has been several times enlarged to meet the growing demands of trade. They have now the capacity for making 500 pairs per day when run to the full extent, and have made as high as 320 pairs, employing about 100 hands.

Mr. C. P. Emery started manufacturing in Buxton about 1865, and was for a time engaged with Mr. Newcomb. The firm of C. P. Emery & Co. employ steam-power and machinery, and manufacture about 250 pairs per day of ladies' fine boots and shoes. Messrs. Dearborn & Day do about the same amount of business in the same line of goods.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

That portion of Saco lying upon the bay, between the mouth of the river and Scarborough, is known as Old Orchard Beach. This famous watering-place derives its name from an old orchard planted in the early days of the Saco Colony, by Thomas Rogers, who settled at the mouth of Goosefair Brook, as early as 1638. Goosefair Brook rises in the heath in the northern part of Saco and empties into the Atlantic Ocean (or Saco Bay, as this portion of it is appropriately called) about midway of the beach, which extends in the form of a crescent along the curve of the bay a distance of about nine miles from the Saco River to Scarborough. It is a shallow stream, and at low tide is easily crossed. Here was an ancient ford, or wading-place, and here, upon the marshes, it is said, flocked multitudes of wild geese, from which, probably, the stream derived its name.*

Thomas Rogers settled on the east side, near the ocean, where he had a noted farm or plantation, called by the early geographers "Rogers' Garden." He planted fruit-trees, and cultivated the grape-vine, which was brought from Wood Island, where an abundance of them grew when the country was first discovered. The lands now owned by the Old Orchard Association were a portion of this farm. During King Philip's war the house of Mr. Rogers was attacked by the Indians, and after a severe struggle, in which several of them were killed and wounded, they withdrew, mortified at their repulse, and taking to their canoes went to Scarborough, where, at Black Point, they burned several houses. Rogers immediately after this removed with his family to Kittery, leaving some goods in his

house. A party of young men was sent to take them away, when they were attacked by the Indians in ambush, and all slain. A son of Mr. Rogers was one of the number. The house was burned by the Indians. The bodies of the young men were afterwards found upon the beach by the inhabitants and buried on the shore near where the house stood. Mr. Rogers never returned to his farm, but the apple-trees which he planted remained to mark the spot, and to give name to a place now famous among summer resorts. Some of these trees were standing in 1770, having, without doubt, stood for more than a hundred and twenty-five years.

At what time Old Orchard Beach first began to be a place of resort is uncertain. A tradition has it that the first settlers were in the habit of visiting it once every year on the 24th of June, St. John the Baptist's day, either in commemoration of that day in sports upon the beautiful beach, or because the temperature of the sea had become sufficiently modified for bathing. About that time has usually been considered the opening of the season since it became a modern resort.

The first foreign visitors came to Old Orchard about 1840, and boarded with Mr. E. C. Staples, the present proprietor of the Old Orchard House. Mr. Staples then lived in a plain farm-house, the home of his ancestors,—a house which has since been remodeled into the Staples Cottage. It stood near where it now stands, and is more than a century old. The first boarders were charmed with the place, and the next year brought more than the house could accommodate.

Among the early patrons of Mr. Staples were gentlemen and their ladies from Montreal, who came the whole distance in their own private carriages. The Portsmouth and Portland Railroad was opened in 1842, and the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Portland in 1852. These brought passengers to Saco Station, within four miles of the Beach, and from that time the demand for hotel accommodations increased with great rapidity. Mr. Staples commenced to build additions to his house, and from year to year continued to enlarge it until the Old Orchard House, accommodating 300 guests, had been erected. This was popular and prosperous until destroyed by fire, July 21, 1875. Boarding-houses have been increasing and enlarging for several years, and now there are more than 25, with accommodations for 4000 guests.

The Beach presents a fine view of the ocean, there being no islands within a considerable sweep to obstruct the prospect. The waves are seen rolling in from the very horizon, and breaking with a gentle or powerful surf according as they are impelled by moderate or strong winds. Usually there is a mild and delightful sea-breeze prevailing during the summer, and little roughness to interfere with the pleasure of surf-bathing. There are no dangerous undercurrents, and at low tide the beach is a smooth, solid driving-course, upon which hundreds of carriages may pass and repass without interruption. During the pleasure season thousands here assemble to engage in sea-side sports; nothing can exceed the gayety and joyousness of the scene. For miles gay equipages throng this wave-washed highway, and the surf is alive with jubilant bathers.

* It may be that the early inhabitants came here to hold their *goose-fairs*. The country was well adapted to the raising of geese, and Vines made it obligatory upon the lessees to pay a portion of their annual rents in this *aquacking* commodity.—(See Folsom, p. 36; also history of Biddeford in this work.)

We copy from J. S. Locke's "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Old Orchard" a few of the notable features, which have been written up with special care.

FERN PARK.

The ocean and the beach are not the only attractions at Old Orchard. There is an inland scenery of marsh, meadow, field, forest, and flourishing farms; and Fern Park, a short distance from the hotels, is a place of great natural beauty. It is a dense forest of hard wood and ever-green trees, through which walks and avenues have been laid out, and rustic arbors erected. This was done under the direction of Mr. Bull, one of the early patrons of the Old Orchard House,—a man of great taste and refinement, who spent much time in this charming place. The mottoes which he erected over the arbors and along the avenues remain memorials of his poetic genius and refinement.

In this natural park are found many of the wild-flowers of Maine, and the botanist here has facilities for pursuing his interesting studies. Those who gather flowers simply because they love them find here pleasure in hunting out and bringing to human admiration the little bright-eyed blossoms that in the dark depths of the forest were "born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air." Here, like a cluster of corals in an emerald setting, grows the bright bunch berry, and the partridge-vine and sweet tiny twin-flower twine the moss-covered logs. The modest violet, the delicate star-flower, and the fragrant checker-berry flourish here, and from the abundance of lichens and ferns the place is appropriately called Fern Park. It is about one mile from the beach, on the Saco road, directly opposite the grounds of the Camp-Meeting Association.

FERRY BEACH.

Its name is derived from the lower ferry at the mouth of the Saco River. It is that portion of Old Orchard west of Goosefair Brook. At the west end of this beach is what was early known as Bare-Knee Point; the gradual curve of the sandy shore, having a fancied resemblance to a human limb, gave it this name. From this extends the Breakwater, which was completed by government in 1876, at a cost of \$150,000. It is composed of huge granite blocks dropped in a continuous line for more than a mile, and was made for the purpose of extending the channel of the river so as to remove the sand-bar at its mouth, which at low tides obstructed shipping. The breakwater accomplished the desired object, and large ships can now pass at lowest tides without grounding.

Back of this beach, at the west end, is a pine-forest of eight acres, which has recently been laid out in walks, rambles, streets, and avenues, and called Ferry Beach Park. This place offers many attractions for summer homes. It was originally a favorite resort for the Indian tribes. In winter they journeyed, on moose-hide snow-shoes, from their inland homes to feast upon the shell-fish and sea-birds so abundant on this shore.

The abundant shell-heaps in the vicinity are relics of the red man's residence.

"Here they built their tall bark wigwags;
Here they danced and sang their war-songs;

Here they sat and, looking westward,
Smoked the pipe of peace together,
Sang aloud to the Great Spirit,
Whose bright realms they would inherit,
Far beyond the golden sunset.
Him they saw in clouds and tempests,
Heard him talking in the thunder,
Felt he loved his brave red children,
And would bring them all together
Where the hunting-grounds were better,
In that far-off bright Forever."

"SONG OF OLD ORCHARD.

"BY EUGENE BACHELDER.

"Air—*My Maryland*.

"Old Orchard Beach is broad and fair;
Happy, fair Old Orchard.
Old Orchard Beach is free from care;
Happy, fair Old Orchard.
When we feel our cares increase,
When we wish to be at peace,
Then we fly where sorrows cease,
To happy, fair Old Orchard.—Repeat.

"The wit and grace of all the land
Resort to fair Old Orchard;
They roam along the yellow strand,
At happy, fair Old Orchard.
Here the world seems bright and gay,
Here the hours fly swift away,
On the shores of Saco Bay,
At happy, fair Old Orchard.

"Here's a right good ringing cheer
For happy, fair Old Orchard;
Here's to friends, both far and near,
We've met at fair Old Orchard.
When we wander far away,
Still we'll think of those who stay,
And trust again to meet some day,
At happy, fair Old Orchard!

"OLD ORCHARD HOUSE, August 7, 1862."



Photo. by Dupee, Portland.

EBENEZER C. STAPLES

was born in Saco, March 8, 1808. He was the third son in a family of ten children of Elisha and Elizabeth (Cole) Staples. His grandfather, Elisha, settled the farm on

which he now resides, coming from Biddeford about 1790. His ancestors were of English birth, and first settled in Kittery on coming to this country. From eleven years of age to sixteen Ebenezer was on the sea. He then learned the shoe-making trade, which, with farming, he followed for thirty years. The remainder of his life has been spent in keeping a public-house at "Old Orchard" for the convenience of pleasure-seekers during the summer season, a full description of which will be found in the history of Old Orchard.

He married, March 30, 1830, Eliza L., daughter of Israel and Mary Buker, of Biddeford, of which town she was a native. Of this union were born eight children, six of whom are living,—Mary, widow of John Marston, of Parsonsfield; Franklin G., proprietor of the "Sea-View House," "Old Orchard Beach;" Henry W. and Charles F., connected with their father in the management of the "Old Orchard House," which accommodates five hundred guests; Josephine, widow of Charles L. Moses, of Charleston, S. C.; and Helena A.

Mr. Staples has been an active, enterprising business man, known for his integrity in all his business relations, and his name is familiar among the tourists in every State of the Union as a hospitable and gentlemanly host.

CAMP-MEETING ASSOCIATION.

In July, 1873, an association was formed under this title, with Rev. I. Luce president, which purchased a tract of land, containing about 50 acres, within half a mile of the beach. A large portion of this was covered by a dense forest of oak, maple, and pine, in which was a valley forming a natural amphitheatre. In this the association erected commodious seats for the accommodation of 7000 worshippers. At the centre of this stands the speaker's desk, and so remarkable are the acoustic properties of the place that throughout this vast auditorium the voice of an ordinary speaker can be distinctly heard. It seems as if nature designed this place especially for camp-meetings. Around this auditorium are erected tents and cottages. Many families spend the whole season there. The grounds of the association are regularly laid out in streets and avenues. On many of the cottage lots buildings are already erected, and others are inviting purchasers. There are no sea-side resorts that offer more social and religious advantages than Old Orchard. During 1879, from July 16th till September 1st, there were held five camp-meetings, at which were present the best talent and highest culture of the country.

The officers of the association are, President, Rev. I. D. Munger; Secretary, Rev. D. B. Randall; Treasurer, J. M. Palmer, Esq. With these gentlemen any business of the Association may be transacted.

To accommodate the patrons of the camp-meetings, the Boston and Maine Railroad has erected a depot (Camp-Ground Station) a short distance from the ground, at which all passengers for the camp-meetings should leave the trains.

PORTLAND AND BOSTON STEAMERS.

For Bostonians and tourists passing through Boston, to or from Old Orchard, there is no conveyance more conve-

nient and comfortable than by these steamers. They leave India Wharf, Boston, for Portland, every evening, at seven o'clock, and returning, leave Portland for Boston at the same hour. Old Orchard is fifteen miles west of Portland, from which six trains daily pass it, the earliest leaving Portland at six A.M.

Passengers by this route can leave Boston at night; thus they have a view of Boston harbor, see islands and distant shores at sunset, avoid the heat, dust, and fatigue of railroad travel, have a night's quiet slumber, pass the island, and picturesque scenery of Portland at sunrise, and with a railroad ride of only thirty minutes arrive at Old Orchard in time for early breakfast. By taking advantage of the generous excursion rates offered by the company, an interesting tour may be made at a trifling expense.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

In 1873 this road, which had previously extended only from Boston to South Berwick, on the west side of Maine, was opened through to Portland along the coast, through Wells, Kennebunk, Saco, and Scarborough. Thus the sea-side resorts were accommodated with railroad facilities, and Old Orchard, which previously could be reached only by a stage journey of four miles, was favored with two commodious depots on its shores. This brought increased patronage, and each summer the Boston and Maine has been a popular thoroughfare for all guests of Old Orchard. During the present year (1879) the depot has been enlarged to meet the demand of travel. Four trains daily pass between Boston and Portland, besides local trains between Kennebunk and Portland; hence the train accommodations on this road are all that can be desired.

HOTELS.

THE BAY VIEW

is the only public-house at Ferry Beach. The proprietors, O. F. Page & Co., have recently put it in thorough order, and placed it under the management of E. E. Post, Esq. This house is nearly two miles from the thickly-settled portions of the beach. It can be reached by stage or private conveyance from the Saco Station of the Boston and Maine or Eastern Railroads, and also from the Old Orchard station of the Boston and Maine at low tide. All that need to be said of this house is to quote from one of Boston's most popular preachers: "This place combines all the advantages of Old Orchard, with freedom from its crowds and confusion, and the inexorable burdens and demands of society. I regard it one of the best places for rest and recuperation I have ever found."*

PLEASANT HOUSE.

This house, in location, construction, and management, is all that the name implies. The owner and manager, Mrs. Sarah D. Moulton, by a careful and judicious control of her household, gives it the charm of a cheerful and pleasant home.

OCEAN HOUSE.

John Lindsey, for five years proprietor of the Fabyan House, White Mountains, assumed the management of this

* M. J. Savage.

house last year, and it acquired great popularity under his control. He is still the proprietor, and the house, which accommodates four hundred guests, is kept with great care and especial attention to the comfort of patrons.

LAWRENCE HOUSE.

This house stands upon the shore, within twenty feet of the water. Bathers can step directly from the piazza to the ocean. One hundred and fifty guests here find cheerful rooms and satisfactory table supplies. E. W. Barton, the gentlemanly and efficient proprietor, was formerly of Lawrence, Mass., from which his house takes its name.

GORHAM HOUSE.

This is one of the oldest modern hotels at Old Orchard. It stands at the terminus of the Saco road, between the beach and the Boston and Maine depot. The proprietor, Charles E. Gorham, gives especial attention to the entertainment of pleasure-parties and transient company. Refreshments are served at all hours, and pleasure facilities furnished. A good livery- and boarding-stable is under the management of this house.

THE BLANCHARD HOUSE

has been remodeled and enlarged during the present year. Mrs. A. B. Blanchard, proprietress, has acquired great popularity in her past management. With increased facilities, which will add to the comfort of its guests, this house ranks among the best of sea-side hotels. Its situation is upon the border of the sea, and its rooms overlook the beach and the distant ocean.

THE OLD ORCHARD HOUSE.

This hotel, which was erected in 1876, stands upon the spot where once was the residence of Rev. John Fairfield, first minister of Saco. It is on an eminence commanding a full view of the whole beach and the surrounding country. It has accommodations for 500 guests, and is a perfect house in all its appointments. E. C. Staples, the pioneer in modern hotel business, is the proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE.

From its location this house takes its name. It stands on the beach, about half-way between Saco River and Scarborough. Two hundred guests can be entertained here. The rooms on each side of the house command a full view of the ocean. Wesley G. Smith, the proprietor, manages this house with much satisfaction to his guests.

SEA-SHORE HOUSE.

This is new and attractive, with facilities for entertaining 150 guests. It stands upon the beach close to the ocean,—literally “upon the sand;” but the proprietor, F. G. Staples, with more wisdom than the foolish man in the parable, has made his “foundation sure.” His numerous guests enjoy the grandeur of the situation, and bathe in the rolling breakers that come beating at the door. The rooms are all so located that from them there is a pleasing ocean prospect.

ST. CLOUD.

This house takes its name from the celebrated French palace built near Paris in the sixteenth century. During

the present year it has been enlarged to meet the demands of its numerous Canadian and American guests. The proprietress, Mrs. E. Manson, labors to give her patrons a cheerful home; and should the popularity of this house increase in years to come as it has in the six years since it was opened, it will become as distinguished as the foreign château whose name it bears.

Besides the principal hotels which are here especially mentioned, there are more than twenty others worthy of public patronage, and those who seek rest and recreation at this beach can always find ample accommodations.

The mayor of the city of Saco, in his last inaugural address, says, “The large and continuous increase of population at Old Orchard has brought close at hand the time when we must consider it no longer as a scattered suburban settlement, but must recognize it as a densely-populated part of our city, having necessities similar to those of the city proper.”

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

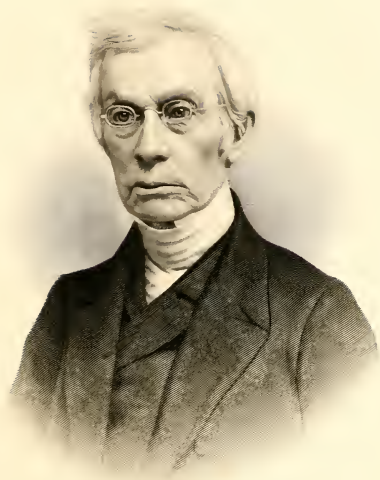
JOSIAH CALEF

was born in Kingston, N. H., May 21, 1782. His father was Joseph, a Revolutionary soldier, and his grandfather was John, a Revolutionary officer. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, one of the memorable signers of the Declaration of Independence; President of New Hampshire, 1790 to 1793; Governor in 1793; associate justice of the Superior Court, New Hampshire, 1782 to 1788; and chief justice, 1788 to 1790.

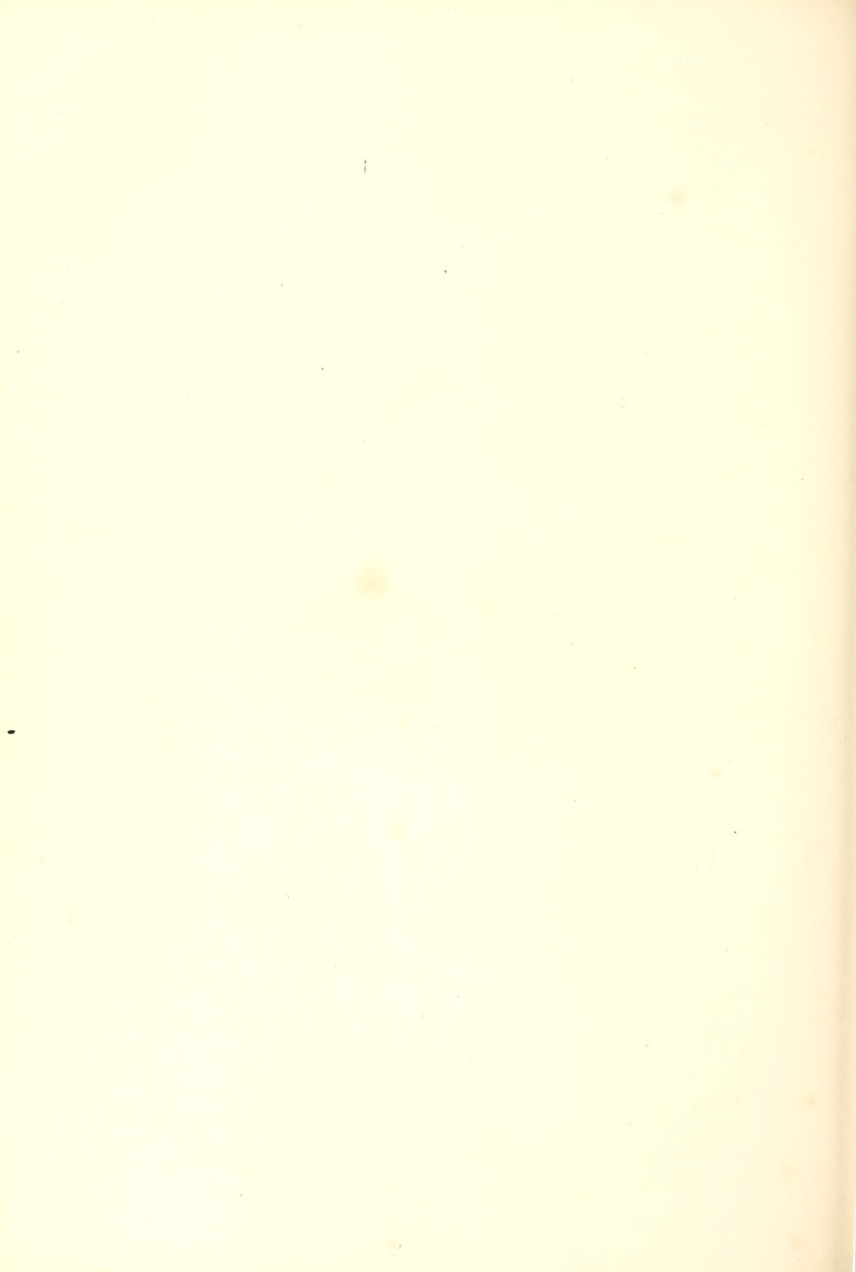
Mr. Calef received a good classical education at Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and was afterwards a teacher, then a clerk, and, from 1803 to 1811, favorably known as a dry-goods merchant in Boston. While there, he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

He came to Saco in 1811, and erected on Indian Island the iron-works for making nails, and owned them jointly with Col. Thomas Cuts. He carried on the business until 1836. When the Saco Manufacturing Company lost its mill by fire, nearly all his property was consumed in a day. But, though he had passed the meridian of life, he did not sink down in despair, but redoubled his energies, and in a few years, under the smiles of a kind Providence, which he always delighted to acknowledge, he again placed himself in a position of comfort and independence. Meanwhile, he found time and was ever willing to give his best services to the business institutions of Saco.

He was a director of the Manufacturers' Bank from 1835 to 1839, and from 1841 to 1848, and president of the same from 1835 to 1838, and from 1846 to 1848; president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1832 to 1852; president of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution from 1836 to 1856; director of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad from its organization, and was a part of the time clerk of the company, and settled the land-damages in locating the road from Scarborough to Wells, inclusive. He was also one of the



Jonathan Bailey





Edward T. Burnham

early directors of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company. He was the first president of Laurel Hill Cemetery. In 1827 he purchased a farm on the Ferry road, where he resided until his death, March 2, 1863. "These various positions which he held attest the estimation in which he was held by the community, and it may be said as the truth, that he brought to the discharge of his varied duties great intelligence, integrity, patience, and a uniform courtesy of manners which impressed itself upon all who came in contact with him; and when it is remembered that during his whole life he had to struggle with feeble health and many infirmities of body, it is a wonder he did so much, and did it so well. He was, indeed, a marvel for diligence in business, systematic labor, and patient endurance under the burden of multiplied cares. In respect to all his other relations in life, social, domestic, and with the Church of Christ, of which he was a member, it is unnecessary to speak particularly. It is sufficient to say that he was happy in them all, and that he endeavored to discharge the varied duties pertaining to them conscientiously and fully."^{*}

He married, in 1812, Susan Hussey, of Nantucket. She was born Jan. 4, 1793, and died May 10, 1822. The children of this marriage were Sarah (deceased), wife of Dr. Ezra Bartlett; Susan Ann, wife of Dr. Albert Bartlett (deceased), afterwards married Thomas Cutts; Mary, died in 1845, aged twenty-five; Josiah B., a merchant in Mobile.

He married, second, in 1827, Sarah P. Gale, of Haverhill, N. H., who died April 24, 1878, aged eighty-six. Of this union were born George F., an enterprising and active business man of Saco, who resides on the old homestead, and one of the founders and treasurer of the York Institute. He married, in June, 1866, Fannie, daughter of the late James B. Thornton, of Scarborough, and Annie B., wife of Col. C. C. G. Thornton.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

His great-grandfather, James, born in the town of Wells, Sept. 24, 1710, married, Dec. 25, 1736, Grace Dalzel, who was a daughter of Walter and Elizabeth Forest, born in Londonderry, Ireland, April 1, 1716, and came to this country with her parents in 1722. She died July 3, 1808. He died Nov. 5, 1787. Of their twelve children, four sons—James, Samuel, Jacob, and Forest—were soldiers in the war for independence. James was a captain, and was shot Aug. 8, 1782, on Goat Island, near Cape Porpoise, during an attack upon the crew of an English brig-of-war. Jacob was at Ticonderoga and at the capture and surrender of Burgoyne. Seth Burnham, the eleventh child, and grandfather of Edward P., born March 9, 1760, in Kennebunkport (then Arundel), married, Dec. 10, 1780, Lydia, daughter of Jeremiah and Ruth (Lovett) Lassel, of the same town. She was born June 30, 1756, and died May 1, 1832. He was a prominent citizen of the town and county. For forty years, beginning with 1788, he was a town officer; he was a surveyor of lands for many years

in York and adjoining counties; deputy collector of customs of the port of Kennebunk under Judge Clark; a justice of the peace, conveyancer, and did considerable law business. He was an unswerving member of the old Federal party, and was a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1812-13. He died Nov. 7, 1846. Of his nine children Owen was eighth, born May 22, 1796, at Kennebunkport; married, Sept. 30, 1822, Eliza, daughter of Robert and Lydia (Hovey) Smith, of the same town. She was born Feb. 25, 1797, and died at Kennebunk, Dec. 18, 1847.

During the war of 1812, Owen Burnham, then a young man of eighteen years, sailed from Portland in the privateer "Dash," Capt. Porter, October, 1814. The "Dash" took two prizes, one of which arrived in port. He went on board the other as one of the prize crew, and was with the vessel captured by a British man-of-war, and carried into Halifax, where he remained in prison until the close of the war, and reached home in 1815. He was for several years a merchant, and spent the last years of his life as a teacher and Congregational minister. He was a worthy and much esteemed member of society, and died at North Bridgton, June 2, 1836. His children were two sons.

William Smith Burnham died in 1840, at the age of fifteen.

Edward P. Burnham, youngest son, born Dec. 3, 1827, in Kennebunkport, Me., received his early education at the North Bridgton Academy, and was for four years a clerk in his uncle's store at Kennebunk. In 1846 he began to read law with William B. Sewall, of Kennebunk, and afterwards was a student in the office of the late Judge E. E. Bourne, of the same place. He was admitted to the bar in York County, April 4, 1849, and for two years practiced law in Bangor, Me., and Holyoke and Conway, Mass. For the years 1851-53 he was deputy collector of customs at Kennebunkport, under Daniel Remich, and came to Saco, April 18, 1853, to assume the duties of secretary and treasurer of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, and also of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which positions he holds in 1879. During his residence in Saco he has been interested in the local affairs of the city, and for five years represented the Fifth Ward as alderman, and was mayor in 1872 and 1873.

Mr. Burnham's connection with various organizations has made his name known throughout the county and State. He has been a Mason since 1852, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows since 1850. In 1859 he was Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, having been Grand Patriarch in 1857. From 1858 to 1867 he was a representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. He was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1861; Grand Master of the Grand Council, 1867; and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, 1877 and 1878. In 1862 he took the thirty-third degree in Masonry.

For many years he has been interested in historical research; has been a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society since Sept. 2, 1868, and a member of the Maine Historical Society since July 14, 1870.

He married, Sept. 5, 1854, Mary A., daughter of James

^{*} Local papers.

and Lydia (Burnham) Osborn, who was born Feb. 10, 1827. Her father died Oct. 20, 1876, at the age of eighty-three. He had been a trader at Kennebunk for sixty years, had been postmaster, collector of customs, and State senator. Her mother died Dec. 24, 1868, aged seventy-two. Her paternal grandfather, James Osborn, who died at Kennebunk, Nov. 10, 1836, aged seventy-six, was for six years in the Revolutionary army; was a fifer, and closed his service as a fife-major. He was at the battle of Saratoga. He was afterwards on a privateer of fourteen guns, which captured an armed vessel on the coast of Ireland. He was put on board the prize, which was afterwards recaptured and taken to Halifax.

GEORGE SCAMMAN,

(Nathaniel¹, James², Humphrey³, Humphrey⁴), born in Saco, Aug. 19, 1787, was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Humphrey Scamman, who was born in 1640, married Elizabeth, daughter of the first Dominicus Jordan. He removed from Portsmouth, N. H., lived in Kittery, in 1677, in Cape Porpoise, in 1679, and in Saco, Me., in 1680, died in 1727, and was supposed to be the son of Richard, who settled in Portsmouth. James (son of Humphrey Scamman, Jr., who was born in Kittery, May 10, 1677, married Elizabeth, daughter of Dominicus Jordan, died in 1734, grandfather of George Scamman), was born in Saco, 1721, married Hannah, daughter of Col. Plaisted, of Berwick, about 1739, and died in 1753.

Nathaniel, his father, born July 14, 1746, and died July 29, 1820, married, in 1775, Sarah, daughter of Tristram Jordan. She died Aug. 29, 1838.

George, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Jordan) Scamman, married, Dec. 6, 1809, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Lane) Atkinson. She was born Aug. 6, 1790, and died Aug. 12, 1878. He died Dec. 12, 1869.

Mr. Scamman early in life commenced the study of law with Cyrus King, a notable lawyer of his time. After pursuing his studies for a time he decided to lead a mercantile instead of a professional life, and soon after engaged in business at Saco, and became identified with most of the enterprises of that locality. He was adjutant in the war of 1812, and while on his way to the scene of action was ordered back, a treaty of peace having been concluded with the English. For some time after he served as judge-advocate at Fort Preble. In early manhood he began to take an active and influential part in local matters and State legislation, and in 1819 was elected representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. He was representative in the Maine Legislature in 1822-23 and 1830, and State senator in 1825-26. He was eleven years selectman of the town of Saco,—from 1821 to 1826, from 1831 to 1836, and in 1841. He was also the Whig candidate for Congress in 1830 and 1844. He was a director of the Manufacturers' Bank of Saco from 1828 to 1835, and 1838 to 1844. He was a trustee of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution from 1839 to 1844. About this time he retired from active business and spent the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits. He was fond of hunting and trout-fishing, and

was considered an adept in these sports, which were the principal recreations of the latter part of his life.

He early developed a taste for literature, and was gifted with a remarkably retentive memory, was a great reader, and kept well up with the advanced ideas of his time. He was proficient in mathematics, calculated eclipses, solved the most difficult problems as a matter of recreation, and was fond of scientific studies. He was a contributor of prose and verse to the local press, wrote articles on the absorbing political questions of his time, delivered addresses on various subjects and occasions,—the last at the dedication of the town-hall of the town of Saco. He was courteous and dignified in his manner, hospitable, and genial in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and in conversation was an agreeable companion, abounding in sallies of wit and gravity of expression as the subject demanded, commanding the love and respect of his children, and honored by his fellow-townsmen. He lived and died without ever having his integrity assailed or his honor questioned.

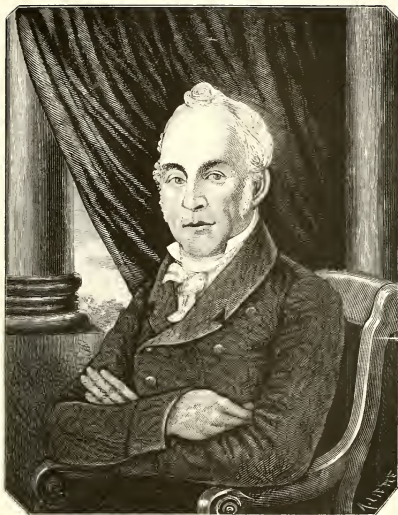
He reared a family of nine children,—Tristram, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, George, Andrew, Henry, and Nathaniel. Five of these died soon after reaching adult age; four are living in 1880. Tristram occupies the position of cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank of Saco, which position he has held for the last thirty years; Sarah Ann is the wife of Capt. George V. Jordan, and resides in Saco. Henry developed early in life a love of adventure, and when a boy started for California, arriving there in the spring of 1850. He immediately engaged in mining enterprises, and, after many vicissitudes and trials, met with some success, and in 1866 established a banking business at Downieville, Sierra Co., Cal. This he has successfully conducted to the present time. Nathaniel is overseer in the York Mills, of Saco, where he has been for many years.

OLIVER DYER

was born in Biddeford in April, 1806. His father was drowned before Oliver was three years old. His mother, daughter of Capt. John Foss, one of the earlier settlers in the eastern part of Saco, was a woman of character and energy, who succeeded in bringing up her family comfortably, although left in very straitened circumstances at her husband's death. When about sixteen years old, Oliver started for Boston to find employment. For one season he attended school near the city, supporting himself by working in a gentleman's family out of school hours. He then went into Boston, and for two years worked as a light porter, carrying bundles, etc., in a hand-cart. He then obtained a situation as a clerk in the provision-store of Mr. Follett, and, after faithful service, became a partner in the business, in which he continued until 1851.

While residing in Boston he was at one time a member of the Common Council, and for many years was an assistant assessor.

In 1829 he married Olive L. Drew, of Kennebunk. In 1851 he retired from commercial business, and removed to Saco, purchasing a farm on the Portland road, on which he



C. H. Granger, pinx.

Geo. Leoman



erected a substantial brick house. In 1869 he purchased a town residence on School Street, where he afterwards resided. In 1871 he was elected mayor of the city, and died June 13, 1872.

Mr. Dyer was a man of sterling common sense, untiring industry, and unquestioned probity. He was public-spirited, interesting himself in all town and city affairs, and demanding the same fidelity and economy in public matters which marked his own private transactions. His one bold characteristic was utter honesty. Of firm convictions, an ardent Democrat, he sometimes ran counter to the public sentiment of his day, but no one ever impeached his motives or his sincerity. His domestic life was pleasant and happy, al-

though unblest by children. At his decease he left the bulk of his property to his widow, without any restrictions whatever. He had, however, often expressed to her his desire that his property should eventually be used for the benefit of the citizens of Saco, and in accordance with this wish, in which she cordially sympathized, Mrs. Dyer, soon after her husband's decease, executed a will giving almost all the estate for a free library for the city of Saco.

Mrs. Dyer died Sept. 22, 1879, and the citizens of this place will ere long be enjoying the fruit of the labors of those who toiled and economized that others might have advantages for education and culture which they themselves could not procure.

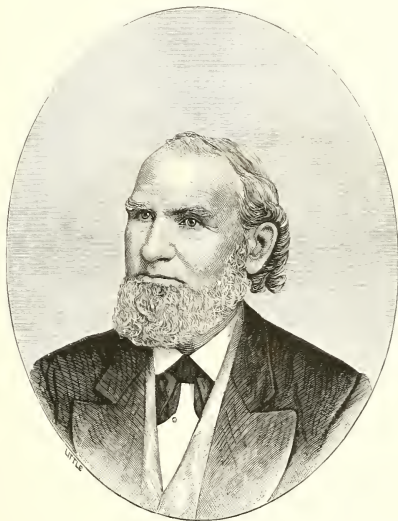


Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Cornelius Sweetser

CORNELIUS SWEETSER.

Michael Sweetser, who came from Charlestown, or Malden, was son of Samuel, of Malden, Mass., and was the first settler in Reading by the name of Sweetser. Michael married Mary, daughter of Isaac Smith, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom Cornelius (grandfather of our subject) was born in 1749, and married, in 1771, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Lynn, a descendant of Deacon Francis and Ruth Smith (see early settlers).

His grandfather, Cornelius, second generation from the emigrant ancestor, lived at South Reading, Mass., where he reared a family of four sons,—Cornelius, William, Seth,

George, and three daughters, Mrs. Joseph Eaton, Mrs. Samuel Tuttle, Mrs. Newhall. He died about 1845 at the age of ninety-six, having lived to see three generations of his offspring old enough to cast a vote.

Cornelius, his eldest son, born in South Reading, May 7, 1778, married in 1801, Phebe, daughter of Lilley and Sarah (Emerson) Eaton, whose ancestors were early settlers of South Reading. During the war of 1812-14 he lost heavily—as a shoe manufacturer—in his trade South, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. For many years prior to his decease, both he and his wife lived with the subject of this sketch, their son. He died at South

Reading (now Wakefield) in 1847. His wife died in 1853, aged seventy-six. Their children are Stephen (deceased), Mrs. William Mansfield, Cornelius, Mrs. Rev. James W. Poland (deceased), and Madison (deceased).

The characteristics of the Sweetser family are thus described by the writer of the "Genealogical History of South Reading, Mass.": In speaking of one of the family he says, "He was a man of high reputation for sincerity and good sense; had many of the peculiar traits of his family, such as a careful and exact observation of passing events." Of another he writes, "Col. Sweetser possessed strong native gifts, was an original thinker, well posted, an effective public speaker, a man of firmness, courage, and probity. He never took opinions second-hand, never admitted any proposition to be true until he had thoroughly analyzed it, often seeming to favor the side of a question which he believed to be the wrong side, for the purpose of drawing out the arguments of that side. He had a large organ of order, neatness, and exactness, was ever prompt, practical, and conscientious withal. He was very fond and proud of a noble steed, and he never used any other than a good one." The love of a good horse is still a marked trait of the family.

Cornelius Sweetser, second son of Cornelius and Phebe (Eaton) Sweetser, was born in South Reading, Mass., April 6, 1808. His education from books was confined to the common school. At the age of fourteen he purchased his time, before reaching his majority, of his father for one dollar per week and pay for his board. In this way, by economy and industry, habits he early learned, he acquired a small start for business, and, in December, 1829, in partnership with Charles H. Perry, he started the shoe business in Boston. This continued only a short time, when he disposed of his interest, went to East Cambridge, and went into business for himself manufacturing boots and shoes. In 1832, January 5th, he married Nancy W., youngest daughter of Colonel Silas and Hannah (Bacon) Richardson, of Billerica, Mass. She was born Sept. 23, 1813. Subsequently he was in trade at Lowell, at South Reading, and Billerica, remaining at the latter place from 1835 to 1846, where he also carried on farming in connection with his shoe business.

In 1846 he removed to Saco, Me., where he opened a shoe-store, carried on the business alone until 1853, and took in as partner Elias Boardman. Their business relations continued until 1874, when Mr. Sweetser disposed of his interest to Mr. Boardman. In 1868 he began the manufacture of shoes, and associated with him in business his nephew, John E. Sweetser, under the firm-name of Sweetser & Co. This firm continues a successful business. Upon first settling in Saco Mr. Sweetser began to deal in farms and timber lots, and has been quite largely and successfully interested in real-estate operations since. His business ability, sound judgment, and judicious management of affairs have added strength to all local institutions with which he is connected. He has been for many years a director of the York National Bank, and in May, 1879, was elected president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co., at Saco, succeeding the late Dr. Berry.

He is interested in the propagation of religious, educa-

tional, and charitable institutions in the city, of which the York Institute, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Baxter School are recipients of his liberal contributions. Politically, he was formerly a Democrat, but has been a member of the Republican party since its formation. While a resident of Billerica he was selectman for 1844-45, and since his residence in Saco he was selectman from 1856-61, inclusive, and chairman of the board for the last five years, and representative to the State Legislature in 1861-62. He was assessor for eight years, alderman one year, and county commissioner from October, 1869, to January, 1872.

AARON McKENNY,

second son of Samuel and Lucy (Rand) McKenny, was born in Scarborough, now Saco, Dec. 21, 1777, and in 1799 married Lucy Burnham, daughter of Thomas and Mollie Burnham, who was born in Scarborough, now Saco, Feb. 26, 1777, and died Jan. 18, 1849. At the time of writing this sketch Mr. McKenny is in the one hundred and third year of his age, and so perfectly retains his mental faculties as to give the concise dates and facts here written. Soon after his marriage he settled on the farm where he now resides, and on which, during this year (1879), he has erected a commodious and elegant farm-residence, giving directions for the labor and paying the men he employed. This is the third house he has built, the second one having been destroyed by fire, April 15, 1879, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning. His first farm-purchase was eighty-two acres, and, with additions since made, now contains two hundred acres. Although his business through life has been farming, in his early days he made many shingles, and shaved those which form a part of the roof of his new house, a view of which is placed under his portrait. He cut the first tree from the forest in settling his farm, and has lived to watch the wilderness become fertile and cultivated lands, and to witness the founding of schools, churches, and cities, in which he contributed his full share, especially in the establishment of the Free-Will Baptist Church, near his residence, where for many years he was a member. A long time ago he withdrew from that church, for reasons which he conceived an usurpation of his rights, but he did not cease to extend his hospitality to its members. At the age of ninety-eight he attended to his farm-work and labored in the corn-field, cultivating a piece by himself; and at the age of one hundred years he was able to stand before a mirror and shave himself. He now takes an active interest in controlling his own affairs, and with remarkable independence of action, when he had lived more than a century, spurned an attempt to place a guardian over him. Mr. McKenny had three children,—two daughters and one son,—all of whom died in infancy. He is strictly temperate in his habits, and has never drunk as a beverage any intoxicating liquors or stimulants. He has never had a physician called to attend him, never sued a man, or in turn was sued prior to his one hundredth birthday. He was never desirous of holding public offices, and when at one time he was appointed a justice of the peace by the Governor of the State, refused



Aaron McKenney



RES. OF AARON M^CKENNY,
BUILT BY HIMSELF IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND YEAR OF HIS AGE.
SACO, M.E.



JAMES M. DEERING.

to accept the honor. The family of McKenny is noted for longevity,—one brother, Samuel, lived to the age of ninety-six. Mr. McKenny has always been industrious and economical; his business life has been successful, and for many years he has loaned money to people needing assistance, but has never accepted more than six per cent. interest. He has lived through every administration of the United States, and is within one year of the age of our government. Since he reached his majority, in 1798, he has frequently voted, first as an anti-Federalist, and afterwards as a Democrat, extending through a period of eighty years.

GEORGE A. CARTER,

eldest son of Daniel R. and Mehitabel (Dodge) Carter, was born in Wakefield, N. H., Dec. 12, 1830. His father was a native of Dover, N. H., followed the business of carriage manufacturing for many years, was sheriff of Carroll Co., N. H., and spent the latter part of his life in Rochester, N. H., where he died, in 1842, aged forty-five.



Photo. by Webber, Saco.

George A. Carter

His mother was a native of Ossipee, N. H. She died in 1868, aged sixty. The other children were Sarah, wife of Thomas A. Pickering, of Salem, Mass., and Frank H. Carter (deceased). George A. removed to Rochester with his parents when only two years of age, where he spent the remainder of his minority, and received good opportunities for obtaining an education in the academy of that place. In 1849 the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad was put into operation, the express business at Saco and Biddeford being controlled by Longley & Co., with J. H. Coffin as agent. The whole business was then done with the aid of a small

delivery wagon and one boy. In 1851, Mr. Carter came to Saco, where for one year he delivered and gathered parcels for the express-office. In 1852, Bigelow & Co. succeeded in the business, and he went to Portland, where he had charge of a part of the office, then doing business through the entire State. In 1853 he was put in charge of the express business at Saco and Biddeford, where he has since remained, controlling its whole management, to the satisfaction of the company and the citizens. This business has increased with the growing demands of trade and rapid transit, and from a small beginning of one thousand dollars to twenty-five thousand dollars annually, and with as great care and security delivers to distant parts the smallest and most worthless parcel as one of the greatest value. The office at Saco and Biddeford requires, in 1879, five competent men and three teams to carry on its increasing business. Since his connection with the express business he has also had entire charge of the telegraph office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, connected with the express-office.

Mr. Carter is interested in local matters, and active in measures tending to the prosperity of the city or its citizens, and is officially connected with many of its institutions. He is treasurer of the Second Parish (Unitarian) Church, trustee of Saco Athenaeum, assistant librarian of York Institute, and vice-president of the Saco and Biddeford Fish and Game Protective Association. He was a member of the Common Council in 1872 from the Seventh Ward, alderman in 1873 and 1876, and mayor of the city in 1874 and 1875.

He married, Oct. 15, 1853, Rosa H., daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Place) Otis, of Rochester, N. H. They have two daughters, Bella O. and Mary E.

JAMES MADISON DEERING.

His grandfather, William Deering, born Dec. 25, 1748, removed from Blue Point, Scarborough, and settled in Waterborough about 1770, and was the first settler on Deering Ridge in that town. He married, in 1773, Sarah Rumery, who was born Dec. 1, 1754. He died Dec. 13, 1829. His children were four sons and three daughters, of whom William Deering, Jr., was father of the subject of this sketch, born March 24, 1776, married, Nov. 1, 1806, Eunice Harper. He resided in Waterborough during his life, and was a farmer. He died Feb. 7, 1860. His wife died June 10, 1865. Their children are Orinda, James M., William H., Jonathan R., Eunice, Joseph G.,—for many years a merchant in Saco,—David, and Ezekiel.

James Madison Deering, eldest son of William and Eunice (Harper) Deering, was born in Waterborough, July 23, 1809. At the age of nineteen he removed to Saco, where he engaged in business, and resided up to the time of his decease, April 4, 1871. He retired from trade in 1861, after having prosecuted a successful and more than average business for a period of thirty-one years. When he retired from trade he was appointed postmaster of Saco, which office he held until October, 1866. His sound judgment and excellent business habits early recommended him

to his fellow-citizens as a suitable person to serve them in offices of trust. He held various offices under the old town government, and was chairman of the committee to build the city hall. He was city treasurer in 1867, and mayor in 1868.

Mr. Deering was a director of York Bank from 1838 to 1871, and was one of the originators of the Laurel Hill Cemetery.

He was originally a Democrat, but joined the Republican party on its organization, taking an active part in all its affairs, and it may be justly said that no man in the county or State contributed more to its success.

Upon the organization of the Republican State committee in 1854 he became its first chairman, and served most of the time for five years, showing in that responsible position unusual good judgment and ability as a party organizer and in conducting political campaigns. He was also a member of the county Republican committee seven years, serving as chairman five years, and performing the duties ably.

He was elected county commissioner, and served from 1857 to 1763. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Chamberlain upon the committee authorized by the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Insane Hospital at Augusta; and from 1869 until his decease he was internal revenue inspector at Portland.

Mr. Deering failed in health for about two years, but such was the indomitable power of his will that he battled with disease, and attended to his accustomed duties until a short time before his death. His long residence in and familiarity with the varied interests of Saco made him a valuable citizen, and his death was regarded as a public loss.

He married, in 1832, Charlotte E., daughter of John and Elizabeth Noble, of Saco, Me. Their children living are Capt. John W. Deering, formerly a ship-master, now a lumber merchant, of Portland, Me.; Lucy Augusta, wife of Eustis P. Morgan, civil engineer at the Saco Water-Power Machine-Shops; and George A. Deering, paymaster United States Navy.

MOSES LOWELL.

"Percival Lowle," as the name was originally spelled, was a merchant; came from Bristol, England, in 1639, bringing his wife Rebecca, sons John and Richard, and daughter Joanna, all married. Savage, in his history of New England, says, "Percival was the eldest son of a Richard Lowle, who married a Percival, and drew his descent through eight generations, by the eldest son of each, from Walter Lowle, of Yardley, in the county of Worcester." One branch, from the first son of Percival, has held a very prominent place in the annals of Massachusetts to the present time. Rev. John Lowell, of Newburyport, born in Boston, 1703, graduated at Harvard, 1721, ordained in Newburyport, 1729. He was father of Judge John Lowell, of Boston, who was appointed by Washington the first judge of the United States District Court for Massachusetts, 1780. To Rev. John Lowell, it is said, the family is indebted for the change in their name.

Francis Cabot Lowell, for whom the city of Lowell was named, Rev. Charles, of Boston, and the poet James Russell, and several others who have shed lustre upon the name, are of that family. Quite a colony of Lowells in Castine, Me., are descendants of the first John. Gideon Lowell, a descendant of the first Richard, settled in Amesbury, Mass., about 1720. His family was large. Five of his sons settled in Maine. The name scattered through the State, and offshoots have emigrated to the West and made homes for new families.

Moses Lowell (Samuel,⁷ Samuel,⁶ George,⁵ born in Newbury in 1712, Joseph,⁴ Benjamin,³ John,² Percival¹) is a descendant in the eighth generation from Percival the emigrant, and was born in Saco, Me., Dec. 25, 1814. His grandfather, Samuel Lowell, came with his wife and daughter, Susan Ellen, from Newbury, Mass., and settled in Saco about the year 1763. He was a member of a company raised in Saco to march to the defense of Boston after the battle of Bunker Hill.

Of his three sons and three daughters, Samuel was second son, and father of the subject of this sketch; born in Saco in 1780; married Sarah Ayer, who was born in 1786 and died in 1858. He was a ship-blacksmith by trade, but after the war of 1812 moved on to a farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died at the age of seventy-four, leaving five sons and five daughters, who grew to manhood and womanhood.

Moses Lowell, fourth son, received a common-school education, and during his early life learned the tinsmith's trade. After reaching his majority he spent several years West and in Boston as a journeyman at his trade, and with a view to permanently locating in business. Returning to Saco in 1842, the following year he started business for himself. For a few years he was associated with Joseph Edwards (Edwards & Lowell) in the stove and tin-ware business, and afterwards with a son of that gentleman (Lowell & Edwards). This firm dissolved business relations in 1850, and Mr. Lowell continued the same business alone until 1870, when he retired and was succeeded in the business by his eldest son, Enoch (Lowell & Lord), who carries on trade at the old stand on Pepperell Square. In 1857, in company with James and Joseph Deering, he built the Pepperell block, a part of which he occupied afterwards as a place of business until his retirement from the active duties of trade. Mr. Lowell was a man of consideration, judicious management, and possessed sterling integrity in all his relations in life. He was unassuming, possessed a well-balanced mind, and was a man of correct habits and high moral worth as a citizen. He had much sympathy for the needy, and in many ways contributed to their relief. He was a liberal supporter of church and kindred interests.

For many years he was a director of the Saco and Biddeford Insurance Company, and he was a director of the Saco National Bank at the time of his decease, March 5, 1878.

He always took an earnest interest in local and State legislation, and as a member of the Whig and Republican parties held various offices of trust and honor.

He was chairman of the Board of Selectmen for many years, was a member of the Legislature from Saco in 1863 and 1864, and was mayor of Saco in 1869-70. He was



Moses Louell

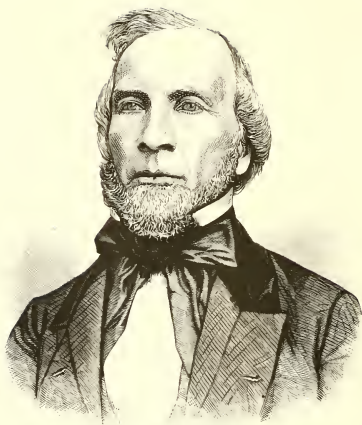


Photo by E. H. McKeeney, Biddeford.

John Wilpatie

appointed collector of customs for the district of Saco by President Grant, July 9, 1875, and remained in office during the remainder of his life.

He married, September, 1841, Abigail, daughter of Ichabod Jordan, of Biddeford, Me. She was born in May, 1816, and survives in 1879. Their children are Enoch, Henry, a dry-goods merchant in Lewiston, Me., and Mary Elizabeth, deceased.

SAMUEL A. MILLIKEN

was born in Buxton, Aug. 26, 1808, being the eldest son of Nathaniel Milliken. He received only a common-school education, and followed farming and stock-raising during his life. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and



SAMUEL A. MILLIKEN.

Mary (Parcher) McKenney, of Saco. They had but one daughter, Mary Ann, who married Sewall Woodman, of Saco. His wife died in 1830, and for his second wife he married her only sister, Olive P. McKenney, by whom he had a family of three children,—Frank R., a farmer, who resides on the old homestead bought by his father in 1832; Olive Jane (deceased); Myra F., wife of Melville C. Ayer, an undertaker in Biddeford. In politics, Mr. Milliken was a Democrat.

JOHN GILPATRIC

(Joseph⁴, John³, John², Thomas¹) is a descendant in the fifth generation from Thomas Gilpatric, who, with his family of wife and four sons, came from Ireland, and settled first in the town of Wells, York Co., Me. He had three sons born in this country, and all his children reached manhood. He moved to Biddeford, where he died, Oct. 24, 1762, aged eighty-eight. John Gilpatric, grandfather of our subject, was a Revolutionary soldier, and captain of a company.

Joseph, father of John Gilpatric, born in Kennebunk in 1769, married Abigail Cousins of the same place. Settled on the farm in Biddeford in 1798, where his eldest son, Samuel, resides in 1879. It was a wilderness tract of land at the time of his settlement, his farm containing eighty acres. It now contains, by additions of his son, some two hundred acres. His children are Samuel, Joseph (deceased), John (deceased), Mary (deceased), Lucy, and Abigail. He died in 1837. His wife died Jan. 2, 1815, aged forty-one. By his second marriage, with Mrs. Dolly Dyer, he had one daughter Priscilla, wife of Leonard Rumery.

John Gilpatric was born in Biddeford, April 30, 1812, and died in Saco, July 20, 1872. He left home in boyhood, and came to Saco, where he was engaged for several years as an employee in the York Mills. By industry and economy, habits which he acquired in early life, he was enabled to start business for himself; and soon after reaching his majority he began trading in Saco, and until 1861 he was well known as a dealer in corn, flour, etc., in that town. In connection with this business, as his means increased, he became interested in navigation, and for many years was engaged somewhat in ship-building. He disposed of his interest in shipping at the breaking out of the late Rebellion. For a period of thirty-five years he was an active business man in Saco, and known as a prudent, upright tradesman. His sterling integrity and correct habits led others to respect him, and he had the confidence of his fellow-townsmen. During the latter part of his life he suffered from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, which terminated in his death. He was three times married. His last wife was Annie A., daughter of Capt. Stephen Shepley, and a niece of the late John Shepley, formerly a well-known and eminent lawyer of Saco. Her father died at the old homestead, in Groton, Mass. His children are Estelle A., Grace L., Mary, Charles, and John Guy.

He was far-seeing in his business calculations, and seemed to determine future results from present business operations.

JAMES D. PATTEN,

son of Johnson and Lucy (Towne) Patten, grandson of James and Sally (Stone) Patten, and great-grandson of Robert and Florence (Johnston) Patten, was born in Kennebunkport, Aug. 26, 1817, and died in Saco, Oct. 7, 1865. His great-grandfather, Robert, emigrated from Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, and settled in Arundel in 1737.

Mr. Patten prepared for college at Kent's Hill Academy, but at the age of twenty, concluding to lead a business instead of a professional life, he came to Saco, where he did a quite large business as contractor and builder until 1847. During his residence in Saco he married, April 15, 1840, Mary J., eldest daughter of Charles and Rebecca Stanwood (Wells) Ware, of Gardiner, Me. For one year or more following 1847, with a view of entering the ministry, Mr. Patten was a student at the Concord Biblical Institute, but, on account of ill health, in 1849 returned to Saco, and again engaged in active business as a lumber merchant, shipping largely from the eastern part of the State of Maine. His place of business was on Pepperell Square,

and among other buildings, he erected the present post-office block.

Mr. Patten was known to the citizens of Saco as a man of great energy, indefatigable perseverance, and as one who engaged in business operations with that resolution which overcomes difficulties and achieves success. Possessed of a



Photo. by McKenney, Biddeford.

James E. Patten

generous and kind-hearted disposition, yet frank in his manner, he won the esteem of all who knew him. He was never solicitous of public office, nor did he shrink in any way from performing the whole duty of the citizen. His reliability and integrity were special traits of his character. For many years he was a member of the Odd-Fellows and Freemason societies. In early manhood he interested himself in the study of the Scriptures, and for many years prior to his decease he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Saco. His children are Charles Frederick, drowned in Saco River, at the age of nineteen; Melville C., an accountant in Chicago, Ill., married, in 1873, Miss Lizzie, daughter of Baron Frederick Von Kaas; Florence M., wife of Maj. Paul Chadbourne, Saco; Nellie A., and Fannie W.

PAUL CHADBOURNE

enlisted as a private, Sept. 19, 1861. Mustered as first lieutenant, Co. I, 1st Maine Cavalry, October 31st, at Augusta, Me. Promoted captain, 1863, and major, in February, 1865. March 4th, assigned to the command of the 2d New York Mounted Rifles. Wounded in the right hand, Oct. 27, 1864, at Gravelly Run. Shot through the right shoulder, March 31, 1865, near Five Forks. Participated in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Cedar Mountain and 2d Bull Run to the capture of Richmond and Petersburg. June 16, 1865, appointed provost-marshal of Chesterfield County.

Discharged from the service, August, 1865. Maj. Chadbourne was elected mayor of the city of Saco, and served in 1876.

DANIEL M. OWEN,

son of William Owen, was born in the town of Buxton, York Co., Me., Aug. 19, 1814. His mother, Polly, born Feb. 25, 1792, was a daughter of John and Rebecca (Lane) Merrill, and was married to William Owen, May 1, 1813.



Photo. by McKenney, Biddeford.

Daniel M. Owen

His grandmother died at his residence in Saco, Nov. 14, 1863, aged ninety-six years and eleven months. She was a daughter of Capt. Daniel Lane and his wife, Molly Woodman, and was married, Jan. 28, 1790, to John, son of Lieut. Samuel Merrill. Daniel M. Owen was thrown upon his own resources very young in life, being left, with limited means, an orphan when but a boy. He spent his minority in his native town, where he learned merchant tailoring. In early manhood he came to Saco, where he soon established himself in business, and by his straightforward, staunch habits became a leading merchant and prominent citizen. His name was always the synonym of integrity and fair dealing. In 1842 he was married to Mary J. Woodsum, of Saco. Mr. Owen was a man of great ingenuity, and of a naturally mechanical turn of mind, that enabled him (during his leisure hours) to design and construct many beautiful articles, showing a superior talent in that direction, which, developed, would have given him a place among the most skilled workmen. Although thoroughly interested in the local enterprises of the town, he never sought publicity or the emoluments of office. Upon the formation of the first city government of Saco, in 1867, he was chosen alderman, which office he held until the



ELI EDGECOMB.

ELI EDGECOMB,

eighth child and sixth son of James and Anna (Burnham) Edgecomb, was born in the town of Saco, Jan. 22, 1799. He spent his early life at home on the farm and attending the district school. He has spent his life as a farmer, active, industrious, and frugal. He married, in 1826, Betsey, daughter of Philip Libby, of Saco. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and, although not a member of any church, a supporter of church interests. His father served in the Revolutionary war; was a member of the Democratic party, and a member of the Orthodox Church of Scarborough, Cumberland Co. He lived upon the farm now owned by his son Eli, and was a farmer by occupation. He died in his seventy-eighth year, in 1835. His wife died in September, 1839, aged seventy-five.

HENRY SIMPSON,

fifth child and fifth son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Jacobs) Simpson, was born in Saco, April 18, 1827.



HENRY SIMPSON.

Owing to adverse circumstances of his parents, at the age of ten years he went to live with Eli Edgecomb, of Saco, where he remained during his minority. He received a liberal education in early life in the common school and at Limerick Academy. In 1855 he purchased a farm known as the Stimpson farm; subsequently sold it and purchased the one where he now resides. In early manhood he began teaching, and has taught in the district schools of his vicinity for thirty years, although his main business is farming. Identified with the Democratic party, he has filled various offices of trust in his town. He was selectman from 1860 to 1864, during which time the nine-months' men were called out to serve in the army. Mr. Simpson took an active part in filling the quota, and to him largely is due the raising of money to pay bounties to those who went to the front.

He married, in 1855, Harriet R., daughter of Samuel Pennell. Of this union has been born one daughter, Lucy M., wife of Charles Waterman. The Simpsons were early settlers of York, as mentioned in Hon. Nathaniel G. Marshall's history of that town.

time of his death, Feb. 3, 1869. Mr. Owen was a man of dignified, gentlemanly bearing, unostentatious, of sound judgment, honest in his convictions of duty and right, and while he was ever mindful of the happiness of those around him, did not neglect his social and neighborly relations with others. He was one of the original members of the Universalist Society in Saco, and was one of its truest friends and supporters until the sale of the church, when he connected himself with the Unitarian congregation. His children living are George F., his successor in business, William H., and Isabel, wife of Weston Thompson, a lawyer of Brunswick, Me.

IRA C. DOE,

son of John and Abigail (Giddings) Doe, was born in Parsonsfield, June 6, 1814. His grandfather, Deacon John Doe, with a brother (Gideon), were the first two white settlers in that town in 1776, and had the choice of five hundred acres apiece on account of their early settlements. They came from Wolfboro', N. H., where they had resided only two years, having originally come from New Market, N. H. Their grandfather and his brother came from the south of England about 1650 to Dover Neck, N. H. His father, John Doe, was the first white male child born in Parsonsfield, in 1778, and died Jan. 25, 1821. His mother died, at the age of ninety-six, Feb. 9, 1879.

Mr. Doe received his preliminary education in the Limerick and Parsonsfield Academies, and during the winter seasons, while attending school, was a teacher. Having thus fitted himself for college, he passed his examination at Brown University, Providence, R. I.; but, for want of means, gave up a college course, and went to New Market, N. H., where he was a teacher for four years in succession. Impaired health compelled him to quit teaching, and he removed to St. Joseph, Mich., and for one year (1837) was engaged in surveying for the government. After two years as a teacher there he returned East, settled in Portland, and was a teacher in Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough until 1847. From 1847 to 1864 he was teacher in Saco, and during the last eight years of that time was principal of one of the Saco grammar schools. Since 1864 he has been engaged in farming in Saco, where he now resides.

He married, Aug. 24, 1844, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas (3d) and Lydia (Jenkins) Dyer. Her father was a native of Biddeford, and came to Saco when only five years of age. His occupation was farming. He was a Democrat in



Photo. by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

IRA C. DOE.

politics, was a member of the State Senate in 1849-50, and died in May, 1864. Her mother died July 13, 1877.

Mr. Doe has always been known as a man of strict fidelity, having a conscientious regard for justice and right. As a teacher he sought to impress his pupils with the necessity of a sure educational foundation as a means of future success, and his ability as an instructor has often received public recognition. He is a member of the Democratic party, but the minority of his party has always barred his election, when a candidate, for official honors. He was a member of the Board of Agriculture of the State for three years, and was at one time inspector of customs for the port of Saco. Mr. Doe is familiarly known as Capt. Doe, he having been some twenty-five years ago captain of the Saco Guards.

CITY OF BIDDEFORD.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES AND COLONISTS.

RICHARD VINES, one of the original patentees of Biddeford, came to the coast of Maine from England in 1609, and remained here almost constantly afterwards for thirty years. He was an enterprising and trustworthy agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who employed him in frequent voyages to this coast, after the failure of the Popham colony had discouraged all further attempts to settle the country. The severity of the winters was thought to be too great to be endured by English people, and for many years none could be induced to come here for the purpose of making permanent homes. In 1616, Gorges sent out Richard Vines, with orders to stay in this country all winter with his companions, and thus practically test the rigor of the climate. He spent the winter of 1616-17 in the sheltered basin now known as Biddeford Pool, from which circumstance it received the name of Winter Harbor.

Mr. Vines made some sort of settlement here prior to 1623, as is proved by a statement of Gorges. In speaking of the settlement undertaken at Agamenticus that year, he says, "And we found more hope of a happy success of these affairs by reason that not far from that place *there had been settled some years before* Mr. Richard Vines, a servant, of whose care and diligence he (Gorges) had formerly made much trial in his affairs."

It is well known that Mr. Vines in repeated voyages subsequent to 1616 made Winter Harbor his chief place of resort. That he erected buildings here, and occupied the place by tenants, more or less permanently, till he obtained a grant of land in the vicinity, is highly probable.

The grant now commonly called the Biddeford patent, coinciding nearly with the present limits of the town, was made by the Council of Plymouth to John Oldham and Richard Vines, Feb. 1, 1630. It extended along the seacoast four miles west from the mouth of Saco River, and up into the country eight miles. Mr. Vines took legal possession of this grant June 23, 1630, in the presence of Isaac Allerton, Capt. Thomas Wiggin, Thomas Purchase, Capt. Nathaniel Waters, Capt. John Wright, and Stephen Reekes. The attorneys of the Council for the delivery of possession were Rev. William Blackstone, of Shawmut, now Boston, William Jeffries and Edward Hilton, of Piscataqua.

The names and number of colonists present at this time have not been recorded, but it was one of the conditions of the grant that the patentees should transport fifty persons to the colony, "to plant and inhabit there" within seven years. We find within that period quite a list of names and something of the occupation and financial standing of the people. There is an agreement bearing date Jan. 27, 1635, between Peyton Cooke and Richard Williams, for

the furtherance of clapboard making,—an article of export in which the settlers in the neighborhood of the pine-forests early engaged. They were then riven out of bolts or logs, instead of sawn, as at a later day. The principal settlers at this early period, and their pecuniary standing, may be learned from a rate-list for the support of the minister, bearing date Sept. 7, 1636, which gives the names and amounts as follows: Richard Vines, £3; Henry Boade, £2; Thomas Williams, £2; Samuel Andrews, £1; William Seadlock, £1; John Wadlow, £2; Robert Sankey, £1 10s.; Theophilus Davis, £1 10s.; George Frost, £1 10s.; John Parker, £1; John Smith, £1; Robert Morgan, 15s.; Richard Hitchcock, 10s.; Thomas Page, £1; Ambrose Berry, £1. These subscriptions were probably for the support of a minister a part of the time who was engaged to hold religious services in different settlements, as we find no regularly settled minister as early as this at Winter Harbor. The only clergyman known to have been in the country previous to 1636 was Rev. Richard Gibson, an Episcopal minister at Spurwink and Richmond's Island, and who preached at a later period to the fishermen along the coast and upon the Isles of Shoals. In 1636 he appears in the court record as a party to a suit. Rev. Robert Jordan, whose residence was at Spurwink, was probably the next clergyman who came into the country, about 1640.

The first settlement was made near the sea, along the north margin of the Pool, where Mr. Vines spent the winter of 1616-17. Besides the settlers mentioned in the rate-list, the following names have been gathered from other sources: Francis Robinson, Arthur Macworth, Peyton Cooke, Richard Williams, John West, Thomas Wise, Stephen Batson, John Baylie, Thomas Cole, James Cole, John Walton, John Bonython, Morgan Howell, Arthur Browne, George Jewell. Some of these, Bonython at least, were on the east side of the Saco River. Andrew and Seadlock settled in the west part of the grant, near Little River; John West and Thomas Williams north of the principal settlement at Winter Harbor. Traces of former residences have been discovered at all of these places. A point of land near the head of the Pool, long known as Leighton's Point, is said to have been the site of a courthouse during the period when the earliest courts were held here. This point was the first seat of justice in Maine when William Gorges was sent over and held the first court in 1636. Before this the colonists had formed a "combination" for the government of their little community, in which Richard Vines was the organizing and leading spirit.

The chief employments of the early colonists were agriculture, fishing, and trade with the natives. Some combined the three pursuits, and were, by way of distinction,

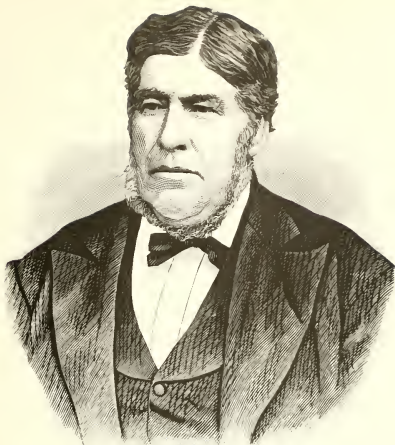


Photo. by E. H. McKeeney.

Abel H. Jelleson

ABEL H. JELLESON (Abel,¹ George,² Alexander,³ Joseph,² Nicholas⁴) is sixth in lineal descent from Nicholas, who came to York, Me., from England about 1635. His father, Abel, born in the town of Waterborough, March 1, 1790, married Polly, daughter of Joseph Bean, of Sanford, Me. Their children are Moses, Abel H., Hannah, wife of Enoch Roberts, Charity (deceased), Esther, and Lorenzo D. Abel Jelleson has spent the greater part of his life as a farmer and lumberman; he is known as a man of sterling integrity, of correct habits, and good judgment. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and voted with the party in the fall of 1879.

His grandfather, George Jelleson, married Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Moses Wadlin, of Biddeford, formerly of South Berwick, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters.

Judge Jelleson has in his possession a cast-iron shell of about five and one-half inches in diameter, taken from the battle-field at Louisbourg, Cape Breton, June 16, 1745, by his great-grandfather, Alexander Jelleson, under command of Sir William Pepperell.

Abel H. Jelleson was born in Waterborough Nov. 25, 1820. He received his early education in the common school at home and at the high school at Lyman, and for two terms was a teacher. He first married Betsey H., daughter of Joshua Roberts, of Parsonfield. She died Nov. 4, 1852. Of this union were born one daughter, Ella C., and one son, Ansel L., a merchant in Biddeford. For his second wife he married, July 5, 1853, Sarah E., widow of the late James H. Staples, and daughter of Benjamin and Clarissa (Libby) Dudley, of Kennebunkport, by

whom he has one son, Daniel L. By her former marriage Mrs. Jelleson has two sons,—John A. and James Henry Staples, of Boston, Mass.

In November, 1846, Mr. Jelleson settled in Biddeford. Until April 1, 1848, he worked in the Laconia Cotton Mills, and was subsequently a clerk in a store. In November, 1848, he formed a copartnership with William Berry (afterwards judge of the Municipal Court), Berry & Jelleson, and carried on the grocery business until May 27, 1854, when he purchased his partner's interest and continued alone in trade until August, 1865. He then formed a partnership with Ivory Goodwin, of Kennebunkport (Goodwin & Jelleson), and the firm remained in trade as jobbers of general produce until August, 1871. On Sept. 30, 1879, he associated with him William H. Bragdon (Jelleson & Bragdon) in the grocery business. Mr. Jelleson has been for many years connected with various local societies and prominently identified as a member.

He has been a member of the Laconia Lodge of Odd-Fellows since 1847. He is a member of the Encampment of Odd-Fellows, of Dunlap Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, of York Royal Arch Chapter, of the Maine Council, and of Bradford Commandery.

He has been a trustee for many years of the York County Five-Cent Savings Institution.

He has been somewhat active and influential in local politics; was assessor in 1854; represented the Second Ward of the city for one year as alderman. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1863; re-elected and served in 1864. In March, 1864, he was elected judge of the Municipal Court of Biddeford, and by re-election held the office for twelve years.

styled husbandmen or planters. A few were mechanics. John Smith is mentioned as a carpenter. The inhabitants took up tracts of 100 acres, of which Mr. Vines gave them leases on nominal or small rents. There is in existence a lease, given by Vines to John West, of an estate formerly in the possession of Thomas Cole, including a dwelling-house, for a term of one thousand years, the annual rent of which was to be two shillings and one eapon. This lease was dated October, 1638. Another lease from Vines required the lessee to pay a rent-charge of five shillings, two days' work, and one fat goose yearly. Fishing was the most lucrative employment, and a brisk trade sprang up at that early time with different parts of America, the West Indies, and Europe. Pipe-staves and clapboards formed an article of export, and it was not many years before saw-mills were put in operation on the smaller streams, although long years elapsed before the capital and the ingenuity necessary to utilize the great water-powers were brought into action.

Mr. John Oldham, the associate patentee with Mr. Vines, was not among the settlers of Winter Harbor. He came to New England with a family of ten persons, and joined the Plymouth Colony in 1623. The next year he became involved, together with Rev. John Lyford, in a serious difference with the leading individuals of that colony, and received sentence of banishment. He returned in the spring of 1625, and being again expelled, was compelled to take refuge with his family at Nantasket, where he was joined by Mr. Lyford, Mr. Roger Conant, and others, with their families, who seceded from the Pilgrims on account of their peculiarly rigid principles. Soon after a company in England, intending to form a colony at Cape Ann, appointed these gentlemen to superintend it. They soon after commenced the settlement at Salem. Mr. Conant had the care of the planting and fishing; Mr. Oldham the management of the trade; and Rev. Mr. Lyford was their minister. In 1628, Mr. Oldham went to England, and was occupied with a grant made him by Robert Gorges on the Charles River. The Massachusetts colonists complained much of his pertinacity in defending his rights and title, notwithstanding their patent embraced the tract in question. A compromise, however, was made, and Oldham settled at Watertown, where he resided in 1632, in which year he was one of a committee of the eight towns of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, chosen by the people to confer with the Governor and assistants on the subject of raising a public fund. This was the first representative body in the colony of Massachusetts, and the germ of the General Court, established two years after upon the same basis of representation. Oldham, in 1633, was the pioneer explorer in Connecticut, and led the way for the first settlement in that part of New England. In 1634 he was one of the representatives from Watertown to the General Court. His adventurous and enterprising spirit at length brought him to a tragical end. In the summer of 1636, while on a trading expedition to the coast of Connecticut, he was barbarously murdered by some of the *Pegud* Indians.

Richard Vines, the founder of the colony, was prominent in all the early affairs of the province, his settlement being made the chief seat of the government first established in

the country, and he himself a counselor, magistrate, and deputy Governor for many years. He was a zealous adherent of the Gorges government during the period of its continuance, and when it was superseded by the Rigby-Cleaves government, or that of the province of Lygonia, he bore an important part in the controversy till his retirement from the country, about the close of the year 1645. Mr. Vines removed to Barbadoes, in the West Indies. It appears from a correspondence with Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, after his departure, that he had become somewhat embarrassed in his private affairs. This circumstance, together with the prospect of being subjected to the authority of his political enemy, Cleaves, probably induced him to remove. Great numbers of English planters flocked to the island of Barbadoes at that period, which was first settled only twenty years before, and yet, in 1650, contained a population of more than 20,000 whites, and a much greater number of blacks and Indian slaves. The inhabitants were chiefly royalists, many of whom left England on account of the predominance of the Republican party. Mr. Vines was a staunch Episcopalian, but it appears he was not unwilling to listen to religious instruction from a non-conformist, although offended by his covert attack upon the rites and ceremonies of the English Church. The last year of his abode at Winter Harbor, he held the office of Governor by the election of the General Provincial Court. He had previously exercised the duties of that office before the arrival and after the departure of Thomas Gorges, by virtue of his commission as steward-general of the province. That his administration of affairs was acceptable to the people in general, may be inferred from the strong disapprobation of the attempt made by Mr. Cleaves in England to injure the reputation of his government, expressed by many of the inhabitants.

TRANSFER OF THE PATENT.

Mr. Vines sold his patent before leaving the country to Dr. Robert Child. The following certificate of the transfer is annexed to the copy of the original instrument on record:

"I, Richard Vines, of Saco, gentleman, have bargained and sold the patent above specified unto Robert Child, Esq., Doctor of Physick, and given him livery and seizen upon the 20th day of October, 1645, in presence of Mr. Adam Winthrop and Mr. Benjamin Gilman."

Dr. Child resided in Massachusetts several years, whence he returned to England. He received his medical diploma from the University of Padua, in Italy. He left Massachusetts on account of the want of religious toleration in that colony, as did several others, whom the colony could ill afford to spare.

After the incorporation in 1653, by the commissioners of Massachusetts, the town made several grants within the Child's patent, assigning the lots to those who would improve them upon their own risk, without warranting the validity of the title. As they were left in doubt by not receiving any intelligence from the patentee, they deemed it prudent to make the reservation in the grants,—“except any one can show a better title than the town hath.” In 1656 three executions were levied upon the patent in satisfaction of judgments granted by the court of Salem to

Joseph Armitage, of Lynn, against Messrs. John Beex & Company, of London. Dr. Child probably sold the patent to them, but at what time we are not informed. Armitage came, and made his levies at Winter Harbor. A suit was brought against him by Thomas Williams and his neighbors, and he was arrested for "unjust molestation," they not being aware at that time that Dr. Child had transferred his interest in the patent. The dispute being referred to the decision of the General Court, was decided in favor of the inhabitants. But on the 11th of March, 1658-59, the patent was sold by the London proprietors, Messrs. Beex & Company, to William Phillips, of Boston, for the sum of £90, and possession given June 13, 1659, in presence of Edward Rishworth and William White.*

The old inhabitants being well pleased with this arrangement, entered into the following compact with Mr. Phillips:

"A.D. 1659, 26 Sept. It is agreed and consented unto by Mr. W. Phillips, of Boston, of the one party, and Mr. Thos. Williams, R. Trustram, P. Hill, N. Buly, Sen., and Christopher Hobbs, of Saco, of the other party, that the said parties having leases and possessions of certain lands and meadows from Mr. Vines, in Saco, they shall freely forever hereafter enjoy the same, with all the privileges and profits contained in such their leases and possessions, both they and their heirs or assigns forever, and in consideration of paying one day's work for each lease, if it be demanded within the year, and yearly. And as for all mines, one-fifth part shall belong to the State of England, and one-half of the rest to the said Mr. Phillips and his successors, and the other half to the possessors and their successors forever: To the which agreement the said Mr. Phillips doth bind himself, his heirs or assigns in the sum of six pounds sterling to each man herein expressed, in case it should so happen that the right and title be at any time hereafter recovered out of the hands of the said Mr. W. Phillips or his heirs or assigns. In witness hereto we have interchangeably set our hands the day and date aforesaid." (Signed by the parties.)

A controversy soon after arose between the town and Mr. Phillips, which was referred to the General Court, whereupon the court appointed the following-named gentlemen a committee to effect a settlement, viz., Maj.-Gen. Humphrey Atherton, Thomas Savage, and Thomas Clarke. The committee made their award as follows:

"That the town of Saco shall have belonging to it all the land lying within the bounds hereafter mentioned, viz., from Winter Harbor to Saco River mouth, and from thence up along the river towards the Falls as far as the house of Ambrose Berry, and from thence a line to run on a square towards Cape Porpoise so far as the bounds of said Saco go that way, and so unto the sea, and so along the sea unto Winter Harbor, reserving out of this tract the sea-wall, beginning at a pond about half a mile southward from the mill commonly called Duck Pond, and running from the said pond to the mill, and from thence to the rock of land on which Roger Spencer liveth, with the marshes adjoining to the sea-wall, not exceeding forty rods broad from said wall; and also a neck of land commonly called Parker's Neck; also sixty acres of woodland adjoining to an allotment late in the possession of Woodman Leighton, now in the possession of Lieut. Phillips; also sixty acres of land lying between Mr. Hitchcock's house and Saco River mouth, where Lieut. Phillips shall make choice of it in any land not in lease, which aforesaid tract of land so bounded shall be disposed of by the townsmen of Saco, either for commons or otherwise, as they shall see cause, unto which disposal of the aforesaid tract Lieut. W. Phillips doth consent. And all contracts made by any of the possessors of any land within the limits of the patent in Saco, which did belong unto Mr. Richard Vines, with Lieut. Phillips are to stand good. And such possessors of land within the said limits as have not yet contracted for their land that they do possess, are to pay

the like proportions of rent which those do who have already contracted. And all other lands laid out within the limits of the patent of Mr. Vines, excepting that neck of land where R. Spencer dwelleth, which said neck is bounded by the sea-wall next it adjoining, to belong unto Mr. Phillips."

Mr. Phillips acquired soon after another title to his lands, by an extensive purchase from the Indian sachem Mogg Megone. The deed was executed in 1664, and recorded in 1669. The old lessees obtained a joint confirmation of their leases from the patentee and the selectmen of the town.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

People were admitted to be inhabitants by vote of the town; so we find upon the town-book, March 15, 1665-66, Thomas Harris admitted; also at the same time an order fining every housekeeper who absented himself from town-meeting 5s.

The first pauper mentioned is in the proceedings of 1669, when provision was voted for his support. In 1672 the selectmen were ordered to procure a new book for records, and Brian Pendleton requested to transcribe the records into it.

We will now make further mention of the early settlers.

Henry Boade was a resident but a few years. He removed to Wells, and became associated with Rev. John Wheelwright in laying out and allotting that town, in 1643. James Gibbins, the son-in-law of Mr. Lewis, one of the patentees of Saco, purchased the land occupied by Boade, and dwelt a short distance above the lower ferry.

Thomas Williams was a leading townsman for many years, filling various positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was not successful in the acquisition of property, and towards the close of his life was assisted in his support by the town. No mention is made of his family, except his wife. Richard, his brother, early engaged in lumbering, was called the "clapboard cleaver," and died in 1635, possessed of clapboards on hand to the value of £164 8s. 4d.,—a large amount for those days. Peyton Cooke was associated with him in the business.

Robert Sankey, another name on the rate-book of 1636, was appointed provost-marshal in 1640. He died at Winter Harbor soon after, and his estate passed into the hands of Joseph Bowles, of Wells, who sold it, in 1659, to John Borden.

Theophilus Davis was probably constable, as he is styled in the records of 1636 "officer for this place." Of Frost and Parker there are no records to indicate what became of them.

John Smith held a lease from Vines, dated 1642, of 100 acres, for which he was to pay an annual rent of 5s. In 1650 he assigned it to N. Buly, who was to enter upon it in 1652, and allow Smith one room in the house for two years after entrance. He held the office of marshal under Cleaves' authority, and was living in 1685, at the age of seventy-three.

Samuel Andrews died before 1638. He took up land in the western part of the town, near Little River, built a house, and inclosed 4 acres. After his death, Mr. Vines confirmed 100 acres to his widow, who afterwards married Arthur Mackworth, of Casco. William Scadlock, a worthy

* County Records.



Photo, by Sawtelle, Biddeford.

B. E. Cutter

BARNABAS E. CUTTER, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Edmands) Cutter, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 11, 1813; married, in 1834, Sarah A., daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Scamman) Ridlon, of Saco. She is of Scotch descent, and was born Oct. 30, 1815. Her father was a sailor, and was drowned in Saco River in 1817. Her mother lived to the ripe age of eighty-eight years and nine months.

Mr. Cutter came to Saco at the age of thirteen to visit his brother Abraham, and while here his father died, on account of which he never returned to his native place. He became a partner with his brother in the mason's trade in 1842 (A. & B. Cutter), from which time until 1860 the firm was engaged extensively in building in Saco and Biddeford. From 1860 to the retirement of Abraham

Cutter from the firm (1878), they were engaged in the coal business. Mr. Cutter has now associated with him in business Mr. John Quimby, with their office located at the old place on the island.

Mr. Cutter enjoys the esteem of all who are acquainted with him or have had business relations with him. He is known as a man of sterling integrity and correct habits. He was superintendent of the Gaslight Company of Saco and Biddeford for eight years. He was one of the selectmen under the old town government, and at the time of the incorporation of Biddeford as a city held that office, since which time he has been alderman and councilman at different times. Of his four children Nathaniel died in infancy, Frank died at the age of twelve, George B. and Hattie F. are living. (For an account of ancestry see sketch of Abraham Cutter.)

(Jesse Smith,⁷ Simon,⁶ Joshua,⁵ Andrew,⁴ Simon,³ Andrew,² Andrew¹) is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Capt. Andrew Newcomb, who emigrated from the west of England, Devonshire or Wales, to America in the first part of the seventeenth century. He is found in Boston, Mass., in 1663, where he married his second wife, Grace, widow of William Rix. He was at that time a master-mariner, and it is supposed he had followed this occupation from his youth. His descendants have taken part in the settlement and progress of New England, have been largely engaged in navigation, in local and State legislation; and many members of this large family were found patriotic to the country of their adoption, and fought in the war for independence, and in the war of 1812-14. The name was originally spelled "Newcombe."

Simon Newcomb was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 14, 1831. His father, Jesse S. Newcomb, born in Wellfleet, Mass., Feb. 7, 1792; married Sarah W. Atwood, of the same place, Sept. 20, 1815. She was born in 1797, and died about 1854.

Jesse S. Newcomb has spent most of his life on the sea, first as a sailor between America and Europe, and subsequently as a master-mariner on the coast of the United States. He was at sea during the war of 1812-14: was taken prisoner and carried to Halifax, where he was kept in confinement for some three months. He quit the sea about forty years ago and during the remainder of his active business life carried on farming in Haverhill, Mass., where he resides, in 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-eight.

Simon Newcomb, subject of this no-



S. Newcomb

tice, was seventh in a family of seven sons and five daughters; received a good common-school and academical education during his minority. As early as the age of twelve he began learning the shoemaker's trade, and for several years prior to reaching his majority worked as journeyman at his trade. He came to Biddeford in 1851, and in April, 1852, commenced manufacturing ladies' boots by hand, which business he continues in 1879, having kept pace with the demands of trade and with the latest improvements known to the business. He used the first sewing-machine in connection with his business, brought to Biddeford, and possibly used in York County. He is the oldest shoe-manufacturer in York County. Mr. Newcomb is a practical shoe-manufacturer, and from his first beginning on the bench he has actively and successfully followed the business. His trade extends throughout New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, and his work is in popular demand wherever known.

Since his residence in Biddeford he has given little attention to politics, yet interested in all local enterprises tending to the prosperity of the city or the welfare of its citizens. He has officiated for two terms as a member of the City Council, serving the last term in 1877. He has been a director of the First National Bank since 1871.

In 1872, Mr. Newcomb visited England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Ireland, and again, in 1877, he spent a part of the year in Paris, Switzerland, and Scotland with his family. He married, Aug. 11, 1858, Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Merrill) Parcher. Their children are Nellie F., Clara Maud, Angie P., Blanche, Gertrude, Ethel, and Arthur. Of these children Ethel died in infancy.



RESIDENCE OF SIMON NEWCOMB,
16 SOUTH STREET, BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

planter, took part in the municipal affairs of the colony till 1659. When the line between this town and Cape Porpoise was run, his house was found to be in the latter town. Richard Hitchcock, the sergeant and officer of the train-band, located at Winter Harbor, and a point on the north side of the Pool bore his name for many years. He died about 1671, leaving a wife and several children. Thomas Page was a juror in 1640, after which his name does not appear on the records. George Page—probably a son of Thomas—married Mary Edgecomb in 1664. He was one of the selectmen in 1683, and afterwards. He had two brothers, Sylvester and Christopher. Persons of this name are still residents of the town.

Ambrose Berry is mentioned as a respectable and useful inhabitant for many years; but where his house stood is not precisely known, though an important boundary-line established by the commissioners, in 1659, between Maj. Phillips' land and that left at the disposal of the town, ran near it. The numerous families in this town and section of this name are, beyond doubt, descendants of this early settler.

John West is first mentioned in 1638, in connection with a lease from Vines of house and lands adjoining, for the term of one thousand years, subject to a yearly rent of 2s. and one capon. Thomas Cole is alluded to as "sometime tenant or occupier of the premises." West removed to Wells about 1659, and died there in 1663. His daughter married Thomas Haley, and to her children, Ann, Lydia, Samuel, and Thomas, he left his estate, to be divided three years after his death, under the direction of William Cole, of Wells. Mr. Haley's descendants are numerous and highly respectable, filling useful and responsible positions in church and town.

Deacon Benjamin Haley was a grandson of Thomas, the old inhabitant, and an architect and builder of meeting-houses. At the commencement of the Indian war of 1745 he removed to Marblehead, and died of fever at Cape Breton, the same year. His son John married a daughter of Capt. John Fairfield, and he removed to Arundel, now Kennebunkport.

Morgan Howell was among the colonists who came out with Vines, and was a man of some force of character. The best preserved records of him are those of the courts of the day, in which he often appeared as a litigant. He settled near Seadock, and took an active part in the affairs of Cape Porpoise, in which town he was an inhabitant in 1653. Some of the earliest settlers on this side of the river have thus been mentioned, and their location, as far as known, given. Others that follow were some of the most prominent successors.

Peter Hill was a member of Assembly of Lygonia, in 1648. His son Roger was among the freemen in 1653, and was active in town affairs. He had eight children, of whom the best known was Deacon Ebenezer, who was a prominent man for many years. Soon after his marriage, in 1705, he and his wife Abigail were captured by the Indians, and carried to Canada, where they remained three years. Their eldest son, Ebenezer, was born there, or upon their return; hence, in after-years, he was jeocosely called "the Frenchman." Mr. Hill's house was near the head of

Ferry Lane. He died in 1748, aged sixty-nine. His son, Jeremiah, married Mary, daughter of Capt. Daniel Smith, in 1746. He held a commission as justice of the peace, and represented the town in the General Court several years. He enlisted a company for a three-years' term of service in the Revolutionary war, and led it to Boston. It joined Col. Vose's regiment at West Point, and was at the capture of Burgoyne, in October, 1777. After a year's service, Capt. Hill resigned his commission and returned home. In 1779 he was appointed adjutant-general of the State forces sent to the Penobscot River, but died August 12th of that year, aged fifty-six.

Thomas Emery built about 1730, near the lower meeting-house, and married the daughter of Deacon Ebenezer Hill, in 1731. They had six sons,—James, afterwards a deacon, Jonathan, Joshua, Ebenezer, Thomas, and Nathaniel. There were other families in town of this name, whose church tax showed them to be persons of some means. The tax-list of 1738 has upon it the names of Benjamin Emery, who, in 1750, lived in the upper part of the town, near Capt. Bradbury, Thomas Emery, Jonathan Emery, and John Emery.

Roger Spencer was granted a privilege for a saw-mill in 1653, but it is not known that he became a resident of town till 1658, when he and Maj. Pendleton purchased the Neck together. He was to erect the mill before the expiration of the year after the grant was given, which he probably did; and his, beyond doubt, was the first mill in town. In 1658 he mortgaged one-half of it to Robert Jordan, and the next year one-quarter of it to Thomas Spencer; the latter afterwards became the property of Maj. Phillips. In 1669 he conveyed his remaining fourth to Capt. Thomas Savage, of Boston.

Brian Pendleton, a prominent early settler, purchased, in connection with Roger Spencer, property at Winter Harbor, in 1658, of Mr. Jordan. It consisted of a tract of 200 acres, now known as Fletcher's Neck. In 1660 Spencer sold his interest to Pendleton, and in 1665 he removed there, and for years it was known as Pendleton's Neck. He was appointed to various civil and military trusts, particularly by the Massachusetts Commissioners, whose side he invariably took in the disputes arising about jurisdiction. He died about 1680, leaving his estate—which was considerable—to his wife, son, and grandchildren. His daughter married Rev. Seth Fletcher before 1655, and her only child, Pendleton Fletcher, he adopted as early as 1671. To him he gave the Neck, as far as Booth's mill, and Wood and Gibbins' Islands, with other detached pieces.

Capt. John Gray, commander of Fort Mary in 1720, was a son of Joseph Gray, of London. He married, soon after coming to Winter Harbor, Mrs. Elizabeth Tarbox; by her he had three daughters, one of whom married James Staples, of this town, in 1755. Abner Sawyer, Sr., married May, a daughter of James and May Staples, in 1779.

Thomas Gilpatrick,* the ancestor of a numerous family, emigrated from the city of Coleraine, Ireland, with a family of five sons and one daughter, and first settled in Wells. About 1735 he removed to this town, where he died in

* Sometimes spelled Gilpatrick.

1762, aged eighty-eight. He had in all nine sons, some of whom settled in Wells, where descendants still remain. Six of this name entered the Revolutionary army from this town.

In 1737, Mr. Bachelor Hussey, of Sherburne, Nantucket, bought of Pendleton Fletcher half the Neck, Wood Island, etc., for £1400. He was a Friend, and had descended from Christopher Hussey, who came to New England from Dorking, near London, in 1634, and settled at Lynn, Mass. The year after Mr. Hussey's purchase, he built the house on Fletcher's Neck occupied by his grandson, Christopher. A number of his descendants are still residents here.

Capt. Daniel Smith came to this town from Exeter, and married, 1719, Rebecca Emery, by whom he had ten children. He kept public-house for a long time, and died about 1750. His widow married Lieut. Nathaniel Ladd, an officer of the English army, who settled in town after his marriage, and continued the business pursued by Capt. Smith. Madam Ladd survived her second husband ten years, and died at the age of eighty-eight, having numbered 144 descendants, 4 of whom were great-grandchildren. The name of Smith will never become extinct.

Pendleton Fletcher took possession of his estates, bequeathed him by his grandfather, about 1680. Subsequently, in a war with the Indians, in 1698, he and his two sons were taken prisoners, and he died in captivity. One of the sons (Pendleton) returned from captivity, and became a leading man in the affairs of the town. Of the two daughters Mr. Fletcher left, one married Matthew Robinson, of Winter Harbor, and the other, Samuel Hatch, of Wells.

Pendleton Fletcher, son of the first Pendleton, was captured by the Indians four different times. He conveyed his property, in 1746, to his sons, John, Joseph, Brian, Pendleton, Seth, and Samuel. His son Pendleton lived on the old estate at the Neck, and died there April 17, 1807, aged one hundred years.

Ralph Tristram was a freeman in 1655, though he may have settled earlier. He was a worthy and useful townsman, and died in 1678. He left quite a family of children. A daughter Hannah married Dominicus Jordan, son of Rev. Robert Jordan, and settled at Spurwink, where he was treacherously killed by the Indians, and his family taken captives and carried to Canada. They were afterwards restored, except the youngest, Mary Ann, who remained and married a French gentleman, at Trois Rivieres. Samuel, one of the sons, settled in this town about 1717, and from him have descended the numerous families of that name in town.

Capt. Samuel Jordan died Dec. 20, 1742, aged fifty-eight. He was a man of great enterprise, and was extensively engaged in business many years, and no man did more to promote the prosperity and growth of the town than he. His store, near the Pool, was resorted to by the inhabitants from all about for supplies. His home was secured against attacks from the Indians by a strong stone wall that surrounded it. In times of peace it was visited by the Indians. On one occasion, it is related, they crept silently into the house, with hostile intentions, but the captain calmly notified a person in a distant part of the house

of their presence, and told him where to find a gun, upon which his sneaking visitors left without delay. While a young man, he was detained a captive several years by the savages, and acquired their language so well as to act in the capacity of an interpreter at conferences between them and the whites. Capt. Jordan married Olive Plaisted, of Berwick, by whom he had seven children,—three sons and four daughters; three of his daughters married ministers, two of whom lived in this town,—Mr. Morrill, the settled minister, and Mr. Samuel Hill, who in 1754 was representative of the town. His widow married Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth.

The chief magistrate in Biddeford, after 1742, for many years, was Hon. Rishworth Jordan, who lived in the lower part of the town, in the house afterwards occupied by his youngest son, R. T. Jordan, Esq. Early in the Revolutionary war he was placed upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, of which he became chief justice. He discharged his duties with ability and uprightness; was an active and prominent man in town affairs, in which he mingled for more than fifty years. He was a selectman of the town thirty-five years, and town clerk from 1741 to 1780, —thirty-nine years. He died in 1808, aged eighty-nine. He married Abigail, daughter of Col. Timothy Gerrish, of Kittery, in 1742, by whom he had ten children,—six of whom were daughters. Olive married Dr. Pierce, of Kittery, 1765; Abigail, William Vaughan, of Portsmouth, 1768; Sarah, Capt. Paul Jenkins, of York, 1769, who settled in Saco, near Pipe-Stage Point, but afterwards known as Junkin's Point; Mary, to Col. Joseph Morrill, 1772, afterwards a resident of Saco; Elizabeth, to Benjamin Nason, Jr., of Saco, 1784; and Jane, to William Shannon, of Dover, 1809.

Lieut. William Phillips, as he was styled, came to this town in 1660. He became largely engaged in lumbering. In 1661 he purchased one-quarter of Capt. Spencer's mill, and the next year employed his son-in-law, Capt. John Alden, a son of John Alden, of Miles Standish fame, to build him another, one-quarter of which he conveyed to him after completion. In 1667 he sold half of Factory Island to Capt. John Bonython for 800 pine-trees, suitable to make merchantable boards. He was an extensive landholder, buying large tracts of the Indian sagamores, which his descendants inherited. He was a man of much consideration in those times, and great deference was shown him by the people. It is traditional that a man was fined for saying "Maj. Phillips' horse is as lean as an Indian dog." Before 1670, he sold several large tracts, partly lying within his patent. The first, of 1000 acres, bounded south by Swan Pond Creek, and extending one mile on the river, to Richard Hutchinson; adjoining that, 1500 acres, to Edward Tyng; north of Tyng's, 2000 acres, to Richard Russell, of Charlestown; and joining Russell's lots, three square miles, to Maj.-Gen. John Leverett. He removed to Boston about the latter part of 1675, and died there in 1683.

CIVIL AFFAIRS OF THE TOWN.

Nothing is known of the administration of town affairs prior to 1653, the date of the submission to Massachusetts,



TIMOTHY SHAW, JR.,

(Timothy,³ Samuel,² Samuel¹), is a descendant in the fourth generation from Samuel Shaw, who married Thankful Garey, and lived in York.

His son, Samuel Shaw, born in York Aug. 7, 1757, married Patience, daughter of John Kingsbury. She was born Jan. 1, 1755, and died in Sanford Sept. 2, 1840, where they settled in 1788, on Shaw's Ridge, in that town. He died June 28, 1840.

Timothy Shaw, son of Samuel, and father of the subject of this notice, born in York March 19, 1783, married Lucy Low Nov. 26, 1807. She was born in Sanford Dec. 20, 1778, and died Jan. 21, 1841. Timothy Shaw, Jr., went to Sanford with his parents when five years of age; was liberally educated; was a teacher during his early manhood; was a surveyor of lands; began trade in Sanford in 1826, which he carried on until 1839. He was selectman for twenty-one years; was State senator in 1839-40, and prior to that time had been a member of the House for several terms. Politically he was identified with the Democratic party, and took an active and influential part in local and State legislation. He died Aug. 20, 1870.

They had two children,—Samuel Madison, born Nov. 26, 1811, a resident of Alfred; and Timothy Shaw, Jr., born in Sanford Oct. 12, 1817.

Mr. Shaw spent his boyhood in school. At the age of seven-teen he became a clerk in his father's store at Sanford Corners, where he remained until 1838. In 1839, having purchased the stock of goods of his father, with Samuel Tripp (Tripp & Shaw), he began trade for himself. This firm continued only one year. He was afterwards a member of the firm of S. B. Emery & Co., at Sanford Corners, for about two years. In 1840 he took the

census of Sanford, and from 1841 to 1845 was deputy sheriff and crier of the court for York County.

In 1845 he was appointed, by Gov. Anderson, county commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel Pierce, of Kittery, and was afterwards twice elected to the same office; which he resigned, in 1852, to assume the duties of register of deeds, to which office he was elected in September of the same year, and removed to Alfred. He held this office for five years; was renominated in 1857, but defeated at the polls by a small majority.

He was appointed, by Hon. Moses Macdonald, inspector of customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth in March, 1859, and remained in this office until June, 1861, when the administration changed by the election of Abraham Lincoln. He spent the year 1863 in Neponset, Mass., as agent and financial manager for E. S. Howe, an extensive lumber dealer. In Oct. 1865 he removed to Biddeford to assume the duties of treasurer and book-keeper of the Shaw & Clark Sewing Machine Company, which place he retained until 1867. In 1868 he was elected city treasurer and collector, and by re-election held the office until 1872. In June, 1876, he was one of the delegates from the First Congressional District of Maine to the Democratic national convention, at St. Louis, which placed in nomination Hon. Samuel J. Tilden for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President. In 1875 Mr. Shaw was elected one of the assessors for the city of Biddeford, and again elected to that office in 1879. He married, June 14, 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of William Emery, of Sanford. Their children are William Greenleaf, Howard Martin, Lucy Elizabeth, Jeremiah Goodwin, and Marcia Annie.



Photo. by E. H. McKenney.

J. A. Strout

JAMES AUGUSTUS STROUT, son of Moses and Annie M. (Richardson) Strout, was born in Chatham, N. H., Oct. 3, 1842. His father is a carpenter by trade; removed from Chatham to Lowell, Mass., where he remained for fourteen years; then settled in Standish, Me., and subsequently in Buxton, where he now resides and carries on farming.

Mrs. Strout is a daughter of David Richardson, a well-known stock dealer and a descendant of one of the first settlers of Boston, Mass. (See Richardson genealogy.) Their children are James Augustus, Aramantha, wife of Marritt I. Paine, of Auburn, Me.; Moses G., George L., Jesse A., and Mary L. James A. received his education in the grammar school in Lowell, and in the Standish Academy, and graduated at Eastman's Commercial College, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In May, 1861, he enlisted from Limington in the 5th Maine Infantry. Was detailed as ward-master of Columbia College Hospital, in Washington, D. C., which position he retained for some time, and on account of ill health was honorably discharged from ser-

vice and returned home. Subsequently he re-enlisted in the 16th Maine Infantry. Was detailed as regimental orderly, and afterwards as brigade orderly; served one year and received an honorable discharge, returning home after spending some four years in Haverhill, Mass., and one year West. In 1870 he came to Biddeford and opened an art store, which he carried on successfully until 1877. In 1876 he purchased the interest of E. S. Frost in the manufacture and business of stamped rug patterns, associated with him as partner Mr. Gerry G. Shaw, and, under the firm-name of E. S. Frost & Co., has very successfully carried on that interest, which they continue in 1879.

Mr. Strout was a member of the board of aldermen for two years, and was elected mayor of the city of Biddeford, in March, 1879.

He married, May 17, 1868, Sarah F., daughter of Marcus Wight, of Brunswick, Me. Her only brother, Marcus, Jr., is a graduate of Bowdoin College, in the class of 1862. They have an only son, James Augustus Strout, Jr.

and that at which the oldest existing town records begin. The commissioners, who had full power to arrange all matters, local as well as general, in the province, ordained as follows:

"1. That Saco shall be a township by itself, and always shall be a part of Yorkshire, and shall enjoy protection, equal acts of favor and justice with the rest of the people inhabiting on the south side of the river Piscataqua, or any other within the limits of our jurisdiction, and enjoy the privileges of a town as others of the jurisdiction have and do enjoy, with all other liberties and privileges within our jurisdiction.

"2. That every inhabitant shall have and enjoy all their just properties, titles and interests in the houses and lands which they do possess, whether by grant of the town possession or of the former General Court.

"3. That all the present inhabitants of Saco shall be free men of the county, and having taken the oath of freemen, shall have liberty to give their votes for the election of governor, assistants, and other general officers of the country.

"4. That the said town shall have three men approved by the county courts from year to year, to end small causes, as other townships in the jurisdiction have, where no magistrate is, according to law; and for the present year Mr. Thomas Williams, Robert Booth, and John West are appointed and authorized to end all small causes under 40s, according to law. And further, these commissioners, or any two of them, are and shall be empowered and invested with full power and authority as magistrates to keep the peace, and in all civil causes to grant attachments and executions if need require. Any of the said commissioners have power to examine offenders, to commit to prison, unless bail be given to according to law; and where these, or any of these shall judge needful, they shall have power to bind offenders to the peace on good behavior. Also any of the commissioners have power to administer oaths according to law. It is further hereby ordered that, for this present year, Mr. Thomas Williams, Robert Booth, and John West shall be the selectmen to order the prudential affairs of the town of Saco for this year. Lastly, it is granted that the inhabitants of Saco shall be from time to time exempted from all public rates, and that they shall always bear their own charges of the courts, and arising from among themselves. Ralph Tristram is appointed constable, and William Sacklock clerk of the writs and grand jurymen for this year. Richard Hitchcock is appointed and authorized as a sergeant to exercise the soldiery."

At the first business meeting of the inhabitants under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, July 12, 1653, they made division of marsh-lands under the direction of the selectmen; the 17th the division was continued.

A grant for the first saw-mill on Saco River was made Sept. 27, 1653, to Roger Spencer, provided it be done within one year, and that the townsmen have boards 12d. cheaper than strangers, and that the townsmen shall have preference of employment when they will work as cheaply as strangers. John Davis, of York, had a similar privilege granted, Jan. 17, 1654, with addition of timber- and meadow-land sufficient for his work, about or above the falls, if it is to be had ungranted. He was allowed two and a half years in which to finish the mill, and to employ townsmen in preference to strangers; to furnish boards 10d. per hundred under current rates; and he was to set up his forge in Saco, and do work for current prices so long as he is an inhabitant or had a dwelling there.

The first representative to the General Court was Robert Booth, in 1659, and the second, the following year, Richard Hitchcock. In 1675, Capt. Richard Waldron, of Dover, was appointed their deputy to represent them. These were the only times the town was represented at the Massachusetts General Court during that century. In 1667, under the king's commissioners' government, Brian Pendleton

was elected burgess to attend the General Court of the province.

The records of the town continued without interruption till 1676, when they were suspended four years on account of King Philip's war. They were commenced again June 12, 1680, when they open with a report of important accessions to the town. "John Abbot is admitted into the town, and to enjoy town privileges. Humphrey Scamman is accepted into this town, and to enjoy all town liberties. John Abbot is chosen clerk of the town, and to keep the town book." The next year John Abbot, Humphrey Scamman, and Richard Peard were chosen for "townsmen;" John Leighton, surveyor; Pendleton Fletcher, constable; John Bonython, surveyor for the north side of the river; John Abbot, town clerk. It is impossible, with our limited space, to go entirely through the records, which are repetitions of much the same things from year to year, and of little interest to the general reader.

The inhabitants remained at Winter Harbor during the first Indian war, with the exception of a temporary dispersion caused by Jocelyn's capitulation of the garrison at Black Point. Among those who removed from here and did not return was Maj. William Phillips. His house and mill, however, were where Biddeford now stands, and being isolated from the rest of the settlement, except a few tenement-houses in the vicinity of his mill, his house was singled out for destruction by the Indians.

John Jocelyn, in his "Voyages," 1672, thus describes the settlement on both sides of the mouth of the Saco River: "About eight or nine miles east of Cape Porpoise is Winter Harbor, a noted place for fishers. Here they have many stages. Saco adjoins to this, and both make a scattering town of large extent, well stored with cattle, arable land and marshes, and a saw-mill."

We infer from this that the inhabitants were, to a large extent, engaged in fishing and agriculture. The settlement extended from Little River, adjoining Cape Porpoise, to Old Orchard Beach. The last record contained in the old town book shows that a union of the town with Cape Porpoise was ordered by Governor Andros, though for what purpose, and how long it continued, we are not informed. The entry is as follows:

"By a legal town-meeting for Saco and Cape Porpoise, according to law, on Monday, 21st of May, 1688, wherat Thomas Shepherd, Francis Bachus, John Edgecomb, and John Abbot are chosen selectmen for Saco, and Richard Peard constable for the same; and John Miller and Nicholas Mering selectmen for Cape Porpoise, and Richard Randall constable for the same; and it is ordered that if Cape Porpoise will not accept of the selectmen and constable chosen by the town of Saco, then the selectmen in Saco and constable for the same shall act and do for them as selectmen and constable of the same. Also, Edward Sargeant is chosen commissioner, William Geale town clerk, and Thomas Doughty town treasurer."

The "scattering" condition of the settlements, and their exposure to Indian ravages, caused some of the prominent citizens on the west side of the river, near the beginning of the last century, to seek for a new town organization and a more compact settlement, in accordance with the general policy of Massachusetts at that period, to carry out which a committee had been appointed by the General Court "to order and regulate the eastern settlements."

In 1718 the last meeting of the inhabitants on both sides of the river, under the *old name of Saco*, was held at the house of John Stackpole, when Ebenezer Hill, Humphrey Scamman, and Richard Stimpson were chosen selectmen. On the 14th of November, of the same year, in answer to a petition of Humphrey Scamman and others, it was "resolved" by the General Court "that £40 be allowed and paid out of the public treasury for the support of a minister at Winter Harbor for this year; and that the petitioners be invested with the powers of a town according to the ancient bounds thereof; provided, that this order shall in no measure infringe the just title of any person to lands there, and that 50 families at the least, more than now are, be admitted as soon as may be, and settle in a compact and defensible manner according to the directions of Hon. John Wheelwright and others, the committee for regulating the eastern settlements; and that the name thereof be BIDDEFORD."

This name is supposed to have been selected by some of the inhabitants who immigrated from Biddeford, England, which is in the county of Devonshire, near the entrance to the Bristol Channel. "Worcester's Universal Gazetteer" gives the following description of it:

"Biddeford, or Bideford (by the ford), a seaport forty miles north of Exeter, one hundred and eight west of London; population 3244. It is situated near the union of Towridge and the Taw, over the former of which there is a very long bridge of twenty-four arches. Large quantities of coarse earthenware are made here and sent to most parts of the kingdom. The market is large and well supplied with provisions."

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Humphrey Scamman, 1719-20; Pendleton Fletcher, 1721; Capt. Daniel Smith, 1747-50; Rev. Samuel Hill, 1754; Samuel Jordan, 1756-63; Jeremiah Hill, Sr., 1766-72; Abraham Chase, 1788.

SELECTMEN.

Ebenezer Hill, Humphrey Scamman, Benjamin Haley, 1719; Pendleton Fletcher, Ebenezer Hill, Humphrey Scamman, 1720; Humphrey Scamman, Abraham Townsend, Ebenezer Hill, 1721; Abraham Townsend, Ebenezer Hill, Humphrey Scamman, 1722; Humphrey Scamman, Ebenezer Hill, John Davis, 1723; Humphrey Scamman, Ebenezer Hill, Abraham Townsend, 1724-25; Ebenezer Hill, Abraham Townsend, Humphrey Scamman, 1726; Samuel Jordan, Ebenezer Hill, Abraham Townsend, 1727; Benjamin Haley, Abraham Townsend, John Gordou, 1728; Samuel Jordan, John Stackpole, Humphrey Scamman, 1729; Humphrey Scamman, Samuel Jordan, John Stackpole, 1730; Humphrey Scamman, Ebenezer Hill, Richard Stimpson, 1731; Records defective, 1732-34; Robert Patterson, Robert Edgecomb, John Davis, 1735; Ebenezer Hill, John Davis, Robert Patterson, 1736; John Gray, John Stackpole, Samuel Jordan, 1737-39; Samuel Jordan, John Stackpole, Humphrey Scamman, 1740; Ebenezer Hill, Samuel Jordan, John Stackpole, 1741; Ebenezer Hill, Rishworth Jordan, Samuel Scamman, 1742; John Gray, Samuel Jordan, Abraham Townsend, Robert Patterson, John Davis, 1743; John Gray, Rishworth Jordan, Ebenezer Hill, Robert Patterson, Rishworth Jordan, Dominicus Scamman, 1745; Rishworth Jordan, Thomas Emery, Christopher Bradbury, John Stackpole, Jr., Samuel Scamman, Jr., 1746; John Gray, Rishworth Jordan, Robert Brooks, Samuel Scamman, Jr., Christopher Bradbury, 1747; John Gray, Capt. Daniel Smith, Rishworth Jordan, Christopher Bradbury, Samuel Scamman, 1748; John Gray, John Davis, Rishworth Jordan, Samuel Scamman, Jr., James Scamman, 1749; Rishworth Jordan, Samuel Scamman, J. Scamman, Joseph Dyer, J. Stackpole, Jr., 1750; Rishworth Jordan, James Scamman, Samuel Scamman, Jr., J. Stack-

pole, Jr., Joseph Dyer, 1751; Rishworth Jordan, Samuel Scamman, Jr., J. Scamman, Joseph Dyer, 1752-53; Rishworth Jordan, Samuel Scamman, Jr., Tristram Jordan, Joseph Dyer, 1754; R. Jordan, S. Scamman, J. Dyer, T. Jordan, Ebenezer Hill, Jr., 1755-56; Capt. T. Jordan, J. Dyer, Amos Chase, Benjamin Hooper, Jeremiah Hill, 1757-58; J. Dyer, B. Hooper, J. Hill, A. Chase, Ebenezer Ayers, 1759; S. Jordan, Capt. T. Jordan, A. Chase, J. Dyer, J. Hill, 1760-62; R. Jordan, S. Jordan, J. Hill, 1763-66; R. Jordan, J. Hill, Benjamin Nason, 1767; R. Jordan, J. Hill, B. Hooper, 1768-70; R. Jordan, Obed Emery, E. Hill, 1771; R. Jordan, J. Hill, B. Hooper, 1772-74; R. Jordan, Joseph Stimpson, Allison Smith, 1775-76; R. Jordan, B. Hooper, B. Nason, 1777; A. Smith, R. Jordan, Joseph Morrill, 1778; John Dyer, A. Smith, B. Nason, 1780; R. Jordan, Capt. B. Hooper, James Emery, 1781; R. Jordan, B. Hooper, A. Smith, 1782-83; A. Smith, John Dyer, Robert Gilpatrick, 1784-85; R. Jordan, B. Hooper, J. Emery, 1786-87; A. Smith, R. Gilpatrick, Josiah Hill, 1788.

The town clerks for this period were four, viz., Humphrey Scamman, 1717-34; Samuel Jordan, 1734-41; Rishworth Jordan, 1741-80; Jeremiah Hill, 1780-88.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENTS.

The land on which the city of Biddeford is situated was part of the original estate of Maj. William Phillips, who made the first improvements within its limits. Maj. Phillips came here from Boston, in 1660, and the year following erected his house a few rods below the Falls, on the western side of the river, and also built a grist- and saw-mill at the Falls. The enterprise of Maj. Phillips, in the manufacture of lumber, drew hither quite a little settlement, chiefly composed of his employees, who occupied tenement-houses in the vicinity of the mills. The inhabitants from the country around came to his grist-mill to get their grinding done, some bringing their bags of corn on horseback and some suspended to the yokes of their oxen, as there were scarcely any roads which admitted of the passage of wagons or carts. The little settlement went on quite prosperously till the breaking out of the first Indian war in 1675, when it was destroyed and every building in the place reduced to ashes. Maj. Phillips had garrisoned his house, and, with the aid of his men, defended it bravely, beating off the assaults of the savages till they were compelled to abandon the siege, he being wounded in the shoulder. After the enemy had retired he applied for assistance at Winter Harbor, but the settlers being so much alarmed for their own safety, could not help him, and he withdrew his men and family and abandoned his house, which the Indians soon afterwards set on fire, together with the mills and tenements. Maj. Phillips returned to Boston, where he died in 1683.*

DIVISION OF THE PHILLIPS ESTATE.

On the resettlement of the town in 1718, the Phillips heirs appeared and caused a division of the estate to be made. In running the lines the surveyors began "at a small brook below the Falls, known by the name of Davis' Brook, and thence ran four miles up the river, and thence backwards four miles into the country," including Factory and Cow Islands and the saw-mill built by Capt. Turfrey. This estate had been devised to Mrs. Phillips and her two

* See full account of this war in general history; also sketch of Maj. Phillips, elsewhere.



Charles Hardy

CHARLES HARDY was born in Tewksbury, Mass., April 22, 1819. He went to Lowell with his father, Capt. Samuel Hardy, who was a builder of note in the infancy of that city. Having a taste for mechanical pursuits, he entered the mills there in early life and soon rose to a prominent position; and in 1845 he was invited by the late Otis Holmes, then agent of the Laconia Company, to come to Biddeford and become an overseer in the first mill built by that company. In 1850 he was transferred to a wider field in the new Pepperell Mills, and became in his department overseer of all the mills of the Pepperell Company. In this responsible position he remained until 1861. His faithfulness to the company in the discharge of every duty, and the care and management of his department, his uniform kindness to his employees, his resolution to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he undertook, gave him the full confidence of all with whom he was connected in business.

While Mr. Hardy was engaged in the Pepperell Mills, and afterwards until his death, he was one of the most active and enterprising citizens in Biddeford, taking a deep interest in all worthy local enterprises tending to beautify the city and benefit its citizens. He laid out many streets, and erected a number of residences on the "Heights" in the city; erected a fine residence for himself on City Square; as chairman of the building committee, enlarged and built several school-houses in 1862-63; purchased and laid out Greenwood Cemetery; and was president of the association for some time. He purchased and laid out Central Park at Old Orchard Beach; was treasurer of the Pavilion Church Society for four years, and chairman of the building committee in the erection of the church edifice in 1863; president of the No-plus-ultra Collar Company, soon after its organization, until his death, Dec. 30, 1877. He was a member of the city government in 1863 and 1870.

In the various associations with which he was connected, and in the social circle, his presence was always welcome, and his genial spirit infused life and gladness to all around him. He was a devout and consistent follower of Christ, liberal in his views and feelings, and tolerant toward those who differed from him. One of the active members of the Pavilion Society, and an elder in its church, he was beloved and honored by all.

He married Miss Harriet F. York, of Exeter, N. H. The surviving children are: Hattie, wife of Jesse Gould, a lawyer of Biddeford;

George P. Hardy, connected with the Hardy Machine Company; and Mamie Hardy.

Charles Hardy invented the "Card Grinder;" secured his patent for the same Feb. 5, 1861, and began manufacturing on Gooch Island in 1862; and in connection with this business he carried on a hardware and manufacturer's supply-store. The English Spinning Roll Company was incorporated Feb. 11, 1865, the incorporators being James G. Garland, Luther Bryant, Francis A. Small, James R. Clark, George H. Adams, and Charles A. Shaw. President, James G. Garland; treasurer, Francis A. Small. Members of this incorporation purchased the Weild Patent, and transferred their right to the company. On July 10, 1865, Mr. Charles Hardy, having purchased the Parker Patent in 1860, also transferred his rights to that and the Card Grinder Patent to the same company, and in February, 1866, the charter of the company was amended, took the name of the Hardy Machine Company, and increased its capital stock to seventy-five thousand dollars.

The business of this company has been carried on on the corner of Elm and Lincoln Streets in Biddeford, where the buildings formerly used for milling purposes have been enlarged and rebuilt. After the organization of the company until 1871, a grist-mill, planing-mill, and wood job-shop were run in connection with the manufacture of card grinders and card-grinding machinery; since which time only iron and wood job-work is carried on. With the manufacturing interest the business of the Hardy Machine Company has become an important interest in Biddeford, and its manufactures are in popular and constant demand throughout the United States and Canada, with a limited market in other countries, and to Mr. Hardy's enterprise the company owes largely its great success.

The directors upon its organization were R. M. Chapman, Charles Hardy, James G. Garland, James R. Clark, Risworth Jordan, Jr., and George H. Adams. Presidents of the company have been R. M. Chapman and Risworth Jordan, Jr.; treasurers, Charles Hardy, R. M. Chapman, and John H. Burnham; secretaries, James G. Garland, R. M. Chapman, and George A. Emery. The officers of the company, in 1879, are: president, Risworth Jordan, Jr.; treasurer, John H. Burnham; secretary, George A. Emery; directors, Risworth Jordan, Jr., John H. Burnham, Luther Bryant, Frederick A. Day, George A. Emery, and Joshua A. Moore.

sons, Samuel and William, with the exception of one-fourth part previously sold to Abraham Harmon. Samuel, a few years after the death of his father, had sold his undivided part, being one-fourth of the whole, to Capt. George Turfrey. One-half of the tract only, therefore, was claimed by the Phillips family at the time of the division, which took place in September, 1718. In the division, six acres about the mill were assigned to the proprietors in common (John Briggs and others, of Boston)* for a landing, still known as the "Mill Brook."

The commissioners proceeded as follows: (1st) they laid out to Briggs, beginning at Davis' Brook, an extent of eight rods on the river, running back southwest four miles to the bounds of the patent; (2d) to the Phillips heirs, one hundred and sixty rods next above on the river, and four miles back; (3d) to the heirs and assigns of Harmon, eighty rods; (4th) to the Phillips heirs, one mile and a half; (5th) to Briggs, three-fourths of a mile; (6th) to Harmon, three-fourths of a mile. Two years after the Phillips heirs sold out in part to Edward Brounfield, Jr., Thomas Salter, Samuel Adams, and Henry Hill, all of Boston. Briggs also sold in part to Tristram Little, of Newbury, a few years later. The supposed heir of Harmon, George Buck, of Biddeford, England, did not appear till a much later date. In 1758 he sold Harmon's first lot (eighty rods wide) to Benjamin Nason; and nine years after the second lot (three-fourths of a mile in breadth) to John McIntire, of York. Corresponding shares in the mill long known as the "Lower Mill" were conveyed with the land. Nathaniel, son of Maj. Phillips, left no lineal heirs. His nephew, William, took out administration on the estate in 1719, and brought in a tract of land one and a quarter miles in breadth on the river, and extending four miles to the southwest. Adams, Salter, and Brounfield, afterwards joined by Pepperell, bought out the collateral heirs, and divided the tract among themselves.

Parker's Neck, on which Fort Mary was built, was a portion of the property, and was sold by the heirs in 1727 to Capt. Samuel Jordan.

The proprietors began their division of the Nathaniel Phillips tract on the southerly line of Phillips' patent, as the line was determined upon between him and the town, namely, near Ambrose Berry's house, thought to be near Clarke's Brook, running north by course of the river two hundred and forty-two rods, and back three miles; and, secondly, a tract adjoining this two hundred and twenty-four rods wide to land of Mr. Gordon—formerly Pendleton's—four miles back.

This Pendleton lot of 600 acres devised by Maj. Pendleton to his son James was conveyed by him to Nicholas Moray, of Taunton, Mass., in 1700, and Moray took possession the same year, in presence of Joseph and John Hill. John Gordon, of Newbury, afterwards bought a part of this land, and his two sons, Allen and Joseph, were settled on it in 1728. Descendants of Joseph still occupy it.

The 500 acres Maj. Phillips conveyed to his sons-in-law, Zachary Gillam and Ephraim Turner, were next above Pendleton's, and had West's Brook as a southwest boundary.

In width it was seventy rods, and ran to the western limit of the patent. Above that came the Hutchinson, afterwards called the Liscomb lot, equal in acres. In 1742 the heirs, Abigail Gillam, Widow Abigail Taylor, and Brattle Oliver, of Boston, conveyed both lots to Capt. Samuel Jordan, Rishworth, his son, and Joseph Poak, of Scarborough'. Poak took one-half as his part of the purchase, on which he afterwards resided; hence it acquired the name of Poak's Right.

The strip of land between Nason's Mill and Davis' Brook—a small stream running through the village—was claimed in 1718 by John Hobbs, of Boston, grandson of Christopher, who purchased it of Maj. Phillips in 1673, and for many years it was the property of Col. John Tyng, of Tyngsboro', Mass.

It will thus be seen that titles north of Clarke's Brook were derived from Phillips, while those south of it, after 1659, were in the main obtained from the town. In 1738 it is stated there were upwards of twenty families living north of Clarke's Brook.

By this time there were no further apprehensions of Indian troubles, and the settlement began to assume a character of permanent prosperity. Capt. Thomas Bradbury, the commander of the block-house during the war, removed to Biddeford after its termination, having purchased a tract of land above the Falls, of which the estate of Dominicus Cutts formed a part. He built a house with a garrison at that place, and a saw-mill on the brook, but removed a few years after to Buxton. Mr. Jacob Bradbury, his brother, settled in Biddeford about the same time. They came from Salisbury, Mass. Mr. Christopher Bradbury, who was of a different branch of the same family, settled in York, and removed to this town in 1740. Capt. Jonathan Bean, of York (son of Capt. Lewis Bean), succeeded Capt. Bradbury in the command of the block-house. His son was likewise lieutenant of the company stationed there.

The establishment continued to be kept up till 1759, when the soldiers were disbanded, and the cannon, of which there were several small pieces, were transferred to Castle William, in Boston harbor. The block-house was not designed for the defense of the inhabitants, but as a store-house for supplying the Indians with goods at a fair price in time of peace; it was, however, used for the former purpose. The principal building was inclosed by a strong picket-wall with flankers, leaving sufficient space within the inclosure for a house to contain the stores and for a parade-ground. No remains of the building are now visible, although part of the foundation was standing in 1830. This was the famous "truck-house" on Saco River, of which Rev. Ammi R. Cutter, of North Yarmouth, had charge in 1743. There is in the town records a copy of a note from him to the town clerk, informing him of an estray, dated "Biddeford, Dec. 3, 1743," written probably from the truck-house. He was succeeded by Capt. Daniel Smith, of Biddeford. The predecessor of Rev. Mr. Cutter in the office was undoubtedly Thomas Smith, father of the famous parson, Rev. Thomas Smith, of Portland. We find in the memoir of Rev. Mr. Smith the following: "His father died at Saco, Feb. 19, 1742. He was engaged there as Indian agent, or truckmaster, and had been for many years

* Briggs had married Katherine, a daughter of Capt. Turfrey.

in the service of the government in connection with Indian affairs in the State."

In 1750 the settlement on the western side of the Falls (Biddeford) appears to have become the most considerable in the town. Three saw-mills were in operation at that time, viz., Gooch's, Cole's, and the Lower Mill, so called, which gave employment to many persons who were settled in the vicinity. A ferry had been established several years before just below the present lower bridges. It was kept on the Biddeford side by Elisha Allen, who traded and entertained travelers in a small one-story house. He afterwards built at the same place the house subsequently occupied by Capt. Samuel White, where he (Allen) lived till the close of the Revolutionary war. He purchased a tract of land in this section, beginning at the Ripples and extending "one hundred and thirty-seven poles upon the southeast and northwest line, taking in all the coves upon the tide-river and so to low-water mark," and "to run four miles in length southwest to the bounds of the patent," of Eliakim Hutchinson, Esq., of Boston, heir of William Hutchinson, to whom it was conveyed by Maj. Phillips in 1673. Allen bought the tract for £1200, and immediately conveyed forty-five rods on the southeast side to Thomas Gilpatrick, Jr., and the same extent next above to Benjamin Nason.* Allen conveyed the remainder of his purchase several years later to Col. John Tyng, merchant of Boston, afterwards of Tyngsboro', Mass., who retained the property until his death in 1797.

A few rods above Allen lived Joshua Warren, and above him Benjamin Hooper, Esq., who subsequently built the house where Capt. Samuel Emery lived. William Dyer and Obed Emery were situated on the opposite side of the road, where Jeremiah Hill, Esq., a son-in-law of Mr. Emery, subsequently resided. Hooper and Emery were from Berwick, and settled in town about 1740. In the vicinity of the "Mill Brow" were William Cole, son of Samuel Cole, the original proprietor of the Cole mill; John Gray, a son of Robert, and Theophilus Smith, son of Capt. Daniel Smith, who were the principal millmen. Mr. William Cole died in 1754, at the age of thirty-six, leaving four sons and one daughter, viz., William, Jeremiah, Olive, Benjamin, and Nathaniel. The daughter married Lenuel Foss in 1761.

Mr. John Gray possessed a valuable estate in the vicinity of the Falls. He married a daughter of Matthew Patten in 1743. The house in which he resided stood near the Mill Brow. He built another for his son-in-law, Mr. David King (brother of Richard King, Esq., of Scarborough) at the place called "King's Corners," a short distance above the upper meeting-house. Robert Gray had two other sons, James and Robert. The latter purchased the interest of James Clark, in the vicinity of the lower meeting-house, where he afterwards lived.

A stone fort built by Maj. Converse in the summer

of 1693, while Sir William Phips was Governor of Massachusetts, stood on the grounds of the present Water-Power Machine-Shops. It was made very strong, and afforded great security to the settlers. Remains of it were still there and were removed or graded down when the Saco Water-Power Company erected their shops in 1840. Maj. Hooke and Capt. Hill had charge of the erection of this fortification. Soldiers were stationed here under Capt. George Turfrey and Lient. Pendleton Fletcher. In 1695 two soldiers belonging to the fort fell into the hands of the Indians, and Sergt. Haley, venturing too far from the fort in the latter part of the summer, was captured. The next year five soldiers lost their lives in the neighborhood at the hands of the cunning and watchful savages. In 1697, Lient. Fletcher, his two sons, and three soldiers went upon Cow Island to procure firewood for the use of the garrison. While the soldiers were cutting it, the lieutenant and his sons started down the river to shoot water-fowl. The Indians, ever on the watch, took advantage of their unguarded condition and captured the whole party.

Forces were kept in this stone fort till 1708, when the General Court ordered their removal to Winter Harbor, where a new fort was built on the extremity of the point at the entrance to the Pool. Three hundred pounds were appropriated for the object, and Maj. Joseph Hammond and Capt. Lewis Bean were appointed to carry the order into effect. In 1710, £100 were granted by the court towards the completion of the fortification, which was called Fort Mary. The remains of Fort Mary are still visible on the point which is called Fort Hill.

SURFACE AND SOIL.

The surface of the town is rather broken and hilly, considerable portions of it are rocky, and consequently unproductive; yet, where the land admits of it, good farms are found, and much care and pains are taken in their cultivation. The labor, enterprise, and economy necessary to make the soil yield a comfortable subsistence are well understood by the farmers of this town, who are well up to the times in their knowledge of fertilizers and their mode of husbandry. Corn and hay are the leading crops, but other grains, vegetables, and the more hardy fruits are raised in sufficient quantities for domestic use.

Several granite quarries have been opened in the numerous ledges that abound, which yield an excellent quality of building stone, and the enterprising owners work them with advantage and profit, shipping them chiefly by water to distant markets. Good clay is also found, from which a fine quality of brick is manufactured. Nearly all the edifices of this material in the city were built of brick made in the immediate neighborhood.

ROADS, BRIDGES, AND RAILROADS.

As the first planters settled near the sea-board, the readiest mode of communication between the different settlements was by water; therefore, for many years, the only road was along the shore, the great highway from Portland to Boston being by the beach, and by ferries and fords across the streams. The Massachusetts commissioners, in 1653, gave as their reason

* It thus appears that the land sold by Phillips to Hobbs (1673), which was bounded northwest by *Davis' Brook*, was situated in some other part of the patent, and that the brook so called by the Phillips heirs (1718) was not the same mentioned in the deed to Hobbs. The latter seems to have been the brook now called *Dungeon Creek*, near which Deacon Wingate lived, who bought out one of the Hobbs heirs, —Elizabeth Vinning, of Salem.



Photo. by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

Leonard Andrews

JOHN, great-grandfather of Leonard, with his brothers, James and Elisha, born in London, England, settled in Berwick prior to 1740, where he married and reared a family of children. He cut three ship-masts in Berwick, sent them to England, and gave them in exchange for a bell, which, having brought to this country, he placed on the meeting-house on Blackberry Hill, in Berwick. This is said to have been the first bell hung in the Territory of Massachusetts Bay, now Maine.

His son, Stephen, lived in Berwick; was a farmer; was in the Continental Army, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He died about 1834, aged eighty.

James E. Andrews, father of Leonard, and son of Stephen, born Feb. 21, 1780, married, in 1803, Ruth, daughter of Joseph Hubbard, son of John Hubbard, of Berwick. She was born in 1780; was a member of the Baptist Church for over seventy years, having united with the Blackberry Hill Baptist Church, in Berwick, which was organized about 1768. She had forty-five living descendants at the time of her death. She retained in a remarkable degree the activity of body and mind in her old age, and died at the residence of her son, in Biddeford, at the age of ninety-three. James E. Andrews was by trade a ship-carpenter, and carried on farming. For many years he worked at his trade in Western Massachusetts; afterwards removed to Lyman, where he died September, 1856.

Leonard Andrews, youngest of three sons and three daughters of James E. and Ruth (Hubbard) Andrews, was born in Parsonsfield, Jan. 19, 1822. When he was six years old the family removed from Parsonsfield to Saco, and afterwards, in 1836, settled in Biddeford, where he has spent the remainder of his life. His early educational advantages were limited. At

the age of seventeen he went to Lowell, Mass., and there learned the trade of a bricklayer. After two years he returned to Biddeford, where he began business for himself. Many of the brick structures in the city have been erected by him, and nearly all the masonry work on the Grand Trunk Railroad from Portland to the Connecticut River was done under his supervision, in partnership with his brothers, Ira and James. In 1856 he was engaged in building up Back Cove, in Portland harbor, quarrying his stone on Hog Island, and superintended the building of Fort Gorges, in Portland harbor, in 1861-62. As a stone contractor he built the wharves of Fort McLeary and Fort Constitution, at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1863. Since that time he has done the mason work for the Bangor and Piscataqua Railroad.

Since his early manhood Mr. Andrews has taken an interest in local and State politics. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican upon the organization of that party.

In 1855 he was a member of the State Legislature, and obtained the charter for the city of Biddeford. In 1861 he was a member of the State Senate, serving on the committees on banking, elections, and reform schools, having served on the judiciary committee while a member of the House. He was known as a ready, pleasant speaker. In 1860 he was a member of the national convention, held at Chicago, that placed in nomination Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

He married, June 14, 1845, Sarah, daughter of Elias and Ruth (Roberts) Wakefield, of Lyman. They have two children living.—Ora, wife of Howard Hamilton, of Saco, and Pitt Andrews, of Biddeford.

JAMES ANDREWS,

second son of James E. and Ruth (Hubbard) Andrews, was born in Parsonsfield Oct. 19, 1818. His brothers are: Ira, James, and Hon. Leonard Andrews, of Biddeford. His sisters are: Lucy, wife of Thomas Murphy; Eliza, wife of Captain Thomas Boardman, who resided at Ipswich, Mass., and was lost at sea; Mary, wife of Joseph Hovey, of Ipswich, Mass.

As early as seven years of age James Andrews went into the busy world to carve out a fortune for himself. At the age of fourteen he began a three-years' apprenticeship with the firm of Toppan & Cutler, brick-layers and masons of Saco, and subsequently worked at his trade for several years in Portland and Lowell as a journeyman. In 1840 he married Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Ellis, formerly of the British army. His children are: Hoo. James Melville Andrews, ex-State senator, Willett, Solo, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Albert K. Cleaves, of Biddeford.

Following his marriage, for three years he was employed in the Saco Cotton Mills; and from 1843 to 1850 he followed his trade, among others, building the Methodist Episcopal church edifice in 1847, and the High School building, in Biddeford, in 1848. For fourteen years following



James Andrews

1850, he was engaged in Portland, where he built one and one-half miles of wall along the sea, making Commercial Street, and rebuilding the masonry work of the Grand Trunk Railway.

In 1866 he furnished the stone, as contractor, for the piers of the bridge across the Merrimac River at Newburyport, and from 1868 to 1874, under contract from General J. G. Foster, he built the sea walls on Gallop Island and Long Island, in Boston Harbor, since which time until 1879 he has been engaged in contracts for submarine work on the Piscataqua, Merrimac, Penobscot, and Back Rivers.

Mr. Andrews has spent a life of activity and business; yet amid all his cares, he has found time to do his part in local matters, and is a promoter of all worthy enterprises.

He was formerly a member of the Whig party, and readily joined the Republican party upon its organization. For three years he was alderman, and in 1857 was mayor of the city of Biddeford. He was one of the incorporators of the City Bank (now the First National), and for many years a director.

Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and liberal supporters of church and kindred interests. For sketch of his ancestors, see notice of Hon. Leonard Andrews.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES ANDREWS,

155 HILL ST., BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

for not coming to Saco to receive the submission of the inhabitants, that it was on account of the deficiency of roads. By order of the court, in 1673, convenient ways from Saco Falls to Sayward's Mills, and from Saco Falls to Scarborough, were required to be made forthwith. Messrs. Page and Gibbon were appointed by the town to lay out the upper way to Dunstan, and Maj. Phillips to mark out the way to Henry Sayward's Mills. For the accommodation of travelers a ferry was regularly kept, called the Lower Ferry; afterwards a ferry was established at the Falls. The first ferryman was Henry Waddock, who was so licensed in 1654, and perhaps earlier. He was allowed to charge 2*d.* for every one set across the river. He also kept an ordinary for the entertainment of strangers. He was the licensed ferryman till his death, in 1673. Thomas Haley succeeded him, and was required to provide a boat sufficient to carry over three horses at a time. Humphrey Scamman purchased the Waddock property in 1679, took charge of the ferry, and entertained travelers. He died in 1727. He has numerous descendants residing in the town. Small streams were forded, and the point of crossing was called a wading-place.

As the town became settled, convenient and suitable roads were ordered and laid out from time to time. Inhabitants began to cluster about the Falls, finding attraction in the employment given at the mills erected there, and the business growing out of the lumbering interest that, from quite a large section, found a shipping outlet here. Bridges to connect the two villages growing upon both sides of the river were built; the course of travel took a more northern and direct route; the ferries fell into disuse, and the old sea-shore roads were forsaken. The first bridge leading from this town to Saco was built by Col. Thomas Cutts, Deacon Amos Chase, Thomas Gilpatrick, Jr., and Benjamin Nason, in 1767. It bridged the west branch of the river to Indian Island, and was made a toll-bridge by act of General Court in 1768. Col. Cutts bought out Chase and Nason, after which it came to be called Cutts' Bridge. Previous to this a bridge had been erected by lottery, connecting the island with Saco side, and a ferry completed the passage of the western branch till this bridge was built. It was owned by Col. Tyng, who strenuously opposed the building of the bridge. The freshet of 1785 swept away the bridge, but another took its place, built by the enterprising colonel, and occupied nearly the same place where the western free bridge now stands. With the modern modes of travel this town is well supplied. A line of steamboats connects this place and Boston during the summer, and the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad traverses the town, crossing the river a few rods above the Falls, accommodating the city well with traveling and shipping facilities. The extension of the Boston and Maine Railroad, now in progress of construction, will much enlarge the facilities already enjoyed, while there is in contemplation an additional road from Kittery to this place, south of those previously mentioned, which, if completed, will make a direct and shortened route to Boston.

SHIP-BUILDING.

This, at an early time, was a leading enterprise. The registered tonnage in the district in 1820 was 1188 tons,

including 248 temporary; enrolled, 2059; licensed, under 20 tons, 116. In 1829 the registered tonnage was 2009 tons, 81 temporary; enrolled, 2250 tons; licensed, under 20, 112 tons. The average tonnage built yearly for the ten years from 1819 to 1829 was about 650 tons. The greatest amount built in any one year of that period was 1679 tons in 1825.

During the war of 1812 the British destroyed some shipping at the mouth of the river. A British man-of-war, commanded by Capt. David Milne, anchored east of Stage Island, from which a party was sent to destroy ships on the stocks at Capt. Thomas Cutts' ship-yard at the Neck. The hull of a new ship, 265 tons burden, valued at \$8000, was burnt; another on the stocks, 540 tons, was cut to pieces, which, with loss of timber, was valued at \$7000; and a third taken away, which Capt. Cutts afterwards ransomed for \$6000: all these vessels were his property. His store was entered and plundered of \$2000 worth of goods. A small schooner and a sloop, of 50 or 60 tons, belonging to Cape Cod, were likewise burnt. Capt. Cutts sought to save the destruction of his property by negotiating for its value, but the British captain would accept no terms.

Privateers were fitted out during the war of the Revolution, but none of them accomplished much by way of taking prizes. The "Thrasher," under command of Capt. Benjamin Cole, made two or three cruises. Elisha Ayer built a cutter for Mr. Gray, of Salem, and she was manned here for her first cruise; and Col. Morrill and Dr. Fairchild fitted out others at various times.

Capt. Philip Goldthwaite, inspector of this fort under the provincial government, was the only person in town who opposed the war for independence, and he at its commencement put himself under the protection of the British government.

FIRST POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office established in town was in 1789. Benjamin Hooper was appointed postmaster. Joseph Barnard carried the mail on the route, at first on horseback, and afterwards in a light wagon. His successor was Josiah Paine, of Portland, who introduced into this part of the country coaches drawn by four horses. Mr. Hooper resigned the office in 1798, and his son Daniel succeeded him, who, in 1800, was succeeded by William P. Hooper. The office was kept at Hooper's public-house till 1802, when it was removed to Cutts' Island, and in 1807 to Saco village. John Cleaves was postmaster by appointment in 1810.

POPULATION.

The population of Biddeford by the first census, 1790, was 1018; in 1800, 1296; in 1810, 1563; in 1820, 1768; in 1850, 6095; in 1860, 9350; in 1870, 10,285.

INCORPORATION AS A CITY.

In 1855 an act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature constituting Biddeford a city.

At the first charter election Daniel Somes was chosen mayor, and held the office one year. His successors have been James Andress, 1857; Cyrus Gorham, 1858-59; J. Tuck, who died before the expiration of his term, which

was filled by Esreff H. Banks; Seth S. Fairfield, 1861-62; John Q. Adams, 1863-64; Charles Shaw, 1865-66; Ferguson Haines, 1867-68; James R. Clark, 1869; E. W. Wedgwood, 1870-71; Francis G. Warren, 1872; James H. McMullan, 1873; Francis G. Warren, 1874-75; John H. Burnham, 1876; Alfred Pierce, 1877; Charles M. Moses, 1878; James A. Strout, 1879.

The city clerks have been Levi Loring, Jr., 1855-58; Frederick D. Edgerly, 1858-60; George H. Knowlton, to Dec. 5, 1860; Frederick D. Edgerly, Dec. 5, 1860, to May, 1870;* John A. Staples, 1870-73; Cyrus P. Berry, 1873-75; Samuel Tripp, 1875-77; Cyrus P. Berry, 1877-79; Frank W. Roberts, 1879.

The judges of the Municipal Court have been Edward E. Bourne, Jr., 1855; William Berry, 1856; Abel H. Jelleson, 1864; Samuel W. Luques, 1876-80.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

LAWYERS.

James Sullivan was born in Berwick, in 1744, and came to Biddeford about 1769, and opened an office. He was the first regular attorney that had settled on the river. He soon rose into favor and acquired an extensive practice, but in 1774 litigation ceased and his occupation for the time being was gone. Having become early in life accustomed to the use of the axe, saw, shovel, and plow, he could handle them if necessity required equal, if not superior, to most men. In 1772 the town of Limerick was located, in which he had a share, and the proprietors named it in honor of the town in Ireland from which his father emigrated. As nothing better offered, he would take his axe, week's provision, blanket, frock, and trowsers, and with other settlers go to Limerick and commence felling trees to bring his land there into a state of cultivation. Saturday evenings he would return, black and begrimed, but cheerful as the sunniest. The business of the county soon revived, and he found better fields for the use of his talents. He represented this town in the Provincial Congress, in session from Oct. 7, 1774, to July 19, 1775. He removed to Massachusetts in 1778, and occupied official stations till the close of his life in 1808. He was a member of the Legislature, commissary of troops, judge of the Supreme Court, attorney-general, commissioner of the United States, and Governor of Massachusetts, in which position he died during his second term. He also wrote a history of Maine, which is much quoted by succeeding historians.

Mr. Sullivan's successor in the practice of law was Hon. George Thacher, who was born at Yarmouth, Mass., April 12, 1754, graduated at Harvard in 1776, studied law with S. Bourne, entered first upon practice in York about 1780 or 1781, but in 1782 removed to this town, succeeding James Sullivan. He was well and thoroughly read in his profession, and immediately entered upon an extended practice. He became highly popular and successful as an advocate, attending the courts in all the counties in the district. In 1788 he was elected by the Massachusetts Legislature a delegate to Congress, and afterwards was successively elected by the people till 1801, when he resigned his seat

and was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, a position he retained till 1824, when he resigned and came back to this town to spend his days, which were ended April 6th of the same year. As an advocate he was acute and apt; as a legislative debater full of irony and satire, but abundant in useful information and sound argument; as a judge just, faithful, upright, independent, and firm; as a friend genial, kind, and benevolent. Unostentatious, his humble, one-storied house stood about a mile west of the Falls, ornamented only by a few beautiful fir-trees, and yet here the President of the nation and foreign noblemen have partaken of his hospitality without the attendance of pomp, parade, or fashion. He married, in 1784, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Phillips Savage, of Weston, Mass. His children were five sons and an equal number of daughters.

The next attorney in Biddeford was George Stacy, who came about 1789, and getting but little professional business, remained only two or three years.

The next attorney was the Hon. Prentiss Mellen, who was born in Sterling, Mass., Oct. 11, 1764, graduated at Harvard, 1784, and commenced practice in Biddeford, 1792. From 1804 to 1820 he practiced extensively in every county in the State. He removed from town to Portland, in 1806. In 1808-9 he was chosen member of Executive Council of Massachusetts; in 1816 presidential elector at large. In 1817, while holding office of counselor, he was chosen senator to Congress from Massachusetts. When Maine was organized as a State, in 1820, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court, which position he held till 1834, when he resigned. He died 1840.

Samuel Hubbard took the office of Judge Mellen in 1806, and practiced in town till 1810. He was born in Boston in 1785, and graduated at Yale in 1802. He returned to Boston from this town, and became judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts from 1842 till his death, Dec. 24, 1847.

Hon. Wm. P. Preble resided a short time here as the successor of Mr. Hubbard.

Other advocates have followed whose forensic abilities are acknowledged in the halls of legislation and courts of justice.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

The first physician reported to have settled in town was Dr. Lyman, formerly of York, who was here a short time during the ministry of Mr. Willard.

The next was Dr. Donald Cummings, a native of Scotland, who obtained quite a celebrity in this section. He came in the spring of 1755, and resided for a few months on the Saco side, but in December of the same year he married Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of William Cole, and removed to this side of the river west of the Falls soon after. He acquired a great reputation for skill, and practiced extensively in this and neighboring towns. His manners were prepossessing, his habits social; and possessing cheerfulness and a great fund of anecdotes, good nature and friendly feeling accompanied him wherever he went. On his return late one night from Winter Harbor, he was thrown from his horse on the shore of the Pool, where his lifeless body

* Died May 25, 1870.



Photo. by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

S. P. McKenney

SIMEON P. MCKENNEY was born in the town of Limington, June 7, 1816. His father, Humphrey, born in the same town in 1780, died there at the age of eighty-one, and his grandfather, Humphrey, was one of the first settlers of the town. His mother was Eunice Robinson; survived her husband, and died June 7, 1878, aged ninety-two years and six months.

He has one brother, Freeman, a resident of Limington, for several years a selectman, and an ex-representative of the Legislature, and an only sister, Eunice, wife of the late James Heard, of Oxford Co., Me.

Mr. McKenney received a liberal English and classical education in early life, and from the age of sixteen to twenty-six was a teacher for several terms. During this time he fitted for college, and took one year's college course. Concluding not to take a full course in college, in 1842 he entered the law-office of Caleb R. Ayer, of Cornish, and, after the regular course of study, was admitted to the bar of York County in May, 1845. He was in practice in Turner, Me., from December, 1845, until 1851, and came to Biddeford, where he has since resided, and a part of the time has been engaged in the practice of the law.

Mr. McKenney has been considerably connected with municipal matters since he became a resident of Biddeford. He was a member of the Common Council in 1858, of the board of aldermen in 1858,

city solicitor in 1858-59, in 1863-64 chairman of the board of assessors, treasurer of the city in 1863, and treasurer and collector in 1865. During the latter year, by virtue of his office, he issued one hundred thousand dollars in bonds, thereby creating the war debt of Biddeford, a part of which remains unpaid in 1879. Mr. McKenney was again city solicitor and a member of the city government in 1874-75.

Along with Zopher R. Folsom, Benjamin F. Day, and John Tuck, he was appointed by the mayor, in May, 1876, to make a new valuation of property in the city, and in 1879 he was again elected a member and chairman of the board of assessors.

He has taken a somewhat active and influential part in local politics, and as a member of the Democratic party unswervingly supported the Union cause in the late Rebellion, and in all his official relations he is known to the citizens of Biddeford as possessing integrity, sound judgment, frankness, and resolution to complete whatever he undertakes. In 1871 he associated with him as partner his nephew, Carlos Heard (McKenney & Heard), and has since carried on the hardware business. Mr. Heard was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1879.

He married, in July, 1850, Octavia, daughter of Flanders Newbegin, of Biddeford. Of this union have been born six children,—Frank P. (deceased), Ellen (deceased), Carrie B., Carlos H., Simeon P., Jr., and Frank L.

was found on the morning of April 2, 1774. He left three sons,—James, Donald, and Nathaniel.

Before the death of Dr. Cummings, Dr. Abiathar Alden came to Biddeford about 1765, but being a strong Tory he soon lost what little practice he had acquired. Dr. John Jackson, also about the same time, resided here a short period. Dr. Aaron Porter settled in 1773, and secured an extensive practice, which he retained till his removal to Portland in 1810.

BIDDEFORD POOL.

The Pool, a beautiful expanse of water, in the south-eastern part of the town, and connected with the ocean by a narrow strait near the mouth of the Saco, has recently so attracted the attention of pleasure-seekers to its superior advantages as a summer resort, that a pretty little village of hotels and boarding-houses has sprung up to accommodate the watering season. Its distance from the city and railroad station is about nine miles.

ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.

The first minister of whom we have mention as resident in this section was Rev. Richard Gibson, who lived at Spurwink previous to 1636. In that year he appears on the court record as a party to a suit, and in 1640 he had two actions in the same court. The Rev. Robert Jordan came from the west of England, it is thought, in the summer of 1640; married the daughter and only child of Mr. John Winter, the early trader of Richmond Island, and upon his death, in 1648, administered upon his estate. It is supposed these two clergymen performed religious services in the early settlements of that day, and that Biddeford, or Saco as then called, shared in them. The Rev. Thomas Jenner, a non-conformist, was preaching here in 1641. He remained about two years, and by some is thought to have been the first Puritan preacher in Maine. In 1652, George Barlow, a follower of Rev. Mr. Wheelwright, so annoyed the good townsmen by the exercise of his gift as a preacher that he was complained of, and the Massachusetts commissioners forbade him under a penalty of £10 to any more publicly preach or prophesy. When the town came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1653, they were destitute of a minister, and the Commissioners' Court, held at Wells, ordered that Robert Booth, one of the principal inhabitants, "have liberty to exercise his gifts for the edification of the people there." Under this order he officiated as religious teacher several years, the town voting a small stipend yearly, or the people making voluntary contributions towards his support. His education was superior to that of many of his townsmen, and during his lifetime he filled many useful offices in the gift of the people. The first minister of whom record is preserved was Rev. Seth Fletcher. The town employed him in 1666, and as far as records speak, he continued as town minister by engagement from year to year till 1675, when the Indians nearly destroyed the settlement. The Rev. William Millburne preached a few years about 1685, and in the following year a parsonage was ordered built for his use. His salary was to be paid in beef at 12d. per pound, pork 2½d., wheat 4s. 6d., Indian corn 3s., butter 5d. per pound, boards 18s. per thousand, and red-oak staves 16s. Indian hostilities were

renewed in 1688, and neither town nor ecclesiastical records were kept till about 1717.

When the town was reorganized in 1717 the Rev. Matthew Short, a graduate of Harvard in 1707, was preaching and acted as chaplain at Fort Mary. The returned settlers were so poor that the court was petitioned in 1722 "to allow £40, as it had been pleased to for some time, for the support of their minister." Mr. Short remained in town several years, and had a grant of 40 acres laid out to him in 1721. In 1723 the Rev. John Eveleth, then preaching at Arundel, was engaged to preach half the time at Winter Harbor, and voted £26 by the town for his services. This arrangement continued till 1726. Rev. Marston Cabot, a graduate of Harvard in 1724, came into town in 1727, but declined to settle, though offered £80 per annum and board; and if he chose to alter his condition and keep house, the town promised to build him a convenient parsonage and give him 100 acres of land; or give him £110 and he provide for himself. He remained about two years, boarding with Capt. Samuel Jordan, who was paid £35 per year for his board. The Rev. John Moody was employed to preach in 1729 and invited to settle; but he declined "by reason he was too young, and wanted further acquaintance of learning at some college."

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Congregational Church was formed by council April 30, 1730, and consisted of 13 members, as follows: John Gray, Samuel Jordan, Humphrey Scamman, Ebenezer Hill, John Sharpe, Pendleton Fletcher, Benjamin Haley, Thomas Gilpatrick, Samuel Hinkley, Benjamin Hilton, John Tarr, Robert Whipple, and Mark Shepherd, and Mr. Samuel Willard was ordained Sept. 30, 1730. His ministry was short, but full of fruit. He was very devout, zealous, and active as a minister and Christian. He died suddenly of a throat disorder in October, 1741, while on a visit to Mr. Rogers' church in Eliot. During Mr. Willard's pastorate 63 persons were admitted to the church,—24 males and 39 females. The names of the males were Samuel Scamman, Nathan Whitney, Robert Edgecomb, Rishworth Jordan, Benjamin Hill, John Smith, John Smith, Andrew Stackpole, Abiel Hill, Daniel Smith, Benjamin Nichols, John Treworgy, James Clarke, Samuel Scamman, Jr., Wyatt Moore, Moses Wadlin, Thomas Emery, Nathaniel Whitney, Jr., John Stackpole, Jr., John Murch, Joseph Gordon, Edward Chapman, Magnus Ridlon, and Ephraim Stimpson. Mr. Willard was a great-grandson of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the earliest settlers of Concord, Mass., and famous in the annals of that colony. His son Samuel was eminent as a divine, and for several years was acting president of Harvard. John, son of Samuel, and father of the minister of the town, was a collegiate, but settled at Kingston, W. I., as a merchant, where his son Samuel was born in 1705. He was educated under the care of his uncle, Josiah Willard, of Boston, and graduated at Harvard, 1723. He married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Wright, of Rutland, Mass., soon after his ordination, by whom he had five children, two of whom became eminent divines, one of them president of Harvard.

Early in 1742, Mr. Moses Morrill was engaged to occupy

the pulpit. He was from Salisbury, Mass., had graduated with the honors of Harvard quite young, as he was scarce twenty when he came into town. He received a call to settle, and was ordained Sept. 29, 1742. The ministry of Mr. Morrill was a happy, useful, and peaceful one of thirty-five years. His health began to decline in autumn of 1777, and he died in February, 1778, aged fifty-six.

The town, upon the settlement of Mr. Morrill, purchased for a parsonage the house and land owned by Mr. Henry Pendexter. It stood about midway between the lower meeting-house and the Falls. During Mr. Morrill's pastorate great religious excitement prevailed in New England as the result of Mr. Whitfield's preaching. Some of the clergy favored and others opposed his labors. Mr. Morrill recognized him as a co-laborer, and invited him to preach for him, which he did several times. The Rev. Nathaniel Webster was employed as a candidate towards the close of 1778, and was ordained as Mr. Morrill's successor, April 14, 1779. His salary, as voted by the town, was £75, to be paid in produce, as follows: 45 bushels corn, @ 4s.; 4 bushels rye, @ 5s.; 400 pounds pork, @ 5d.; 50 pounds wool, @ 1s. 8d.; 50 pounds flax, @ 8d.; 100 pounds butter, @ 8d.; 4046 pounds beef, @ 20s. per hundred-weight; 1 quintal fish, 21s.; 2 tons good English hay, @ £3. About this time the parish was divided.

An act of incorporation was obtained by the first parish in 1798, and Mr. Webster was invited to continue his pastorate, which he consented to do. In 1825, Rev. Jonathan Ward, Jr., was engaged as a colleague, and ordained October 26th of the same year, but he died early the next year. A temporary arrangement was effected with Rev. D. D. Tappan. In January, 1828, Rev. Christopher Marsh was ordained, and received a united support from members of both parishes, preaching alternately in the two churches. After his settlement, Mr. Webster withdrew as senior pastor from ministerial labors in which he had been so usefully engaged in this town, and went to reside with his son in Portland, where he died, March 8, 1830, aged eighty-one. He was born in Kingston, N. H., and graduated at Harvard, 1769. He was a cheerful, benevolent man, and through his social virtues attached himself very much to his people. Mr. Marsh was dismissed Oct. 5, 1831, and his successor, Stephen Merrill, installed 25th, the same month. He was dismissed April 10, 1839, and James Carruthers employed as stated supply from 1839 to 1840; John Shepard, from 1840 to 1841; John Gunnison, from June, 1841, to September; Charles Peabody, ordained Dec. 8, 1841, and dismissed May 16, 1843; Wm. Davenport, from April 30, 1844, to July 22, 1846; Joshua S. Gay, from Aug. 22, 1846, to 1847; Samuel S. Drake, from August, 1847; was installed pastor June 16, 1848, dismissed Oct. 30, 1850; Levi Loring, stated supply from July 9, 1851, to May 27, 1856; Charles Peabody, from April 1, 1857, to May 1, 1866; Nathaniel Richardson supplied from March 1, 1867, and E. M. Corey, a licentiate, began a ministry as stated supply in 1870.

The church was supplied by Mr. Corey and others till June 1, 1878, when Rev. Henry C. Freeman was settled, and is the present pastor.

Ebenezer Hill and Benjamin Haley were the first dea-

cons. Deacon Haley died at Cape Breton, 1745, and Simon Wingate was chosen in his place. In 1749, Moses Wadlin was chosen in place of Deacon Hill, and in 1754 John Stackpole, Jr., in place of Deacon Wadlin.

When the first meeting-house was built in town is unknown, but quite early. Church Point is alluded to in the boundary of an estate at Winter Harbor in 1642, from which it may be inferred a church stood there. But the services at that early period were of the Episcopal or Church of England order. A Congregational meeting-house was built at Winter Harbor between 1660 and 1666, and the people seated in it according to rank or seniority. In 1719 the selectmen were empowered, by vote of the town, to exchange common land with Benjamin Haley for a lot for a meeting-house and burying-place, and engaged him to build the house 35 by 30 feet. It was not finished till a few years after. The burying-ground was adjacent to it on the upper side, where the old graves are now seen. In 1759 the lower meeting-house was finished by master-builder Nathaniel Perkins. It was built by subscription of the inhabitants. The committee to superintend its construction were Rishworth Jordan, Joseph Tarbox, Joseph Dyer, Benjamin Hooper, and Jeremiah Hill. It was used by the society about eighty years. It was remodeled and transformed into a modern edifice, and dedicated Sept. 4, 1840. This church is situated three miles south of the city. Clerk, John R. Staples; Deacons, George Clark, Marcus Staples. Membership, 77.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Biddeford was separated into two parishes in 1797, and a new meeting-house was built about the same time. In March, 1805, a council was assembled, a church was organized, and the Rev. John Turner installed as pastor in November following. About 1817 the civil agreement between him and the parish ceased, and he supplied other places. When he was installed at Kingston, N. H., in December, 1818, his pastoral relation with the Biddeford Church was dissolved. In 1823, Rev. Thomas Tracy, from Cambridge, came to town and preached a few Sabbaths with so much acceptance to the people of the society that he received and accepted a call for five years. He was ordained Jan. 14, 1824, and remained its pastor till Nov. 21, 1827, when, upon the formation of the Second Parish in Saco, he transferred his pastoral care to a church there. His successor was Christopher Marsh, installed May 7, 1828, and dismissed Aug. 16, 1832. Stephen Morse followed by ordination Sept. 25, 1833, and remained till July 29, 1835. The Rev. Henry A. Merrill commenced as stated supply August, 1837, and continued to March, 1840. Caleb Kimball succeeded him from August, 1840, to August, 1842. Thomas N. Lord from Aug. 7, 1842, two years, as stated supply; installed as pastor Oct. 9, 1844; dismissed July 9, 1851. L. S. Parker was employed from 1851 to 1852 as stated supply, and Samuel M. Gould was ordained Jan. 6, 1853, dismissed March 4, 1857. Charles Packard began as stated supply Oct. 31, 1857, installed pastor June 30, 1858, and continued till his death, Feb. 17, 1864. His successor, James M. Palmer, was installed Dec. 27, 1864, and remained till 1867, when ill health compelled him to resign, and he was

followed, March 5, 1868, by Rev. John D. Emerson, who remained till 1876. George R. Merrill was installed Sept. 1, 1876, and dismissed in June, 1879. The present membership is 280. Sunday-school, 258. This is a flourishing church, with the largest membership of any in the Conference. Its members, by last report, were 250. It has an attractive house of worship, which is being extensively repaired and beautified. The first house of worship was built about 1797; repaired or rebuilt and dedicated Aug. 11, 1841.

PAVILION CHURCH.

The Pavilion Congregational Church was organized Oct. 20, 1857, and Rev. Samuel M. Gould became its pastor from date of organization to Aug. 15, 1858. He was succeeded by Charles Tenney, installed Dec. 2, 1858, and dismissed May 22, 1871. Rev. Edward Chase was installed Dec. 20, 1877, and is the present pastor. Membership, 161. Deacons, James G. Garland, Simon M. Blake; Elders, Charles Handy, J. H. Burnham.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Saco and Biddeford, from their proximity, were in early times closely united in municipal as well as religious affairs, and hence, when Methodism was first introduced to Saco, its sister across the river shared a like privilege, and those professing its doctrines joined the church in Saco, and so remained until June, 1847, when the membership on this side were set off by the Annual Conference and constituted a separate society. Their numbers were about 20 males and 50 females. Class organization had existed here for several years before. The first Conference preacher stationed here and his successors are as follows: 1847-48, W. F. Farington; 1849-50, H. M. Blake; 1851-52, William McDonald; 1853-54, C. F. Allen; 1855-56, B. Foster; 1857-58, H. M. Blake; 1859-60, H. B. Abbott; 1861, D. B. Randall; 1862-63, P. E. Brown; 1864-65, C. W. Morse; 1866-68, J. McMillan; 1869-71, S. F. Weatherbee; 1872-74, A. S. Ladd; 1875, J. K. Day; 1876-77, G. F. Cobb; 1878-79, D. W. Le Lacheur.

The following are the church officials: Recording Steward, Joseph Fairfield; Stewards, Simon S. Andrews, Horace Ford, C. H. Mitchell, Israel Emons, Joseph W. Fairfield, George N. Ward, John Murphy, Oscar F. Drew, C. H. Roberts; Chairman of Trustees, Horace Ford and Stephen Locke; Class-Leaders, J. B. Ricker, Edwin Woodburn, Levi G. Hanson, Willet G. Andrews, Leonard Rumery, in place of W. K. Fogg, deceased, Daniel Bragdon, Mark Bryant; Local Preachers, Frank C. Allen, C. F. Parsons, Leonard Rumery.

Immediately after the organization of the society, in 1847, a brick meeting-house, capable of seating about 400, was commenced on Alfred Street, and in forty-seven days after the first brick was laid the house was dedicated, "for the people had a mind to work." In April, 1869, the first church, being somewhat out of repair, and too small for the growing society, was sold, and measures were taken to build a new house on a new location, and upon a larger scale. Ground was broken July 4, 1870, and December following the outside was finished, and the vestries, with a seating capacity for 500, so far completed as to be opened for wor-

ship, and Aug. 31, 1871, the church was dedicated. It is a neat and attractive edifice, 96 by 62 feet, has four vestries or class-rooms on the ground floor, and a cellar, 7 feet in depth, under the whole. It also possesses a fine bell and organ. Its seating room will accommodate 800. The value of house and lot is estimated at \$22,000. Present membership, 425.

The small meeting-house at South Biddeford was built about 1836, and constituted a Conference appointment before the church at the city was formed. A revival was experienced, and the society strengthened by additions, and the attendance and support of the class previously formed at Oak Ridge. During the labors of Rev. A. Turner upon the charge, in 1852, an increased interest was awakened at Oak Ridge through some lectures he delivered there, and in 1853 it separated from them and became a district station, leaving the South Biddeford society too weak to maintain preaching continuously. This appointment now is connected with Biddeford, and supplied by the preacher in charge there.

The Methodist Church at Oak Ridge started from an interest awakened in 1834 by the preaching of a local preacher, from Saco or Biddeford, in the school-house. A revival resulted, and a class of 8 or 9 members was formed, with Luther Benson as leader. Occasional preaching was had during the next two years, and in 1836 a revival at South Biddeford, and the erection of a small meeting-house there, drew the attention and attendance of the class to that point, where they worshipped till about 1852, when Rev. A. Turner went to Oak Ridge, and lectured in the school-house. A revival followed; the class separated from South Biddeford charge, built the meeting-house in 1853, since which, for most of the time, preaching has been sustained there. The first preacher was Rev. Francis Masseure, a supernumerary, in 1854. In 1856-57 preaching was supplied by a local preacher named Ham. For 1859 Mr. De Woolfe supplied; Rev. C. Hatch, 1860; no preaching in 1861; Rev. Mr. Jobson in 1862; R. H. Stinchfield, six months of 1863; Alva Cook, local preacher, 1864; J. Sanborn, local preacher, 1865; Jesse Stone, 1866; J. Sanborn, 1867; George Hoyt, 1868 and '69; and Rev. Isaac Lord, 1870 and '71. The parsonage was purchased in 1864, which, with meeting-house, is estimated at \$1600.

The small Methodist Episcopal church on the Hollis road was built about 1834, and dedicated in the winter of that year. For a number of years it was attached to a circuit, and supplied by preachers from Conference, and at one time had a fair membership, but of late years the society has become weakened by death and removals, so that at present there is no preaching there, and it has lost its place in the Conference reports.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church was organized July 16, 1852, at the house of Samuel Pillsbury, No. 4 Spruce Street. There were present sixteen persons, who united to form the new church, namely, twelve members from the Saco Church, two from Cornish, and two from Great Falls, N. H. The names of the male members were Samuel Pillsbury, C. J. Wedgwood, Samuel Knapp, and William Cummings. Their first pastor was Rev. Austin Robbins, from August, 1852,

to August, 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. John Hubbard, Jr., from November, 1853, to April, 1859. Rev. C. F. Foster succeeded from July, 1859, to 1861. The second pastorate of Rev. J. Hubbard, Jr., commenced October, 1861, and continued till closed by his very sudden and unexpected death, May 20, 1870. Rev. A. L. Lane began his labors Sept. 2, 1870, and continued till Aug. 13, 1875, during which time large additions were made to the church. Sixty-five were added during the pastorate of his successor, Rev. William C. Barrows, from Nov. 19, 1875, to Oct. 30, 1878. Rev. S. P. Merrill, present pastor, was ordained Jan. 31, 1879.

There have been 507 persons members of this church since its organization, of whom 227 remain at the present time. Deacon Pillsbury has remained clerk since the organization in 1852. Samuel Pillsbury and William Cummings were the first chosen deacons, Aug. 20, 1852. Mr. Cummings removed to Waterborough in 1860, and died in the army in 1864. E. P. Emery was chosen deacon, April 23, 1860, and removed to Wells in the fall of 1861. Deacon Pillsbury still officiates. C. J. Wedgwood, chosen Oct. 5, 1858, J. G. Cummings, Jan. 11, 1869, and Dominicus Ricker, chosen Jan. 1, 1872.

The church at first met in Beethoven Hall, and then in Central Hall, both being included in a building standing on the site now occupied by the City Block. The house of worship was dedicated Sept. 12, 1855; sermon by Rev. G. W. Bosworth, pastor of Free Street Church, Portland.

The two pastorates of Rev. Mr. Hubbard embraced a period of nearly fifteen years, and were eminently blessed to the church. To his faithful labors the church is largely indebted for its growth and prosperity. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. E. Worth, of Kennebunk, from the very appropriate text, "He being dead, yet speaketh." His memory and influence will long remain as a valuable legacy to the church and community. During his ministry in 1855, 27 persons were baptized into the fellowship of the church, and in 1858 there were 53 baptized, the largest number admitted in any one year since the formation of the church. This church, though one of the youngest in the Association, has been so highly favored that it now reports the largest membership of any one in it.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Jefferson Street Free Baptist Church in Biddeford was organized Feb. 6, 1851. The original members were Rev. J. L. Sinclair, Olive E. Sinclair, Joseph Tarbox, Henry H. McKenny, Olive McKenny, Simon M. Blake, Rhoda O. Blake, Daniel J. Meeds, and Elizabeth W. Pease. Jan. 30, 1853, Mr. Sinclair resigned as pastor, and was soon after succeeded by Rev. Arthur Caverno, who remained pastor of the church till Nov. 6, 1855. During the five years the church increased in membership both by baptism and letter, so that the whole number of members was not far from 125. The names of subsequent pastors, and their term of service, are as follows: Revs. Wm. P. Merrill, three years; A. B. Bradbury, two years; S. Bathrick, one year; John Stevens, three years; W. H. Yeoman, two years; James Boyd, five years; J. Malvern, two years; N. L. Ramell, two years; H. J. White, three years; J. J. Hall, one year.

The church now numbers 319 members, of whom 185 are resident members. The names of officers are J. J. Hall, Pastor; Dan. J. Meeds, Freedom Parcher, Timothy Elliott, Lewis L. Hill, Deacons; Chas. L. Witham, Stephen Smith, James Gooch, Samuel F. Gibbetts, Alexander C. Record, Official Board; L. W. Stone, Clerk.

In connection with this church is a society composed not only of church members, but of all persons of good moral character who are willing to aid in the promotion of the cause of Christ.

This society was organized in 1850, during which year it purchased the present house of worship of the Second Congregational Society in this city. The land was given to the society by the Saco Water-Power Company, to be used for a place of worship. The house was moved upon the lot and extensively repaired. During the year 1868 the house was thoroughly repaired, inside and out, and enlarged by an addition of 15 feet to the length, and newly seated throughout with circular pews.

The present officers are T. P. S. Dearing, President; A. L. Ayer, Vice-President; Fred. D. Wood, Clerk; J. L. Small, Treasurer; Stephen Smith, Collector; D. J. Meeds, W. R. Littlefield, Wellington Bean, Assessors; Joseph Gooch, Freedom Parcher, S. F. Smith, Prudential Committee.

The organ in this church was presented to the society by William H. Thompson, in 1863. He also furnished the piping and gas-fixtures throughout, by which it is lighted, in 1868.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

As manufacturing commenced developing and putting to practical uses the very excellent water-power existing here, operatives were in demand, and the supply was largely filled by those of the Catholic faith. To minister to their wants and religious sympathies priests were sent to them, and exercises in the Catholic form of worship were commenced. The successful cultivation of this field resulted in the erection, in 1855, of a neat brick building on Vetromile Street for worship. Father Kinney was active in this work, and to him must be awarded the credit of completing the erection of the church. His successors have been Rev. Fathers Bacon, Vetromile, Bartley, and the present incumbent, Rev. Father John Brady. Father Brady was ordained in Portland in 1855, and came from Houlton to Biddeford and took charge of St. Mary's, April 1, 1870. The parish numbers about 2000 families.

Many of the operatives in the factories are French Canadians, whose language has not yet been fully Anglicized. To meet their religious wants the St. Joseph Catholic Church was constituted about 1869, when the building formerly used by the Methodists, on Alfred Street, was purchased for their use. They have since erected an elegant brick church at a cost of about \$60,000, which is not yet finished, but services are held in the basement.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church (Episcopal) was organized Aug. 7, 1869. The names of the incorporators were James H. McMillan, John M. Pevey, John Leigh, James Goddard, George Scott, William M. Scott, Samuel Hurst, Joseph Morley,

Esau Wells, John Dickinson, Joseph Stopford, Robert McKnight, John Garside, Edwin Bardsley, Wright Bardsley, J. Cephas Hepworth, Daniel Nield, William Bardsley, Henry Hilton, James Hilton, Joseph Henry, William H. Heney, John Marland, Thomas Heney, Thomas Bardsley, Samuel Harrison, Charles Beaumont, Geo. Walker, Henry Wylie, Robert Campbell, Aaron Kay. The first wardens chosen were James H. McMullan and Samuel Harrison. Vestrymen, John M. Pevey, William Bardsley, John Garside, James Read, J. Cephas Hepworth, John Leigh, Aaron Kay. The first wardens continued to be re-elected till April 6, 1874, when John Garside and James Read were chosen. Since 1875 James Read and John Leigh have been annually chosen, and are the present wardens. The present vestrymen are Cephas Hepworth, John Dean, Wright Bardsley, Aaron Kay, Robert McKnight, William M. Scott, and William Bardsley; the latter being also clerk and treasurer.

At its organization this church had a membership of 50. First and present rector, Rev. William J. Alger. Present number of communicants, 50. This society has a church edifice not yet completed.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The First Universalist Society of Saco and Biddeford was formed in April, 1827, and consisted of 31 members. Rev. Jacob Wood was pastor one year. The society was reorganized and incorporated Feb. 21, 1842; the following are the names attached to the petition: Jeremiah H. Curtis, Elisha Perkins, Thomas S. Chick, Stephen Webster, Geo. W. Nichols, John Cobb, Rufus M. Lord, Mark Watson, Elliot R. Bowdoin, Timothy R. Staples, John Pike, Eli Smith, Israel Clifford, Jr., Joseph Gilpatrick, M. W. Beck, David Buckminster, Joseph Holmes, J. B. Motley, Clement Webster, E. J. Cleaves, Joseph Stevens, Benjamin Dunn, E. B. Knight, Robert Lincoln. Joseph Gilpatrick, Clerk; Israel Clifford, Jr., Treasurer.

On the 22d of September, 1842, 78 members united with the society,—63 males and 24 females. The first church built by the society was in Saco, and was sold in 1859 to the Free-Will Baptists. In 1867 the society erected their present fine church on City Square in Biddeford, at a cost for the building alone of \$14,220.39. The lot, organ, and other items make the present value of the property not less than \$18,000.

The pastors of this society have been Rev. Jacob Wood, Rev. George W. Quinby, Rev. G. Bailey, Rev. Mr. Bunker, Rev. G. G. Strickland, Rev. S. S. Fletcher, Rev. Mr. Record, Rev. Mr. McAllister, Rev. H. J. Weaver, Rev. C. E. Tucker, Rev. B. H. Davis, and Rev. Henry A. Wales, the present pastor. Present trustees: Charles H. Milliken, A. A. Mason, Frank Foss, C. H. Bragdon, Jeremiah Moore, R. G. Milliken, Clerk.

During the year 1870 a free church was opened at the Pool, upon which occasion Dr. Post, of St. Louis, preached in the morning, and Dr. Packard, of Lawrence, in the evening.

There is in existence a flourishing Free-will Baptist Society, but statistics necessary to its history were not ob-

tained. Its pastor, in 1869, was John Malcomb; in 1871, J. Boyd; and the register for 1872 reports a membership of 196; its deacon, Freedom Parcher.

The church edifices in the village portion of the city are deserving of mention. A stranger notices them at once. Few cities in New England of its size can show so many neat and attractive places of worship. Seating capacity, 9400.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolmaster recorded to have been employed by the town was John Frost, in 1730. In 1735 a vote was passed to continue Mr. Isaac Thompson schoolmaster. After this the records are silent as to instructors. At the present day much time and money are expended in education, and the schools of this city will bear a favorable comparison with any of its sisters in the State. The following school statistics have been arranged from the last report of the State superintendent: Whole number of districts, 12; parts of districts, 2; number of graded districts, 1; number of school-houses, 21; estimated value, \$40,000; number between ages of 4 and 21, 3475; average attendance, 1190; amount of school money expended from April 1, 1877, to April 1, 1878, \$16,838; amount available from town tax, \$12,605; from State tax, \$5537; local funds, \$153; total, \$18,295; balance unexpended, \$1457.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The graded schools of the city number as follows: First primary, 10; second primary, 6; intermediate, 5; grammar, 2; high school, 1. In these schools 30 teachers are employed, at an aggregate salary of \$12,680.

The high school building, on Washington Street, was erected in 1848. The high school opened June 4, 1849; William K. Vaill, Principal. On that day 23 pupils were present; 1 was added July 26th, and another August 4th. In 1852 the number was 70; in 1853, 93; in 1855, 88; in 1858, 84. The following is the number reported for the year ending Jan. 1, 1879: Whole number registered, 113; fall term, 79; average, 77; winter, 79; average, 75.

The principals of this school have been: William K. Vaill, June 4, 1849, to Nov. 5, 1849; Horace Piper, Nov. 5, 1849, to Sept. 5, 1859; Edward A. Rand, Sept. 5, 1859, to June 28, 1861; C. P. Parsons, Nov. 15, 1861, to Nov. 21, 1862; Frank A. Hill, Dec. 1, 1862, to May 27, 1864; Edward Parker, Jr., Sept. 3, 1864, to Feb. 3, 1871; J. W. Keene, February, 1871, to Oct. 14, 1871; M. R. Chase, spring, 1872, to June, 1874; A. S. Keyes, Aug. 31, 1874, to June, 1878; Wendall O. Fletcher, September, 1878, and present principal of the school.

The Summer Street grammar school is under the charge of Thomas H. Emery, principal, and Charles Walker, assistant. Of the grammar school on Spruce Street, Royal E. Gould is principal, and Miss Lizzie Knights assistant.

The assistants in the high school are Miss Augusta Burbank and Miss Olive Moulton.

A monument was erected by the teachers and pupils of the Biddeford high school to the memory of Miss Nancy M. Shaw, of Portland, who died Dec. 14, 1855, aged twenty-seven years, and who had been for nearly five years a respected teacher in the school.

We extract the following from the report of the principal of the high school for the year ending Jan. 1, 1879:

"I found a good school, willing to work, and knowing how to work. A fact which encourages both school-officers and teachers. I found excellent assistants in Miss Augusta Burbank and Miss Olive Moulton, whose long connection with the school is sufficient proof of their appreciation by scholars and patrons. Each year increases their value to the school.

"The library, under the charge of Cornelius Horigan, is appreciated and industriously used. In this age of many books and learned discussion, a part of one's education consists in his ability to find information.

"Our books of reference show that our pupils are learning how to refer and are using the material obtained.

"The 'New American Cyclopaedia,' with index, was added the past year. Hon. E. H. Banks donated to the library volume 2, 'Documentary History of Maine.' There is no better place to put money or books than into the high school library. We should like to see upon the shelves a few books upon the popular sciences (so called) and recent works upon education, to keep abreast of the times.

"Our cabinet of woods, shells, and geological specimens is valuable for illustration, and pupils are encouraged to add to it, and to examine the specimens, whether they are pursuing the sciences or not.

"Attendance and tardiness take care of themselves, because the pupils feel that their school work is of prime importance. Even sickness does not diminish their enthusiasm. The same interest diminishes the need of discipline. These facts leave the teachers free to devote their whole time and energy to the work of instruction. Why should it be otherwise? We do not expect a Utopia of ideal perfection, but we know that a high school is for ladies and gentlemen, and the highest type of these characters is honesty and manliness. These show themselves in considering the teacher as a leader and director.

"The world does not lack for persons or numbers, but *character* is always at a premium. The school-room tests young ladies and gentlemen.

"It also furnishes recruits for business life. The most reliable will always be wanted and chosen.

"The efficiency of any school depends very much upon its classification and standard of admission.

"These must be constantly guarded, to prevent any weakening. A little flaw here may seriously affect the whole structure. For the teacher's time spent upon unqualified pupils, or with insufficient appliances, is often unprofitable to the whole school.

"The nine ladies and three gentlemen who graduated in city hall last June took the prescribed course of study.

"The ladies the classical, the gentlemen the college preparatory course."

BANKS OF BIDDEFORD.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIDDEFORD

was incorporated Feb. 14, 1856, as the City Bank, and was organized May 3, 1856. The original capital was \$50,000, increased in 1858 to \$75,000, and since to \$100,000.

The corporators were Daniel E. Somes, S. P. McKenney,

S. L. Hooper, E. H. C. Hooper, Leonard Andrews, Ira Andrews, David Fales, Joshua Moore, Joseph Hobson, Jr., I. T. Hobson, George Clark, Elias Harmon, Charles H. Milliken, D. S. Hooper, John Gains, William Berry, Charles Hill, William H. Thompson, Daniel Stimpson, Marshall Pierce, John M. Goodwin, Luke Hill, James Andrews, Charles C. Sawyer.

The following have been the presidents: Daniel E. Somes, 1856-58; Charles C. Sawyer, 1858-72; Thomas H. Cole, 1873-79; Esreff H. Banks, 1879.

Cashiers.—Albert Stephenson, 1856; Shadrach A. Boothby, 1857-67; George E. Small, 1867-69; Charles A. Moody, 1869 to the present time (1880).

Directors.—D. E. Somes, 1856-58; Charles C. Sawyer, 1856-72; Thomas H. Cole, 1856-79; Samuel W. Luques, 1856-79; James Andrews, 1856-64; Luke Hill, 1856-64; Daniel Stimpson, 1856-61; John M. Goodwin, 1856; Wm. H. Thompson, 1856; Marshall Pierce, 1858-72; E. H. Banks, 1861-79; Leonard Andrews, 1864-71; Fred. A. Day, 1868-76; James H. McMullan, 1872-79; James Sawyer, 1872-79; Simon Newcomb, 1872-79.

YORK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

connected with the First National Bank of Biddeford, was chartered March 9, 1860, John M. Goodwin, President; S. A. Boothby, Treasurer. The treasurers since have been George E. Small, 1866, till his death, in June, 1869; since then R. H. Ingersoll, present treasurer. Present trustees: John M. Goodwin, E. H. Banks, Horace Ford, Abel H. Jelleson, Z. R. Folsom.

BIDDEFORD NATIONAL BANK.

The Biddeford Bank, now Biddeford National Bank, was incorporated July 26, 1847, and organized Nov. 13, 1847, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased, October, 1848, to \$150,000. The additional powers of a savings bank were granted June 19, 1849, and the act accepted Sept. 8, 1849; which powers were used until the bank became a national bank, when a charter for the savings bank was obtained from the Legislature in February, 1867. The presidents have been Wm. P. Haines, 1847, until his death, July 2, 1879; Luther Bryant, July, 1879. The cashiers have been Seth S. Fairfield, 1847, until July, 1863; Richard M. Chapman, 1863-74; Chas. E. Goodwin since 1874. The directors have been, 1847-79, Wm. P. Haines; 1847-49, Samuel Bradley; 1847-51, Otis Holmes; 1847, Rishworth Jordan, Jr.; 1847-51, Jarvis Williams; 1847-52, Thomas G. Thornton, Jr.; 1847-71, Thomas Quinby; 1848-79, Geo. H. Adams; 1849-61, Augustine Haines; 1851-63 and 1876-79, Richard M. Chapman; 1851-58, Jabez Smith; 1852-54, James Smith, Jr.; 1854-61, Jonathan Tuck; 1858-79, Joshua Moore; 1861-76, Nathan O. Kendall; 1861-79, Hugh Wallace; 1864-66, James G. Garland; 1867-68, Ferguson Haines; 1868-71, James R. Clark; 1879, Luther Bryant; 1879, Rishworth Jordan. Of the original stockholders were Jonathan Chapman, Abbot Lawrence, Marshall P. Wilder, 200 shares each; Merchants' Insurance Company, 100; Joseph Balch, 49; Levi Small, 30; Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, Samuel Bradley, Wil-

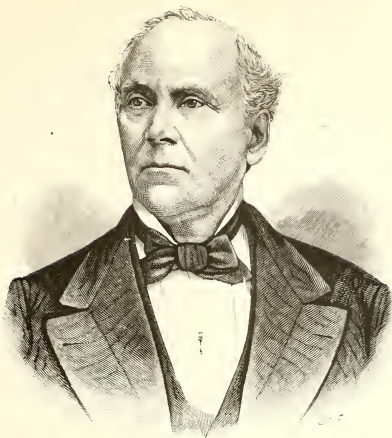


Photo. by E. H. McKenney.

E. H. Banks

HON. ESREFF H. BANKS (James,⁶ Joseph,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Samuel,³ Joseph,² Richard¹) is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Richard Banks, who came to Scituate, Mass., from Kent Co., England, in 1640, where he registered as a freeman; thence to York, Me., where he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Alcock of that town. He died in 1692, leaving four sons, John, Samuel, Job, and Joseph. The latter, born in 1667, died in 1774, married Elizabeth, only daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cumming) Harmon, Feb. 28, 1694; lived in York; and by his marriage acquired the large property of Capt. Richard Boynton. Of his eight children, Samuel, second son, born June 25, 1697, bought land at Old Orchard in 1722; married Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Clark) Webster, of Newbury, Mass., who was born in December, 1701. His son, Joseph, born Oct. 19, 1729, married Hannah Stackpole. His son, Capt. Joseph, grandfather of Esreff H. Banks, born in 1760 and died in 1844, married Olive Cole; she was born in 1764, and died in 1844. Capt. Banks followed the sea, and for many years sailed from Saco to the West Indies. He was a man of great muscular powers, of strong constitution, and possessed a good intellect. He was the first settler of the family in Buxton, where he resided until 1826, and removed to Searsmont, Me., where he died, at the residence of his daughter, in 1844. His wife died about the same time.

James, his son, born at Old Orchard in 1789, married Ruth Merrill, of Buxton, in 1815. He raised a company and went out as lieutenant in the war of 1812-14, and was in the battle of Plattsburgh, N. Y. After the war, he settled in Hollis as a trader; soon after removed to Salmon Falls, in Buxton, where he engaged in the lumber business. He died Dec. 14, 1828. His wife died in August, 1850, aged fifty-six.

Their children are: Clara, wife of Joseph Merrill,

of Hollis, died in 1850, aged thirty-one; Esreff H.; Adeline, born in 1824, died in 1845; Eliza Ann, born June 2, 1829, married Charles Heath, of Conway, N. H. She died Jan. 3, 1877.

Esreff H. Banks was born in the town of Buxton May 26, 1821. At the age of seventeen he went West and remained there about six years, returning in the fall of 1843, and again taking up his residence in Buxton. In 1845 he entered the store of the late Deacon J. M. Hayes, on Factory Island, Saco, where he remained two and one-half years.

At the end of that time he commenced business in Biddeford, with E. H. C. Hooper, under the firm-name of Hooper & Banks. In 1856 he purchased the interest of Mr. Hooper and carried on the business alone until 1874. At the organization of the first city government of Biddeford, he was chosen a councilman. In 1856 he was chosen representative to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1857; was elected mayor of Biddeford, in 1860, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Jonathan Tuck; was appointed draft-commissioner for York County by the Governor in 1863. In 1863 he was elected senator from York County, and re-elected in 1864. Was one of the electors for President in 1868. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer of York County, and was re-elected in 1875, and also in 1876, resigning the last office to assume that of State treasurer, to which he was elected by the Legislature, Jan. 3, 1877. He has been one of the trustees of the York County Savings Bank for ten years, and for several years one of the investing committee. He has been a director of the First National Bank of Biddeford for some fourteen years, and president since May, 1879.

He married, Nov. 3, 1847, Lucinda, daughter of James Atkinson, of Hollis, Me. She was born Feb. 1, 1829. Their only daughter, Ada, died Dec. 27, 1858, aged nine years.



Photo. by E.H. McKenney, Biddeford.

Joshua Moore

"portsmouth Feb'y 4th 1777.

"Received from Eleakam Beckford the Souine of twenty Shillings Laful to Deliver to his wife by me.

"Eben moore."

Eben Moore was the grandfather of Messrs. Joshua and William Moore of Biddeford. In February, 1770, he married Jane Gray of this place, and they lived on the plains, on a road that ran from Mile Brook, near Harden Taylor's, westerly through what is now Greenwood Cemetery, thence across the old Alfred road to Dodifer Townsend's on the Kennebunk road. Mr. Beckford (same name as Bickford of the present day) lived not far from Mr. Moore's, and both appear to have been in the Continental army. At the time this receipt was given they were stationed at Portsmouth, in, we think, Capt. Prescott's company. Mr. Moore was to return home, and Mr. Beckford took the opportunity to send the money to his wife. Isaac Bickford, at the Pool, is a relative of the Mr. Beckford mentioned. Peltiah Moore, a brother of Eben, served in the army and fought under Montgomery in Canada, and received a pension. Mr. Eben Moore died in 1787 or 1788, and his widow deceased previous to the passage of the pension law. They had six children, three boys and three girls. The oldest son went South, and his descendants are now living in South Carolina. The second son died young. Joshua, the father of Joshua and William, now living in this city, settled here. In 1812 Joshua Moore and Abram Bowden, who married a daughter of Mr. Eben Moore, sailed for Labrador to engage in the fishing business. While there a British brig, sailing along the coast picking up fishermen to press into their service, came across Mr. Moore's schooner and took it, with its whole crew, into Halifax. The British fleet lay just outside. Mr. Moore and Mr. Bowden, together with some twenty or thirty others who had been captured, planned for their escape, and one dark and stormy night, between two and three o'clock in the morning, slipped their cables, ran out between two men-of-war and escaped. Quite a fleet of fishermen were brought into the harbor at

this time, and Mr. Moore was there some four or six weeks. The men were kept on their own vessels, which enabled them the better to plan their escape. A British fleet was daily expected from the West Indies, on which these Yankee seamen were to be placed.

One of the daughters of Eben Moore married a Mr. Stone, of Kennebunkport, and the other married a Davis, and settled in Canterbury, N. H.

Joshua, son of Capt. Joshua E. and Elizabeth (Staples) Moore, was born in Kennebunkport July 24, 1821, although his parents resided in Biddeford. His minority was spent at school and on the farm. In 1842 he began learning the stone-cutting business in Biddeford, where he remained until November, 1848. At this time the gold mines of California were just beginning to attract public attention, and thousands of men going from all parts of the country, made the then somewhat hazardous route across the continent or reached the Pacific coast by the long journey around Cape Horn. Mr. Moore was the first adventurer from Biddeford, and sailed around the Cape. Upon reaching California he engaged in mining, and successfully carried on this business until 1853, when he returned to Biddeford, where, until 1877, he remained in business as a stone contractor, quarrying stone in the vicinity of Biddeford, shipping to various ports on the Atlantic coast, and supplying railroad corporations. He furnished largely the stone for parts of the Boston and Maine, and Eastern railways. He has been connected with local interests in Biddeford; has been director of the Biddeford Bank since 1859 (now Biddeford National); trustee of the Biddeford Savings Bank for some twenty years, and was elected its president in July, 1879. He has held various offices of trust in the city government as alderman, councilman, and assessor, and in 1878 was a member of the State Legislature, serving as a member of the committee on banking. He married, in May, 1854, Martha M., daughter of Allen Bryant, of Derby, Vt., who was of English descent. Mrs. Moore was born June 24, 1821.



Thos. B. Cole.

liam Murch, 20 each; Otis Holmes, Th. G. Thornton, Jr., Sarah McIntire, 10 each; William H. Hutchins, 7; Horace Bacon, 6; Wm. P. Haines, Wm. P. Hooper, Geo. H. Adams, Jas. B. Thornton, Th. Emery, Ichabod Jordan, 5 each; Jarvis Williams, 4; Th. Quinby, John C. Bradbury, Joseph W. Leland, Cyrus Gordon, 2 each; R. M. Chapman, T. M. Hayes, C. H. Milliken, Moses P. Church, Willis Maton, 1 each.

BIDDEFORD SAVINGS BANK.

The officers of Biddeford Savings Bank are William P. Haines, President, until his death, July 2, 1879; Joshua Moore, since. Treasurers, R. M. Chapman, till his death, July 13, 1879; O. F. Page, since. Trustees, Joshua Moore, E. W. Staple, Edwin Stone, Carlos Heard, Ferguson Haines.

MASONIC.

Dunlap Lodge, No. 47, at Biddeford, was chartered Jan. 13, 1826, as Buxton Lodge, at Buxton. The lodge was by dispensation of Oct. 6, 1854, removed to Biddeford, and in May, 1855, the name was changed to Dunlap. Since removing to Biddeford the Masters have been: December, 1854-57, Fred. D. Edgerly; 1857, Francis A. Small; 1858, John H. Burnham; 1859-62, Thomas Quinby; 1862-63, David Fales; 1864-65, 1869, Simeon P. McKenney; 1866, John S. Locke; 1867-68, Gilman P. Littlefield; 1870-71, Joseph Gooch; 1872, John E. Butler; 1873-74, Tristram Hanson; 1875-76, Edwin A. Coffin; 1877-78, Edwin Stone.

The membership is 167.

Palestine Lodge, No. 176, in Biddeford, was chartered May 5, 1875. The charter members were Joseph Gooch, Gilman P. Littlefield, Lyman J. Ayer, Esroff H. Banks, John Etchells, Charles P. Emery, James A. Strout, Thomas F. Tarbox, Daniel J. Sanders, Thomas Haley, Robert Bonser, Charles A. Haines, Leonard Andrews, George R. Andrews, Robert M. Stevens, Moses P. Church, Charles Beaumont, William A. Foss, Moses Harriman, John Wilson, William M. Smith, George S. Watson, Henry C. Cole. The Masters have been: 1875, Joseph Gooch; 1876-77, Charles P. Emery; 1878, James F. Boardman; 1879, William E. Andrews.

The present membership is 82.

Bradford Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, at Biddeford, was chartered May 6, 1857, at Saco, and was removed to Biddeford in May, 1862. The charter members were Edward P. Burnham, Timothy J. Murray, Joseph Stevens, of Saco; John R. Tufts, James A. Stafford, of Biddeford; D. W. Quinby, of South Berwick; Stephen Berry, Henry Cox, William A. Pearce, Harrison B. Brown, J. Ambrose Merrill, Franklin Fox, of Portland. The Commanders have been: 1857-58 and 1864, Timothy J. Murray; 1859-60, Edward P. Burnham; 1861-64, Andrew Hobson, Jr.; 1865-68, James Sawyer; 1868-71, Edward Parker, Jr.; 1871-72, Manton Seavey; 1873, Gilman P. Littlefield; 1874, Robert M. Stevens; 1875-76, John Etchell; 1877, John S. Derby; 1878-79, Charles P. Emery.

The orders have been conferred upon about 150 persons.

The present membership is 127.

ODD-FELLOWS.

There are in York County twelve lodges and seven encampments of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows; also seven lodges of the Degree of Rebekah.

LODGES.

Name.	Members.	Meetings.	Funds.	Relief paid past year.
Saco, No. 2, at Saco, instituted Aug. 31, 1843.....	226	Monday.	\$4,784.00	\$493.60
Montan, No. 26, at Kennebunk.....	125	Thursday.	1,926.74	297.25
Olive Branch, No. 28, at South Berwick.....	123	Friday.	5,200.00	324.28
Laconia, No. 44, at Biddeford.....	243	Wednesday.	9,764.30	547.20
Granite, No. 14, at Biddeford.....	129	Thursday.	1,977.96	642.25
Eagle, No. 47, at North Berwick.....	76	Monday.	860.00	91.00
Echo, No. 52, at Berwick.....	95	Friday.	1,439.57	133.00
Riverside, No. 72, at Kittery.....	201	Monday.	4,193.39	436.85
Saco Valley, No. 43, at West Buxton.....	91	Wednesday.	1,593.66	104.00
Friendship, No. 69, at Springvale.....	175	Thursday.	1,099.96	452.00
Highland, No. 48, at Limerick.....	39	Tuesday.	386.56	55.00
Ossipee Valley, No. 54, at Cornish.....	65	Monday.	.....	45.00
	1588		\$33,166.14	\$3621.73

ENCAMPMENTS.

Name.	Members.	Meetings.	Funds.	Relief.
Holab, No. 5, at Saco.....	99	1st and 3d Fridays.	\$519.15	\$34.00
Dirigo, No. 7, at Kittery.....	52	1st and 3d Fridays.	160.54	26.00
Columbian, No. 10, at North Berwick.....	25	2d and 4th Tuesdays.	.....	15.00
Agameticus, No. 15, at South Berwick.....	32	1st and 3d Saturdays.	.....	26.00
York, No. 17, at Biddeford.....	104	2d and 4th Mondays.	.....	55.00
Golden Gate, No. 24, at Berwick.....	38	1st and 3d Mondays.	152.97	32.00
Springvale, No. 26, at Springvale.....	22	1st and 3d Mondays.	.....	.....
	389		\$832.66	\$168.00

REBEKAH LODGES.

Saco, No. 2, at Saco.	Lady Franklin, No. 13, at Berwick.
Evangeline, No. 7, at Biddeford.	Prospect, No. 14, at Springvale.
York, No. 3, at Kittery.	Welcome, No. 17, at Cornish.
Ray of Hope, No. 8, at North Berwick.	

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DEACON THOMAS H. COLE,

son of Captain Noah and Mary (Hooper) Cole, was born in Biddeford, April 5, 1815. His father was a master-mariner, and died at sea of yellow fever when Thomas was only three years old. His mother, who was a devoted woman, cared for her son and daughter as best she could, and early learned them habits of industry, prudence, and economy. While young, by necessity, Thomas learned self-sacrifice and, more than that, principles of integrity and honor in all he did. As soon as he was old enough, through the influence of kind friends, he became a clerk in the store of Seaman & Cole, of Saco, where he was enabled not only to support himself, but to assist his mother and sister. His faithfulness soon won the confidence of his employers, and he remained in this place for several years. After reaching his majority he went to Texas, where he was a clerk for some three years. In October, 1842, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William P. and Mary (Stone) Hooper, of Biddeford, the former being for many years one of the most prominent men of Biddeford. Mrs. Cole was born in May, 1815, and survives at this writing (1879).

After his marriage Mr. Cole started in business for himself, on what was known as Smith's Corner, in Biddeford, and there carried on a grocery-store until the building of

Union Block, whence he removed his business, and there continued until about one year prior to his death, which occurred April 6, 1879. He occupied at different times various positions of responsibility,—was city treasurer, was president of the First National Bank, for many years deacon of the Second Church, and treasurer of the society up to the time of his death. He was selectman under the old town government, and a representative to the Legislature in 1862. And in these and many other places of honor and trust he showed himself above fear and beyond reproach. Inflexible, just, and impartial, he never forgot to be a gentleman, and was always courteous. What he was convinced was right he stood by to the last, though it might be unpopular. As he was not hasty in his conclusions, he could afford to abide by his convictions. He knew not how to gloss over an uncomfortable fact. Never prolix in argument, his grasp of the truth was instinctive and tenacious. Yet he was always willing to listen, and no one was quicker to yield opinion to the better reason. He was most appreciative of others, and his commendations were not wanting. His presence was always pleasant, always welcome. A long time in business where he depended on public patronage for success, he never shut his heart or pocket to those who in their extremity appealed to him, though their patronage had not been given to him.

His inflexible honesty gave him a high reputation among his associates, so that of him it was true that his word was as good as his bond, and his bond had a gold basis.

He took a great interest in young men. He often assisted them to his own damage,—in fact, he was ever ready by counsel, by employing them, by signing their paper with little or no security, and by other means, to help them, and no small amount of his pecuniary losses, by which his last days were disturbed, was due to this fact.

He was known as an humble Christian, and his piety was not of the ostentatious kind. At the very beginning of his Christian life he received a divine impulse that ever impelled him on. A growth then commenced that never ceased. It was of a stalwart kind. It grappled with difficulties only to overcome them. Not his own doubts, if any he had, not the unbelief of others, not all the blows aimed at the rock on which he stood, could jar him from it. The roots of his faith went down and were bedded in the Eternal Word, and the things of the kingdom were *verities* to him as much as his daily concerns. Where others failed his faith held on. The church was sometimes brought into straits, but no one ever heard of his yielding to doubt. His piety was of a sunny, cheerful, confident kind.

Mrs. Cole early in life became a member of the church, and has remained constant in her profession for nearly half a century.

SELEUCUS ADAMS.

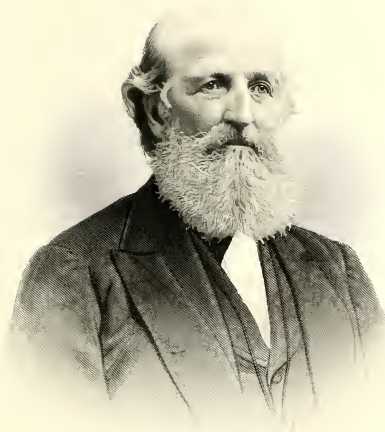
The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of the Adamses of Quincy, Mass., two representatives of whom have held the highest office of the government; all being descendants of Henry Adams, a brewer by occupation, who came from Braintree, England, in 1634, and settled in

Braintree, now Quincy, Mass. The family originated in Wales more than six hundred years ago, the primitive name being Ap Adam. Sir John Ap Adam, a distinguished member of Parliament, was a member of the same family.

Rev. Joseph Adams, the first settled minister of the town of Newington, N. H., was a descendant of the fourth generation from Henry Adams, and from him Seleucus Adams is directly descended. This Rev. Joseph Adams was an eminent clergyman of his time, and was pastor of the church in Newington for a period of sixty-seven years. He graduated at Harvard College in 1710, and was settled in the Newington pastorate in 1715. He was an uncle to John Adams, the second President of the United States. He died May 26, 1784, at the age of ninety-six years. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Rochester, N. H., and some of his descendants settled upon lands in that town belonging to his estate.

Benjamin Adams, the father of Seleucus, was a Rochester farmer, and one of the early settlers of that town, and a great-grandson of Rev. Joseph Adams. He married Elizabeth Horne, a daughter of Isaac Horne, of Dover, but died in early life of consumption, leaving a wife and six children,—five sons and a daughter,—viz., James, born in 1800; he became a lawyer, went to Maine, was clerk of the courts in Penobscot County for several years, afterwards settled in Norridgewock, where he died in 1858. Isaac, born in 1802, was the inventor of the printing-press known as the Adams Press. He went to Boston in early life, where he established himself in the manufacture of his invention, and accumulated a large fortune. He is now retired from active business and resides in Sandwich, N. H. Seleucus, the third son, was born Aug. 13, 1804. Seth was born in 1806; became associated with Isaac in the manufacture of printing-presses and other machines; subsequently sold his interest to Isaac and engaged with Seleucus in the business of refining sugar in Boston. He accumulated a large fortune, much of which he devoted to charitable objects, and gave a large amount to found an asylum near Boston. Seleucus was equal partner with him in the extensive sugar-refinery, and had the chief business management of the establishment. Mary Ann, the sister, was born in 1809, and remained single; she died in North Barnstead, N. H., in 1877. Charles, the youngest of the family, was born in 1813, went to Texas, where he served as colonel under Gen. Houston in the Texan war, was engaged largely in importing and navigation, and is now a resident of Galveston, where he has been a merchant for many years, engaged in an extensive foreign and domestic trade.

Up to the age of sixteen Seleucus remained at home, contributing by his labor to the support of his mother and the younger members of the family, as, owing to the long illness and death of his father, but little remained of the homestead available to their use, his two older brothers, James and Isaac, having already gone out into the world to work and manage for themselves. At this time, upon consultation with his mother, it was deemed best for him to leave home and try his fortune in the world; and so, with this in view, he tied up his worldly goods in a handkerchief, and, with less than one dollar in his pocket, in



Selwyn Adams

the spring of 1820 bade adieu to the scene of his childhood, and started on foot across the country thirty-five miles to Saco, Me., where he had an uncle, his father's brother, Augustus Adams, whom he hoped would assist him in obtaining employment. In this, however, he was disappointed; and, after remaining in Saco a few weeks and nothing better offering, he shipped on board a small coasting-schooner, Capt. Thomas Farris, master, bound to Nantucket, at which place, on their arrival, after discharging cargo, the captain purchased another schooner, placing Seleucus with one William Marshall, of Saco, in charge of the same to make the return trip to Saco. While on the way Capt. Marshall became unable to do duty, and Seleucus, although left to manage the vessel alone, succeeded in bringing her safely to Saco, her destination. He next went to Bath with the same captain. Having an uncle there who desired his services, he remained and worked for him six months. Returning to Saco, he became an apprentice to Abner Howard, a tin-plate and sheet-iron worker, agreeing to serve him till he was twenty-one years of age. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to Portland, and engaged as a journeyman with Messrs. Wyer & Noble, who were large stove dealers, manufacturers, and coppersmiths, and so gained the good-will and confidence of his employers that they proposed to furnish him with a stock of goods and start him in business on his own account. This offer he accepted, and conducted business very successfully one year at Bucksport. He then found, by a visit to Saco in the fall of 1826, that it would be advantageous to him to change his location.

Saco at that time presented a lively business aspect on account of the erection of the first cotton-mills. Mr. Howard had decided to remove to Portland, leaving a favorable opening in his line of business for his successor. Mr. Adams decided to avail himself of the opportunity, and accordingly took the place of Mr. Howard, with whom only two years before he had finished his apprenticeship, taking also the cargo of goods which his Portland patrons, Messrs. Wyer & Noble, had already on board of a vessel assigned to Mr. Howard at Saco, the invoice being changed over to him. This was a favorable and unexpected opportunity for Mr. Adams, and one which he did not fail to improve. For many years he carried on a successful business, combining the stove trade with that of tinware manufacturer.

In 1836, his health becoming impaired, he sold out his business and went West, where he soon regained his usual vigor, and returning to Saco, in 1839, he established himself in mercantile business, dealing in dry goods, West India goods, corn, and flour. This soon led to other branches of business; and until 1848 he was extensively engaged in shipping lumber, wood, bark, and brick, and bringing in return corn and flour from Boston and New York, employing in this business several of his own vessels. During this time he built the large brick house in Saco where he resided till 1872.

After the fire which destroyed his store and contents in 1848, he confined himself exclusively to the dry-goods business, having two stores, one in Saco and the other in Biddeford. In 1850 he formed an equal partnership with his brother Seth for the purpose of refining sugar, the

business being carried on in the Gooch Street Sugar-House, Boston, under the firm-name of S. & S. Adams. Leaving here his business in charge of his son, S. B. Adams, he went to Boston, and remained there about three years, when he retired from the firm, and again took charge of his stores in Saco and Biddeford. He continued in the business till just previous to the war of 1861, when he closed out here and went to Newbern, N. C., where he was largely engaged in selling general merchandise, buying and shipping naval stores and cotton, remaining there until nearly the close of the war.

Having now been in constant business for nearly half a century, and having, by strict integrity, industry, and perseverance, gained an ample competency, he retired from active business, and now resides on his farm in Biddeford, near where the Saco River unites with the ocean, where he has one of the finest country-seats in this vicinity.

Mr. Adams was married to Miss Olive T. Goodrich, daughter of Simon Goodrich, of Biddeford, Nov. 1, 1829. They have had seven children, viz., Simon B., Sarah E., George H., Georgianna K., Henrietta, Carrie P., Mary Olive, who died in infancy.

The career of Mr. Adams is a remarkable illustration of what may be accomplished by patient industry, careful and wise management, integrity, and perseverance. He started in life a poor boy, without education or any capital save the fund of sound practical sense with which nature had endowed him. His education has been obtained almost wholly out of school, or by those means of self-study and experience which it has been his life-long aim and purpose to apply. In his career through life, Mr. Adams has preferred business to politics. His first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson for President of the United States. Since then he has voted occasionally, when issues of more absorbing interest have arisen; but he has never sought or desired office.

SAMUEL PEIRSON.

His grandfather, Samuel Peirson, emigrated from Yorkshire, England; settled in Philadelphia about 1699. He belonged to the Society of Friends. He and family removed to the back settlements in North Carolina, and in the war which ended in 1763 is said to have been murdered with all the family (except two children) by the Indians.

His father, Capt. Samuel, born in Philadelphia about 1731, died at New Gloucester, Maine, July, 1791. He is said to have commanded the first ship that made the passage by way of Cape of Good Hope to China. He was subsequently in business in Boston. The Boston massacre took place very near his dwelling, and one of the wounded soldiers fell upon his doorstep. He married Elizabeth Cox, who was born in Boston, March, 1726, and died in Biddeford, April, 1809.

His son, Samuel, subject of this notice, was born in Boston, Feb. 22, 1759, and died in Biddeford, May, 1852. He served six months in the army of the Revolution, was one of Gen. Washington's private clerks, afterwards re-

sumed commercial employment, in which he was engaged in Salem, Mass., and in Portland, Maine. About 1792 he took up his residence in Biddeford, where he resided until his death. He held various offices of trust, and was a worthy and useful citizen. He was cashier of the old Saco Bank from 1803 to 1825, and president from 1825 to 1833, director of the Manufacturers' Bank 1826 to 1830, secretary and treasurer Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution from 1827 to 1843, and trustee of the same from 1827 to 1833, secretary and treasurer Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Saco 1827 to 1838, and representative in the State Legislature in 1827. His first wife was Sarah Page, by whom he had four children, who grew to maturity,—Abel L., a graduate of Harvard in 1812, and a physician at Salem, Mass., from 1819 until May, 1853, when he was killed at the Norwalk railroad disaster; John, lost at sea September, 1826, was a master-mariner; Samuel, died at sea; and Sarah, widow of the late Samuel White, of Biddeford.

His wife died in 1802. He married for his second wife, Nov. 10, 1803, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Hill, of Biddeford. She died Oct. 24, 1853, aged seventy-eight.

Her father was collector of customs for the district of Saco, 1789 to 1809, member of the Legislature for six terms, an officer in the Revolutionary War, and received in 1787 from Harvard University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He died in 1820. His children by this marriage were Jeremiah H., of Biddeford; George W., an apothecary of Biddeford, and died in 1860; Abbie, died in 1860; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel F. Chase, died Aug. 22, 1876, aged sixty, the mother of Judge Samuel F. Chase, of Saco; Daniel, died in 1826; Harriet, died in 1837; and Thomas M., died in January, 1865.

Mr. Peirson was eminently a Christian gentleman of the old school. He carried himself to extreme old age with military erectness, was scrupulously courteous in his man-

ners, self-possessed, affable, generous, tender-hearted, and true. An intimate of the most estimable men of his town, all classes and all ages loved him and did him honor,—a kind friend, a faithful husband and father, given to hospitality. He wore to the last the old-fashioned small-clothes and knee-buckles, but kept abreast with the times in activity of thought and general information. Dissenting from the popular theology, he joined heartily with a few of his fellow-

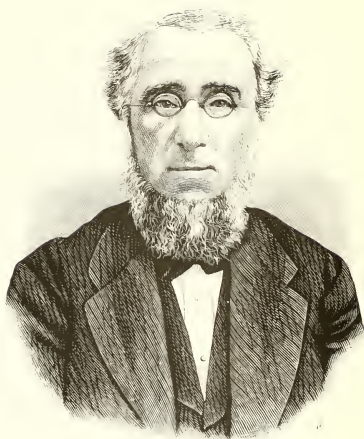
citizens and of Saco in building a church upon a pure gospel foundation, unfettered by human creeds. A fearless truthfulness and sincerity marked him in all his words and acts. Interesting anecdotes might be related of his courage, both military and moral. He was noted for humor and racy wit, that gave zest without bitterness to his conversation. In his many trials he was cheerfully submissive to the good God in whom he trusted, and in his joys he was devoutly thankful. To a son at Exeter Academy he wrote, "First of all remember that God sees and knows all your actions and every thought of your heart. Let strict truth without any equivocation be your constant rule, and rigid honesty in all your dealings be your practice. You have with you the Bible. I recommend that every day you read as much as one chapter, and that with attention, and—a practice that I myself have found very useful—every night before you sleep think over every action and thought of the day past; whatever you find amiss resolve to amend in future; if anything you approve, continue the practice. Ask

God's forgiveness for the past and assistance to keep your resolutions for doing better for the future. In the care of the God of truth and love I leave you." His was

"An age that melts with unperceived decay,
And glides with modest innocence away.
Whose peaceful day benevolence endeared,
Whose nights congratulating conscience cheered;
The general favorite, as the general friend,
Such age was his; but now we mourn its end."



Sam Peirson



J. Goldbrought



Photo. by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

William Perry

HON. WILLIAM BERRY,

son of John, Jr., and Sarah (Dowding) Berry, was born in Saco, Nov. 25, 1811. He was liberally educated in the schools of his native place, was for some time a teacher, and studied law with Moses Emery, of Saco. In 1834 he went to Lyman and started business for himself as a grocer. In 1836, February 19th, he married Olivia, eldest daughter of Benjamin and Clarissa (Libby) Dudley. She was born Dec. 24, 1819. Her father was in trade in Portland, subsequently in Lyman for many years, and removed to Kennebunkport, where he died in 1869, aged seventy-six. Soon after his marriage Mr. Berry removed to Hollis, where he carried on farming for about three years, and in 1840 settled in Biddeford, where he remained in trade until about 1856. He was a representative in the State Legislature from Biddeford two terms; was elected judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Biddeford in 1856,—a position which he held for eight years, having been re-elected in 1860. He was a director in the First National Bank, and one of the Investing Committee of the York County Five-Cent Saving Institution. He was interested in all matters tending to the prosperity of the city and the welfare of its citizens. Being a man of strong convictions and a strong will, Judge Berry as a politician was not calculated to make friends of his opponents, and few men ever gained the esteem and respect of the community to a larger extent than he did. In the various positions of public trust which he occupied his sterling integrity, his sound judgment, and his frank, outspoken, manly ways gave to all confidence who had business or social relations with him. As a business man he was prudent, industrious, and successful; as a legislator he represented the full interests of his constituency; and as a judicial officer he was careful in giving his opinions, exact in the administration of justice, and just in his convictions of right and wrong. He died March 18, 1868, leaving a widow, who survives in 1880. His children living are William Franklin, general freight agent Eastern Railway, of Boston, Mass.; John, a druggist in Biddeford; Susan A.; and Olivia G. His children deceased are Henrietta, wife of Charles D. Lincoln, who died in Florida, May 24, 1866, aged twenty-eight, leaving an only daughter, Fannie F. Lincoln; Adaline O., died at the age of eighteen, July 1, 1858; Fannie F.; and Claribelle, who died young.

JEREMIAH GOLDSBROUGH

was born in Bradford West, county of Yorkshire, England, March 28, 1819. His father, Joseph, and his grandfather, Jeremiah, were also natives of the same place, where they lived and died. His mother was Nancy Butler; his brothers are John, Lawrence, William; and his sisters are Mary and Ann, who reached manhood and womanhood. Besides himself, only his sister Mary came to America, after her marriage, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she died in 1849, leaving no children.

Mr. Goldsborough received limited opportunity for obtaining an education from books, and what he did receive

was obtained by means of the Sabbath-school and private study while he was an apprentice.

As early as the age of seven he went to work in the worsted mills of Bradford, where he remained seven years, when he was apprenticed by his father to learn the tin-plate work, and served also seven years. After working as a journeyman in Liverpool for some time, and in other places, he started business for himself in Bradford, which he continued until 1848, when, believing that this country offered greater inducements, he embarked for the United States, landing in Boston, Mass., the same year in May. After visiting Portland he came to Saco, thence to Biddeford, when he began as a journeyman, with a capital of one dollar, but what was of more value, good health, willing hands, and a resolve to do something. Prior to his emigration, in 1840, he married Hannah Lumb, daughter of Thomas Lumb, of Bradford. In 1849 his wife came to Boston, and joined her husband in Biddeford. In 1851 he and his wife visited their native country, where his only daughter living, Harriet Lumb, wife of Charles High Hill, of Biddeford, was born in October of the same year. In 1852, Mr. Goldsborough and his family returned to Biddeford, where he worked as a journeyman until 1862, and then started the tin-plate and stove business, which he has successfully continued until the present time. By prudence and judicious management he has gained a competency, and ranks among the successful business men of his adopted city. Mr. Goldsborough has taken a deep interest in the local affairs of Biddeford during his residence here. A Republican in politics, he has not been much connected with office. For several years he has served as justice of the peace, and was acting justice in 1879.

As early as eighteen years of age he became a member of the Methodist Church, and has remained an active and influential member of that body since his residence in Biddeford.

He is a member and treasurer of Palestine Lodge of F. and A. M.; was the founder of Granite Lodge of Odd-Fellows in 1864, and has reached the honorable position in the Grand Encampment of District Deputy Grand Patriarch, and is chairman of the board of trustees of Granite Lodge.

Mr. Goldsborough is known to the citizens of Biddeford as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations, unassuming in his ways, and of correct habits.

His wife died in 1871, and in 1872 he married Janet M. Adams, widow of the late Thomas Emery, of Stockport, England. She was born in Scotland, and came to this country after the death of her husband.

WILLIAM PICKERING HAINES

was the son of Stephen and Mary Pickering Haines, and was born at Canterbury, N. H., Feb. 22, 1811. He fitted for college at the Gilmanton Academy; entered Dartmouth College in 1827, from which he graduated in 1831, and for six months in that year taught school. In 1832 he read law with Judge William A. Hayes and Charles N. Cogswell at South Berwick, and later with Governor John Fairfield at Saco. He was a law-partner of Governor

Fairfield from 1835 to 1847, residing in Saco and practicing at the York County bar. In 1847 he was a Democratic senator from York County in the Legislature of Maine. It was this year that President Polk visited Maine, and Mr. Haines was chairman of the Legislative committee to receive the President. In 1847 he became agent for the Saco Water-Power Company, and held this position till 1850. In 1850 he became agent of the Pepperell Company, then a new company just commencing business here. The marked success of the corporation is largely due to his business tact. This position he held for seventeen years, and in 1866 was elected treasurer of the Pepperell and Laconia Companies, and took up his residence temporarily in Boston, although he did not move his family there. He continued treasurer until 1870, when, owing to severe illness, he was obliged to return to Biddeford. From that time until his death, July 2, 1879, he was agent for the Pepperell and Laconia Companies.

He was ever a firm Democrat of the Jeffersonian-Jacksonian type, and his party delighted to honor him. He was twice their candidate before the Legislature for United States senator. In 1872 he was nominated for representative to Congress from the First District, running against the Hon. John Lynch. He was a firm friend and supporter of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and when that gentleman visited Maine in 1860 he was the guest of Mr. Haines.

Mr. Haines was for many years one of the trustees of Bowdoin College, and for several years held a similar relation to Dartmouth College. He was president of the Biddeford National Bank for many years. Aug. 10, 1836, he married Harriet, daughter of Timothy Ferguson, Esq., of South Berwick. Of the nine children who were born to them, five died in infancy, and the rest, one son and three daughters, survive. One of the daughters married Ambrose Eastman, Esq., of Boston. Mr. Haines has several sisters living, one of whom married Judge Josiah Minot, of Concord, N. H. The late Augustine Haines, Esq., was his cousin.

Mr. Haines early in life united with the church, and ever took a deep interest in whatever concerned the prosperity of the church, aiding by his voice and purse. In earlier life this trait of his character was manifest, and the old records of the Congregational Society, Saco, show that while a resident of that city he was ready to do his share of the church work. This spirit he brought with him to Biddeford, and was one of the pillars of the church, which can ill afford to lose him. He was a large-hearted, kind, consistent Christian gentleman. Liberal in every degree, he proved a friend in need to hundreds. He was the especial friend of the foreigner, and in his death they lost a staunch advocate. He took a great interest in educational matters, and lent a ready, helping hand to all enterprises that looked towards the elevation of the community. Among one of his latest acts was to subscribe liberally towards the fund being raised for the York Institute, Saco, an institution that has for its object the education of the present and future generations. He was an able gentleman in every sense of the term. Blessed with a fine memory, he was thoroughly posted on all matters connected with

manufacturing, politics, or local history, and looked up to by the whole community. Honored and respected by the people, his will be a void difficult to fill.

His son, Hon. Ferguson Haines, born March 2, 1840, prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; entered Dartmouth College in 1856, from which he graduated in the class of '60. After leaving college he was in business in Portland for six years, and from 1866 to 1870 was agent for the Pepperell Manufacturing Company in Biddeford, and mayor of the city in 1867 and 1868. He was a member of the State Legislature for the years 1870 and 1872, and was elected city treasurer in March, 1879.

COL. JOSIAH HOBBS,

son of Jonathan, was born in Falmouth, Oct. 27, 1762; married Polly, daughter of Floyd Patrick, March 27, 1787. She was born March 16, 1769, and died Jan. 13, 1852. He was sergeant in the 2d Massachusetts Regiment during the Revolutionary war, being enlisted for three years, and was honorably discharged at West Point, Oct. 29, 1783. He served in the beginning of the war, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Col. Hobbs, with three other non-commissioned officers of the Continental army, petitioned Congress, Aug. 16, 1837, by an ably-drawn article, to grant pensions from 1825 to 1831, to those who served a long time in the war, as many who served only a short time had received pensions from 1818, the honorable Congress of 1832 having granted them pensions, which continued until his decease, Oct. 29, 1849, from which time his widow received a pension of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum.

By invitation of the adjutant-general of Massachusetts, on June 17, 1842, Col. Hobbs attended the anniversary celebration of Bunker Hill, and in his diary is found a description of the monument. He says, "All who had sufficient courage and strength ascended, and made such declarations as in their opinion the occasion required."

The *Portland Argus* of that date says, "A Revolutionary worthy, Col. Hobbs, of Falmouth, in the vicinity of this city, attended on Bunker Hill at the anniversary on Friday. He ascended to the top of the monument,—two hundred and three feet,—and is the only Revolutionary soldier that has done so. He is now in his eighty-second year, and was four years in the army. While on the summit of the monument he gave the following toasts:

"Friends of freedom, swell the song;
Young and old, the strains prolong;
Lift your banners; let them wave
On this spot where hundreds fell their country to save!"

"As the flag was being unfurled he gave the following:

"When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the chains of bondage off,
And set the stars of glory there!"

"His closing sentiments were, 'The memory of those brave heroes that fell in defense of their country's independence: may their fame ever be unfading, while every



Wm. P. Haines



Re. M. Hobbs



Photo. by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

Joseph Hobbs

monument erected to their honor shall yield to age and moulder in the dust."

The following year Col. Hobbs again attended the anniversary gathering in Boston of one hundred and ten veterans, and listened to the masterly address of Daniel Webster, and at the public dinner gave several toasts, one of which we give, as follows: "Yankee girls: exemplary daughters, dutiful wives, faithful mothers, whose high-toned virtues have established the exalted position of New England."

Col. Hobbs was appointed by the surviving soldiers of the Revolution in Falmouth as attorney under the resolve of the Legislature of Maine, approved March 17, 1835, to look after their bounty claims. Col. Hobbs was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, 12th Division of the militia of the commonwealth of Massachusetts by Governor Elbridge Gerry, commission dated March 5, 1812.

Col. Hobbs was a man of good executive ability, enterprising, faithful, and possessed of sterling integrity. A man of more than ordinary good judgment, he had the confidence of all who knew him. He lived through the country's great struggle with the mother-country, and to see its recuperation from the effects of war and its growing prosperity, and could say truthfully, "A part of all this I was and am." The old homestead settled by him in Falmouth remains in the family in 1879, and is occupied by J. S. Hobbs. A monument has been erected near the brick church in Falmouth, where he lived, by his grandson, Reuben M. Hobbs, of Biddeford, in memory of this Christian man.

His son, Josiah, Jr., born in Falmouth, July 20, 1794, married, Oct. 16, 1820, Maranda Merrill, who was born July 21, 1801. He was a farmer most of his life, moved with his family to New Gloucester in 1835, where he kept hotel in connection with his farming. In 1849 he removed to Lawrence, Mass. He went to Bristol, Ill., in 1855, where his wife died Sept. 28, 1871. He died at the residence of his son, Samuel F., at Selma, Ala., in 1876. He took an active part in the old militia organizations, and was captain of a company of light infantry. He was a man of correct habits and strict integrity. His children were ten sons and one daughter.

REUBEN M. HOBBS,

eldest son of Josiah Hobbs, Jr., born in Falmouth, Aug. 30, 1821, spent his minority at home. He received a liberal education in the common school and at Gorham Academy, and for three terms was a teacher. In 1845 he began the study of medicine with Doctors Grant and Mulvey, of Saco, but after a few months, disliking the study, and having a strong desire for mechanics and manufacturing, he entered the York Manufacturing Company as an employee, where in less than a year he was promoted, and until 1855 was an overseer in various departments. On account of impaired health he went to Lawrence, Mass., and with his brother, Samuel F., opened a music-store. His brother, retiring from the firm, went to Alabama, and Mr. Hobbs, connecting other branches of business with his music-store, remained there until 1865, when he settled in Lewiston, Me., and was superintendent of the Lewiston Mills for

about two years, when he became, upon the solicitation of the late William P. Haines, then treasurer of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, superintendent of the company at Biddeford. Mr. Hobbs has remained in this position since. His close attention to the business of the company, his thorough knowledge of the capacity of every department of manufacturing, his introduction of new fabrics to meet the growing demands of trade, thus making the mills popular and widely known, have placed him in the full confidence of the company, and given him rank among the best informed in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. During the war he went to Alexandria, Va., where he opened a soldiers' furnishing-goods store, but this business he continued only a short time, and returned to Lawrence, where his main business was then located.

In early life he had a fondness for music. This branch of education he cultivated, and wherever he has resided has taken a leading part in all musical entertainments and gatherings. His favorite instrument is the cornet, and his instructions have resulted in organizing and training many musical bands in various places. The Congregational Church of Saco, Unitarian Church of North Andover, Mass., Congregational Church of Lawrence, Mass., and the Pavilion Church of Biddeford have been recipients of his leading and active interest in music in connection with church, Sabbath-school, and other service. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Biddeford, and its second president. He established an evening school for factory employees, which was attended by hundreds, and when the Young Men's Christian Association was laboring under a heavy debt, he assembled the Sabbath-schools of the city in a grand concert to relieve the burden of debt from that association.

During the winter of 1877 the "Biddeford Charitable Association" was organized to meet the wants at that time of a large number of needy persons, many of whom were employees in the mills, but receiving insufficient wages to meet the necessary demands for food and raiment. The city felt the need of such an association, through which the poor who were too proud to ask relief might bridge over the cold months of winter. A public meeting was called, the pastors of all the churches made addresses and appealed for contributions, which resulted in a fund of eighty dollars. Mr. Hobbs took a great interest in this organization, and upon the invitation of the committee at once formed a chorus and orchestra of over one hundred and thirty of the leading singers of the two cities, and after three weeks' drilling gave one of the most brilliant concerts ever given in Saco and Biddeford, which was repeated for two evenings, netting about five hundred dollars, which placed the association upon a solid foundation. Just as the curtain rose at the opening of the concert, Mr. Leonard Andrews, in behalf of the singers, presented Mr. Hobbs with a gold-mounted baton, in appreciation of his labors in the instruction of the club.

Mr. Hobbs married, Feb. 10, 1847, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Cobb, of Limerick. She was born in Limington, Jan. 22, 1825.

Their children are Martha M., Ernest S., Florence A. (deceased), and Baron Stowe Hobbs.

ENOCH H. MCKENNEY.

His grandfather, John McKenney, who traces his ancestry to the first settlers of Scarborough, was of Scotch descent, married Mary Rand, reared a family of children, and died in Saco, Nov. 18, 1818, aged eighty-one. His wife died Nov. 25, 1828, aged eighty-nine.

His father, Abner McKenney, married Mary, daughter of James Edgecomb, of Saco; reared a family of nine children. He died Sept. 11, 1860, aged eighty-one years and

and improvements known in the business. His long experience, first as a daguerrean artist, afterwards as an ambrotype artist, and finally as a photographer, his close attention to and study of this business, have given him rank among the first photographers of the State. He is interested in all worthy local enterprises of the city, is a member of Dunlap Lodge of Masons, and of the Second Congregational Church of Biddeford. He was a member of the city government from Ward Five for the years 1866 and 1867.



Photo. by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

Enoch H. McKenney

ten months. His wife died Nov. 11, 1845, aged sixty-one years.

Enoch H. McKenney, next to the youngest in the family of children, was born in Saco, June 25, 1825, and received his education in the common school and in Saco and Limerick Academies. He was a teacher for five terms during his early manhood, and in 1848 associated himself with Mr. Horatio Macumber (a daguerrean artist of Saco), for the purpose of learning the business. His adeptness in this art soon made him acquainted with it, so that in a short time he started business for himself in Portsmouth, N. H., where he remained only a few months, and in 1849 returned and settled in Biddeford, where he opened a gallery, and remained until 1869, when, on account of impaired health, he removed to the State of Delaware, and engaged in the lumber trade. After fifteen months he returned to Biddeford, and resumed his business as photographer, which he had never entirely relinquished, but for several winters afterwards carried on a lumber trade in Delaware, in connection with his business at home.

Mr. McKenney continues his art gallery in Biddeford in 1880, and has kept pace with all the inventions, discoveries,

He married, July 9, 1854, Martha, daughter of Seth and Hannah (Richards) Emmons, of Kennebunk. She was born in 1834. Their children are Fred. H. and Hattie E.

JOHN T. SMITH.

His grandfather, Nicholas Smith, born in Biddeford, married Lydia Banks, of Old Orchard, Saco, and reared a family of six children. He was a land surveyor and a large land owner, and was prominently identified with the history of the town. His children were John, Samuel, Nicholas, Charles, Hannah, and Paulina. He died about 1810, aged eighty-five.

Nicholas, father of John T., married Olive Jeffereds, of Biddeford. He was a farmer during his life, was a member of the Democratic party, and died July 27, 1849, aged eighty-four. His wife died aged eighty-four, having been born in 1774. They had twelve children, viz., Nicholas, Edmund, Nahum T., John T., Paulina, Almira (died young), Irene, Almira, Jane S., Clara, Amelia, and Hannah A.

Of this large family only two sisters, Hannah A. and Jane, wife of Samuel Gilpatrick, of Kennebunkport, besides the subject of this notice, survive.

Mr. Smith spent his minority at home on the farm. In boyhood his opportunities for an education from books were limited, but he subsequently attended one term at the academy.



Photo. by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

John D. Smith

After reaching his majority he spent some time as an employee in the York Mill, Saco, which was the first one built, and the only one then representing manufacturing interests in Saco or Biddeford. He afterwards spent some time in Boston, and on account of the death of his brother returned to the old homestead in Biddeford, where he carried on farming until 1866, when he moved to Biddeford city (proper), where he resided in 1879. He married, Feb. 5, 1861, Angelia B., daughter of John and Abigail (Smith) Roberts, of Biddeford. They have an only daughter, Clara A.

Mr. Smith has been officially connected with the city. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket, assessor in 1854, and served one year. He was assessor from 1863 to 1868, inclusive, and again in 1872 and 1875, and was elected in 1876, but did not qualify for the office. During the last six years of his term of service he was chairman of the Board of Assessors. He has been a member of the city government for several years.

DR. THOMAS HALEY,

born in Saco, Nov. 14, 1829, is a descendant of Thomas Haley, one of the first settlers of Saco, who, with others, was summoned to acknowledge himself subject to the government of Massachusetts, July 5, 1653. He married a

daughter of John West, who, upon his death, in 1663, divided his property among Mr. Haley's four children, Ann, Lydia, Samuel, and Thomas. Mr. Haley lived on the western side of the river, opposite Wadlock, and succeeded Wadlock, the first ferryman near the mouth of Saco River, called the lower ferry, and was ordered by the court of 1673, "for



Photo. by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

T. Haley

the more secure transportation of travelers, for men and horses, to provide a good, sufficient boat, fit for carrying persons and their horses, large enough to carry over three horses at one time." A descendant of his, Benjamin Haley, was selectman of Biddeford in 1728. Dr. Haley was the son of Mark and Lydia (Hill) Haley. The former, born in Saco, in December, 1799, removed to Somerset Co., Me., about 1832, where he died in 1853; the latter died in Biddeford in 1868, aged sixty-seven. His grandfather, Thomas, married Margery Scamman, a descendant of one of the oldest families in York County.

Dr. Thomas Haley remained on the farm at home until he was twenty-one years old, receiving the advantages of a common-school education. After reaching his majority he was a teacher for three terms, and after attending for four years he graduated from the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., in 1854. In 1855 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. William H. Haskell, of Biddeford, and, after completing his studies, succeeded that gentleman and practiced until 1862, when he enlisted in the 27th Maine Regiment, commanded by Mark F. Wentworth. He served his time of enlistment,—nine months,—and at the close of that term of service was one of the three hundred who volunteered to defend the forts at Arlington Heights against any attack of Gen. Lee's army, then marching into Pennsylvania and to the battle of Gettysburg, and received the recognition of Congress. In 1863 he resumed his practice

of dentistry in Biddeford. Owing to the rapid progress this important profession was making, and desiring to be at the head of his profession, in 1868, upon the organization of the Dental School of Harvard University, he was among the first to enter, from which he graduated in 1869, receiving the degree of D.M.D. In all the new features and improved ways of operating known to the profession Dr. Haley has kept pace, and zealously continues his practice in Biddeford at the present time. He was one of the charter members of the Maine Dental Society and president for one year, and also a member of the "Merrimae Valley Dental Association," and has been one of its vice-presidents. Before these associations Dr. Haley has made many addresses, and has presented papers upon various topics pertaining to the profession, which have received public recognition, among which are following subjects: "Carbolic Acid," "First Principles of Dentistry," "Empiricism," and "Present Status of Dentistry." He was one of the charter members of Palestine Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and is a leading member of the Second Congregational Church in Biddeford. He married, in 1863, Isabella, daughter of Joseph and Lucretia (Sutle) West. Their children are Willie T., Frank A., Harry W., and Charles M.

CAPT. JOTHAM BENSON.

third child and second son of Joseph and Mary (Littlefield) Benson, was born in Biddeford, May 15, 1810. His boy-



Photo, by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.
CAPT. JOTHAM BENSON.

hood was spent at home on the farm and in school. At the age of fourteen he went to sea as a common seaman, and by his faithfulness and industrious and correct habits was promoted through the various ranks until he finally became master of several vessels. He followed the sea for some thirty years, sailed a part of the time up the straits from Philadelphia, made a number of trips to South America

and the West Indies, and made several voyages to the various ports of Europe. In 1858 he was appointed superintendent of the Greenwood Cemetery in Biddeford, which position he retains in 1879.

He married, June 9, 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Berry) Wakefield, of Saco, Me. She was born Nov. 30, 1810. They have had six children, five of whom are living,—James O., Hannah H., Mary E., Charles, J., and William E. Charles C. died in infancy.

Mr. Benson's father was a farmer the greater part of his life in the towns of Biddeford and Kennebunkport, and died in 1847, aged sixty-six. His wife survived him, and died in 1869, aged eighty years.

Mrs. Benson's father was a farmer in Saco and Biddeford, and died Sept. 15, 1839, aged sixty-six. His wife died May 15, 1820.

SIMON M. BLAKE

was born March 17, 1815, in the town of Limington, York Co., Me. His parents' names were Benjamin and Elizabeth Blake. He was the fourth in a family of six children, three of whom are now living. His ancestors came from England, and were among the early settlers of Gorham, Me. They followed farming. His boyhood was spent with his parents, on the farm in Limington, until he was sixteen years of age; he then bought his time of his father, and hired with Hon. Ebenezer Moulton, of Standish, Me., to work on a farm, where he remained one year and a half, then went back to Limington and learned the carpenter trade of Hon. John Bradeen, remaining with him until he was twenty-one. He attended the district school in winter and learned the elementary branches. His education was practical, being derived more from observation and experience than from books. He understood human nature, and interpreted motives correctly. Mr. Blake began life with small means. In later years, when prosperity surrounded him, he used to remark that he bought his time of his father, giving him a yoke of two-year-old steers, and that was about all he possessed.

June 30, 1835, he married Rhoda C. Gupitll, of Cornish, Me. Their children now living are Mrs. Etta A. Lockhart, of East Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Rosilla C. Burnham, of Biddeford; and Charles A. J. Blake, of Kennebunkport.

In 1836, Mr. Blake moved to Limerick, Me. In 1838 he bought a farm in Limington, to which he removed, and remained till 1840, when he purchased a farm in Chatham, N. H., where he lived seven years, and built a saw-mill. He carried on the mill and lumbering business and farming, and worked at his trade a part of the time. He was commissioned captain of the militia in that town, and received an honorable discharge. June 19, 1847, he removed to Saco, Me., and commenced working at his trade for the Saco Water-Power Company. Jan. 10, 1848, he removed to Biddeford, where he continued his occupation, working by the day and upon contract, having from one to twenty men in his employ. In 1852, his health failing, he was obliged to change his business; he bought out a grocery-



SIMON M. BLAKE.



FARM RES. OF SIMON M. BLAKE, 250 ELM ST, BIDDEFORD, ME.

store on Alfred Street, Biddeford, which he carried on for eight years; then sold out to A. L. Cleaves, in whose employ he remained until 1865, when his health again failing he left the store and bought the farm where he now lives. For the last fourteen years he has been improving his farm and gardening. On Nov. 5, 1872, he made a visit by railway to California.

In 1875 he bought a lot at Central Park, Old Orchard, and built him a fine summer residence, which he has occupied with his family and friends during the summer seasons. In 1879, Mr. Blake bought 35 lots of the Charles Hardy estate at Old Orchard. Mr. Blake is liberal towards the poor, and contributes largely to the support of the Gospel,

being a member of the Free Baptist Church. About eighteen years ago, when the Pavilion Congregationalist Church was organized in Biddeford, he was one of the first members. At the first church-meeting he was chosen deacon, and has remained one of the deacons to the present time. He never sought public office or political honors, but has served in many of the county and city offices. Mr. Blake has been an advocate of temperance from his youth, strong in his friendships, of great force of character, earnest convictions, and correct judgment. Ever industrious and economical he manages his affairs prudently, and has accumulated a handsome property. He has always been a firm Democrat.

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF YORK COUNTY.

YORK.

INTRODUCTION.

AGAMENTICUS, the earliest name of York, is derived from the river of that name, and from Agamenticus Mountain, situated in the northern part of the town.

The Agamenticus River is an arm of the sea, extending about seven miles inland from one of the finest beaches on the coast; in some places it expands into a broad and beautiful sheet of water, bordered by rich intervals, with here and there jutting points of rocks or headlands. The landscape now presents a succession of cleared and productive farms, with quiet rural scenery and substantial farm-houses; and there is little in the modern aspect of the place to remind the visitor that here was the seat of one of the earliest settlements in New England, whose ancient relics and records furnish the richest treasure to the antiquarian. Such, however, is the fact; and we shall proceed to tell our readers something of the story of ancient Agamenticus, and of Gorgeana, the first incorporated English city on the continent of North America.

It is to be regretted that the earliest records of this town were destroyed by the Indians in the memorable massacre and destruction of the place in 1692, so that the oldest records of the town proper, made by the town clerk, James Plaisted, only date back to 1695, the period of the resettlement, when municipal affairs again assumed orderly form. The place, however, being the theatre of early public affairs, both in the province of New Somersetshire and Maine, and for many years the seat of the local provincial government,

has not failed to be largely represented in public documents and records of a more general character, from which a fair history of the town can be obtained. The valuable miscellaneous collection known as the "York Records," which have been the delight of many an antiquarian, have been preserved in the archives of the county since 1635.

EARLY HISTORY.

The earliest history of this town relates to it as Agamenticus,—a name by which it was known on the map of Maine from the famous Capt. Smith, who explored the coast of Maine from the Penobscot westward in 1614. Two years later Capt. Smith published his description of the country under the general name of New England. He drew up his map with the Indian names of the rivers, islands, and principal places along the coast, and presented it to Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I., who changed many of the names upon it to English names. Agamenticus, as laid down upon this map, was changed to "Boston,"—a name which many years after was adopted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony for their principal harbor at the mouth of the Charles River, originally known by the Indian name Shawmut,—now the metropolis of New England. It is something to know that the original Boston on this continent was not the "Hub," but York, in York County, Me., and that this name appears on a map of New England published in 1616, together with Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed four years later.

It is not much to be regretted that the Indian names generally prevailed over those substituted by the prince, for, although not always as euphonious as this ancient name of York, they serve to keep alive the memory of the former possessors of the soil, of whom so few vestiges remain. The deep feeling of interest excited by the unhappy fate of the once powerful tribes inhabiting our country is impressed on whatever survives the wreck of their fortunes, if it be only a name.

The plantation at Agamenticus was established under the auspices of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the oldest and most prominent promoter of colonization in New England. He had procured the original New England charter in 1606, and was president of the first council formed under it for the promotion of settlements. He was interested in the Popham colony, and sent Capts. Smith and Vines on numerous voyages to this coast prior to 1616. In 1620, he, with his associates, obtained the new charter from King James, under which the various original grants of New England were made; and in 1622, in connection with Capt. John Mason, obtained the grant of New Hampshire and Maine, extending from the Merrimac River to the Kennebec. Under this grant the first settlement was made by their joint labors at the mouth of the Piscataqua, now Portsmouth, N. H., in 1623, and the same year the permanent settlement was made at Agamenticus, now York. This, together with the settlement at Monhegan, which had been kept up from a considerably earlier period, was the private interest of Gorges, in which Mason had no share, although they continued to operate jointly at Piscataqua till 1634.

There can be little doubt that Agamenticus was selected by Gorges as the place for a plantation before he sent Vines out in 1616, and that Winter Harbor was chosen as the place for spending the winter on account of its being more sheltered. It is believed by historians that some of the emigrants then sent out remained in the country, and were engaged at various points on the coast, from Saco to Piscataqua, in connection with the vessels that were constantly engaged in commerce upon these shores.

Sir Ferdinando was not able to establish his permanent colony at Agamenticus till 1623, owing to the disasters which befell his ships. It is well known that Capt. Smith, under his auspices, made three unsuccessful attempts to bring out colonists for permanent settlement in 1613 and 1614, and that upon his last attempt his vessel was captured by the French.

The settlement at Agamenticus was the special object of Sir Ferdinando's care, and he expended his fortune freely to promote it. He sent out his first colony under the care of Capt. William Gorges, his nephew, and Col. Francis Norton, a young officer in whom he had great confidence, and who by his own merit had risen from a common soldier to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The first company was chiefly artisans and husbandmen, and were furnished with more than an ordinary outfit to encounter successfully the difficulties of a new settlement. They brought with them implements and machinery for clearing the forest, manufacturing lumber, building mills and ships, and cultivating the soil.

A safe and commodious harbor for vessels was found at

the mouth of the river, and on the eastern bank, near the sea, the first settlers established themselves. A fertile valley, partly intervale, extending along the banks of a navigable river six or seven miles, and covered with a dense growth of oak and pine timber, invited them to its solitudes, and promised an ample reward to their industry.

In 1636, Capt. William Gorges was sent from England with authority as Governor of the province, in which capacity he acted between one and two years. At this time Gorges had no power to establish a government over his province, the council, which alone held that right from the King, having dissolved and surrendered their charter. It is probable that the discovery of this fact caused him to recall his nephew at so early a period in his administration. At all events, Sir Ferdinando addressed himself earnestly to the work of securing a new charter from the king,—one that should not only perfect his title to the soil, but convey sovereignty also within the jurisdiction of his province. This was granted on the 3d of April, 1639, conferring upon him, as lord proprietor of his province, powers of government almost absolute.

The first deputy Governor chosen and commissioned was Sir Thomas Jocelyn, who for some reason declined the office. Thomas Gorges was then appointed and sent out with a commission for himself and his associates. We give below the list of chief officers of the government, copied from the York Records, and the accompanying oath which the councilors were required to take:

"YORK RECORDS, BOOK A.

"Sir Ferdinando Gorges by Commission appoints

Seph. 2d 1639.	"Sr Thomas Josselin, Knight,	} Esqrs. } Councilloers.
	Richard Vynes, Steward General,	
	Francis Champemnoon,	
	Henry Josselin,	
	Richard Bonington,	
	William Hooke,	} Gent.
	Edward Godfrey,	

SECOND COMMISSION.

March 10 1639-40	Thomas Gorges,	} Councilloers.
	Richard Vynes, Steward General,	
	Henry Josselin,	
	Francis Champemnoon,	
	Richard Bonington,	
	William Hooke,	} Esqrs.,
	Edward Godfrey,	

"Thomas Gorges appointed secretary."

OATH.

"I do Swear and protest before God Almighty and by the holy contents of this Book to be a faithful Servant and Councillor unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges Knight my Lord of the Province of Mayne, and to his heirs and assigns, to do and perform to the utmost of my power all dutifull respects to him or them belonging, concealing their Councils, and without respect of persons to do, perform, and give my opinion in all causes according to my conscience and best understanding both as I am a Councillor for hearing of causes, and otherwise freely to give him or them my opinion as I am a Councillor for matters of State or Commonwealths, and that I will not conceal from him or them and their Council any matter of conspiracy or mutinous practice against my said Lord and his heirs but will instantly after my knowledge thereof discover the same, and prosecute the authors thereof with all diligence and severity according to Justice, and thereupon do humbly kiss the Book."

Of the deputy Governor and councilors, Thomas Gorges, Edward Godfrey, and William Hooke were residents of

LOOKING PLACES, PHAETOS COVE AND CAIRNS FOUNTAIN, LOOKING NORTH ACROSS PELLISSAY

VIEW OF OAK WOODS, FROM THE HOUSE.

LOOKING SOUTH WEST.

CLIFF HOUSE AND BALD HEAD CLIFF - THEO WEARE J.R. PROPRIETOR.

WELLS BEACH



Agamenticus. Richard Vines lived at Winter Harbor, Henry Jocelyn at Black Point, Francis Champernoon* at Piscataqua, now Kittery, and Richard Bonython at Saco. Thomas Gorges, whom Sir Ferdinando calls his "trusty and well-beloved cousin," arrived in the province in 1640, and was Governor about four years, or until the recognition of the Plough Patent, and the establishment of the rival government under Alexander Rigby. He built his house at Agamenticus, on the point of land still known as Gorges' Point, between the confluence of a creek known as Judicature Creek and the Agamenticus River, about three and a half miles from the sea, where he resided till 1644, when he returned finally to England. The remains of the old cellar of his house are still pointed out to visitors.

It is said by Williamson that on the arrival of Thomas Gorges at Agamenticus he found affairs, both public and private, in lamentable disorder. George Burdett, the notorious minister referred to in our General History, who was brought before the first General Court for his lewd and disorderly conduct, had assumed strong influence in politics. The lord proprietor's buildings, which had cost him large sums of money, were in a state of great dilapidation, and his personal property squandered. The young Governor went to work with energy, and soon brought order out of confusion. In all his efforts he was heartily seconded and sustained by that eminent and faithful friend and early citizen Edward Godfrey, than whom no man in the province was a more earnest supporter and faithful public officer. Governor Gorges was a young man who had received a law education at the Inns Courts of Westminster. He entered upon his government determined to discharge its duties with fidelity and promptitude. While exercising the functions of his office, he was a zealous patron of trade and commerce, a considerable amount of which had already sprung up between Agamenticus, Piscataqua, and Saco, and the colonies farther east as far as St. John and Nova Scotia. On the 25th of June, 1643, he wrote a letter to Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts Bay, strongly urging that decisive measures should be taken to destroy the power of the French Governor d'Aulney, at St. John's, whom he says had been held back from "being a scourge" at the "expense" of near £800 per month.

Edward Godfrey, the most prominent of the first province councillors, and subsequently Governor of Maine, appears to have settled at Agamenticus as early as 1629. There are some allusions to him in early history, which lead us to think that he may have been one of the first colonists, though it is not probable that he remained at Agamenticus all the time. He is sometimes spoken of in connection with affairs at Piscataqua, where he probably had interests also, and resided part of the time prior to 1629. In Hon. Nathaniel G. Marshall's address we find the following: "Previously to this he (Sir F. Gorges) had sent from England his nephew, William Gorges, with that true, trusty, and noble man Edward Godfrey, to assist in forming and directing a settlement somewhere in his vast domain, and nowhere between the Kennebec and Pisci-

taqua did they find a spot so beautiful, in their opinion, as this good old locality. Here, in this town, on a spot which can be shown to this day, this man Godfrey, in whom Sir Ferdinando implicitly trusted, and whose confidence he never betrayed, chose to reside rather than within the rich and sumptuous apartments of the English aristocracy. And so well did the settlement thrive under his good management, assisted by the younger Gorges, that Sir Ferdinando, within the space of two years after receiving his grant from King Charles, conceived and executed the design of making this place a city."

GORGEANA.

We come now to the second important phase of the settlement,—that in which corporate privileges were conferred upon it, first as a *borough*, and, secondly, as a *city*. We have not the date of the first charter. Williamson gives it as April 10, 1641, and the city charter March 1, 1642. But we are convinced this is a mistake, for we find a copy of the original *city* charter in the possession of Hon. Nathaniel G. Marshall, of York, and it bears date March 1, 1641, earlier by twenty days than Williamson makes the date of the borough charter. We are convinced that Mr. Marshall's copy is correct in every particular.

The first charter erected Agamenticus into a "borough." It embraced the territory "three miles every way from the church, chapel, or oratory of the plantation," and invested the burgesses, or inhabitants, with power to elect annually a mayor and eight aldermen, and to hold estate to any amount. The mayor and board were authorized to make by-laws, to erect fortifications, and to hold municipal courts once in three weeks for the trial of all misdemeanors and civil causes. History informs us that the citizens of Agamenticus, now incorporated, appreciated very highly the privileges conferred upon their town, and were disposed to guard them with jealous care against all supposed encroachments by the General Court. Hence, when the court convened at Saco in June, Edward Godfrey and three of the alderman, with delegates from the burgesses, appeared before that body, and entered their protest against any interference with their corporate rights and privileges. They said that while they acknowledged the authority of the provincial charter of the Lord Proprietor, and cheerfully rendered submission to all the requirements of the government established under it, they did not wish that their appearance at court, then or at any other time, should be deemed as in any way prejudicial to their borough privileges, and desired that their protest might be authenticated by a notary and entered upon the records, which was accordingly done.

These "borough privileges," however, were soon superseded by the more enlarged privileges of a city. Sir Ferdinando, who had made the place the object of his special interest and care, conferred upon it a city charter March 1, 1641. The first election of mayor and aldermen under the charter was held on the 25th of March, 1642, at which Thomas Gorges was chosen mayor, and Edward Godfrey, Roger Garde, George Puddington, Bartholomew Barnett, Edward Johnson, Arthur Bragdon, Henry Simpson, and John Rogers, aldermen. Thus Agamenticus became the

* Gorges calls Champernoon, his "loving nephew."—See Gorges' Genealogy, Register, Jan. 1875.

first incorporated English city on this continent, with the graceful name of GORGEANA.

The corporate limits of this city embraced an area of twenty-one square miles. The whole lay, in the form of a parallelogram, on the northern side of the river Agamenticus, extending up seven miles from its mouth and a league upon the sea-shore. The officers consisted of a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, and a recorder or clerk, annually elected on the 25th of March by the freeholders. The mayor and aldermen were *ex-officio* justices, and had the appointment of four sergeants, whose insignia of office was a white rod, and whose duty it was to serve all judicial processes. The courts were two,—one holden every Monday by the mayor, aldermen, and recorder, for the trial of all offenses not extending to life, and all civil suits, excepting titles to lands not exceeding £10; the other was a court holden twice a year by the recorder, for preserving the rights of the corporation and the punishment of the abuses of public trusts. Appeals were allowed to the Lord Proprietor or to his deputy Governor in person.

The population of Gorgeana at this time, according to Williamson, was about 300 souls.

We quote again from Mr. Marshall's address:

"In the difficulties which occurred about this time in England, between King Charles and the English Parliament, which resulted in the discomfiture of the king and the success of Cromwell, Sir Ferdinando Gorges took an active part, espousing the cause of the king. He was taken prisoner by Cromwell in 1645, and, after suffering imprisonment and loss of property, died in 1647.

"On receipt of the news of his death, Mr. Godfrey was elected Governor of the whole territory belonging to Gorges, and was acting in that capacity when commissioners arrived here from Massachusetts for the purpose of organizing a government here in the interest of the Massachusetts Bay Company, which company claimed its authority to do so by virtue of certain dubious provisions of its charter granted that company by the same English king.

"Mr. Godfrey, then Governor, and his associates resisted to the utmost of their ability this encroachment upon their rights, and appealed to the Court of England for redress, but the king, his friend, was shorn of power to aid him. Cromwell was in the ascendant, and he, probably remembering Gorges as his active opposer in the struggle from which he had recently come out victorious, was not inclined to render the friends of Gorges any favor. The result was that all the possessions of Gorges were transferred to the Massachusetts Bay Company, and Godfrey and his associates, and all our ancestors residing here, became subject to that company. This happened in the year 1652. History says 'Godfrey yielded gracefully, and signed the required articles of submission.' The Massachusetts Bay Company then entered into full possession. Our city charter was revoked by that cruel company in 1653, and, as if they could hardly spare us many letters of the alphabet for a name, they gave us the short, snappish name of YORK, by which we are to this day known, and the beautiful, liquid, euphonious name of *Gorgeana*, after an existence of ten short years, was forever wiped out."

In the place of the city the Massachusetts commissioners incorporated the town of York, and erected the territory of Maine eastward of the Piscataqua into a county by the name of Yorkshire. The limits of the town were enlarged probably to nearly their present dimensions, though a small portion north of the Agamenticus was added to South Berwick in 1834. The name was probably taken from York in England, which was surrendered by the royalists to the Parliamentary forces in 1644, after the most bloody battle fought in the civil wars. The remark is made by Williamson that "the name was changed to York to avoid the city charter and Gorges' right." The town commissioners appointed were Edward Godfrey, Abraham Preble, Edward Johnson, and Edward Rishworth. The latter was also appointed clerk of the writs and county recorder. Henry Norton was chosen marshal, and Nicholas Davis constable. John Davis was licensed to keep an ordinary or tavern. The first representative to the General Court was Edward Rishworth, in May, 1653.

The names of those who signed the articles of submission to Massachusetts at the dwelling-house of Nicholas Davis, Nov. 22, 1652, are as follows: Philip Adams, Sampson Angier, John Aleock, Joseph Aleock, Samuel Aleock, Richard Banks, Nicholas Bond, George Beanton, Arthur Bragdon, Richard Codagon, Thomas Crockett, Thomas Curtis, John Davis, Nicholas Davis, John Davis (2d), William Dickson, Thomas Donnell, Henry Donnell, Robert Edge, William Ellingham, Andrew Everett, William Freathie, Hugh Gaile, Edward Godfrey, William Gomey, John Gooch, John Harker, Philip Hatch, Robert Hethers, William Hilton, Edward Johnson, Robert Knight, — Lewis, William Moore, Henry Norton, John Parker, George Parker, Abraham Preble, Francis Raynes, William Rogers, Edward Rishworth, Edward Start, Sylvester Stover, Mary Tapp " [facts only]," John Twisden, Sr., Edward Wentome, Thomas Wheelwright, Peter Wyer (Weare), Rowland Young.

"Of course, all who have read history know that at that time the established religion of England was Episcopalian,—more generally known as 'the Church of England.' Gorges was an Episcopalian, a friend of the Church of England. Cromwell was what at that time was called a Puritan, a non-conformist,—a dissenter from the doctrines and rites of the Established Church. Now, the Massachusetts Bay Company was composed principally of Puritans; hence that company found less difficulty in robbing Gorges of his rights than it would have found had the company and Gorges both been Puritans or Episcopals; and had the religious views of both parties been the reverse of what they were, I have no idea that Gorges would have been disturbed by that company. I think this is evident from the fact that in 1660, on the accession of Charles II. (a rigid Episcopalian) to the throne of England, the grandson of Gorges, who succeeded to his grandsire's estates, asked of this king a restoration to him of his rights. The king appointed commissioners, who came to this town in 1665, and, after examining the charters and claims of both parties, on the 23d of June of that year issued their proclamation prohibiting both parties from exercising authority, and took the whole province under the protection of the



"BARRELL'S GROVE," RESIDENCE OF C. C. BARRELL, YORK, YORK COUNTY, ME.

crown. Without going into further detail as to what subsequently occurred, suffice it to say that after twenty-two long, weary years of waiting, the king, in 1675, confirmed the title to the grandson of Gorges, both as to soil and civil and religious government. History says, 'Thus after a long struggle the Gorges heirs had confirmed to them the rights for which they so long contended.'

"But the Massachusetts Bay Company, with that obstinacy of purpose characteristic of Puritan stock, determined against defeat, now resorted to other means whereby it might effect a recovery of what it had so ignobly won and so justly lost. On hearing of the king's decision, it sent an agent to England to treat with the heir of Sir Ferdinando for the purchase of his rights, and finally, in March, 1677, he, the unworthy grandson of a worthy grandsire, for a paltry sum, much less than the value of one of many of your farms, conveyed all the vast territory which descended to him to the Massachusetts Bay Company, which act rendered the title complete.

"Now, I do not wish to be understood as charging any blame upon the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts for this course of proceeding as a reflection upon their religious creed. But, as a business transaction, I think they, aided by their creed, took advantage of the adversities of Gorges, and became possessed of his rights in a manner *uncreditable*, to say the least."

FIRST COURTS UNDER MASSACHUSETTS.

When Massachusetts took possession of the town and county, in 1652, York was made the shire-town. The commissioners organized a regular court here, and appointed as associate judges four individuals, to wit, Edward Godfrey, Abraham Preble, Edward Johnson, and Edward Rishworth, all inhabitants of this town. The following reference to this court by Hon. Nathaniel G. Marshall, in his popular address, will be found intensely interesting:

"The first court holden here under this order of things, was in 1653, and was presided over by Chief Justice Right Worshipful Richard Bellingham, assisted by our four distinguished resident judges. Now let us pause and fancy to ourselves, if we can, Chief Justice Right Worshipful Richard Bellingham, and his four associates, with powdered wigs and flowing robes, always donned while in court, and their numerous retainers, under the charge of Henry Norton, Esq., of this town, who was appointed sheriff for the occasion. Fancy the street through our village and that leading to the court-room as mere pathways, on either side of which stood the stately pine, the majestic oak, and other monarchs of the forest. Fancy, if we can, the personal appearance of the suitors who had cases to be tried before Chief Justice Right Worshipful Richard Bellingham and his four worthy associates. Fancy, if we can, the form and texture of the apparel of these suitors. Fancy, too, how the ladies appeared on that august occasion. Form an opinion, with the aid of fancy, as to how many yards of gro de Nap, gro de Swiss, or moire antique their dresses contained? What style of bonnets they wore, for they probably did not wear *hats* then, as ladies do now. The men wore hats in that age—the women did not! Fancy, if we can, the size and architectural appearance of the

temple of Justice in which this august body held its session, and by all means fix, if you can, its location."

The first inferior court under the king's commissioners was held at Wells, in July of this year (1665); and one of its orders was that every town should have erected, between this and the next court, a pair of stocks, a cage, and a *ducking* stool, on which to punish common scolds. This stool consisted of a long beam, moving on a fulcrum, one end of which could be extended over water, and could be let down into it at the will of the operator, and on this a seat was fixed for the culprit.

The first court and council under the authority of Massachusetts as rightful administrator of government was held in this town, March 17, 1680, Thomas Danforth, president, and Capt. John Davis, Maj. B. Pendleton, Capt. Joshua Scottow, Capt. John Vincoll, Edward Rishworth, Francis Hooke, S. Wheelwright, and Capt. Charles Frost were commissioners for the first year. Warrants for the choice of deputies to the General Assembly, to be holden at York, were issued, and the session commenced March 30, 1680. E. Rishworth was chosen secretary; F. Hooke, treasurer of the province; Maj. Brian Pendleton was appointed deputy president, and authorized, with the assistance of other members of the Council, to hold intermediate terms of court. John Davis, of York, was deputy president in 1682. In 1684 the Assembly was composed of president deputy president, assistant, 6 justices, and 12 deputies. To its proceedings were committed a variety of subjects; laws were made and enforced, legal questions settled, estates proved, and letters of administration granted, military commissions issued, provision made for the public safety in time of war, roads laid out, religious affairs of towns superintended, and all other matters pertaining to public interests. At the commencement of every session an election sermon, as it was called, was preached. In 1683 the Rev. Shubael Dummer performed this duty. Mr. Danforth was a prudent and popular magistrate, and under his administration the strifes and disputes of former years were allayed, and the people became reconciled to the jurisdiction of the Bay Colony. In 1685, James II. came to the throne, and was publicly proclaimed as king in town in April of this year. The old scheme of a general government for the colonies found favor with the king, the Massachusetts charter was recalled, and a president appointed for the whole of New England. Joseph Dudley was commissioned president early in 1686, and a council, composed of 17 gentlemen, resident in different parts of New England, was constituted at the same time. Danforth was removed from office, and a court sat here in October of the same year, composed of 1 judge, 2 councillors, and a justice from each town in the province. Dudley was superseded before the close of 1686 by Sir Edmund Andros, whose arbitrary administration ended with the reign of the king, in the spring of 1689. After this, President Danforth resumed the duties of his office, which he probably continued to exercise until the new charter of 1691. This instrument made provision that all the territories and colonies known by the names of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, of New Plymouth, Province of Maine, territory called Acadia, or Nova Scotia, and the tract lying between Nova Scotia and the Province of Maine,

be incorporated into one province by the name of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Maine, as far as Nova Scotia, constituted a county under the name York. In all these changes of administration this town took a lively interest, from the fact that the provincial courts were mainly held here, and thus became for the time being a capital of the province.

INDIAN WARS.

As this town, during the Indian wars, was a border settlement, it suffered from every incursion of the savages. Great efforts were made in each of the three first wars by the tribes to entirely destroy the place, but without success. The settlers erected garrison-houses, in which they bravely defended themselves against their wily foes, and, though some fell victims to the watchful hatred and cunning of the red man, the settlements extended and increased. The most disastrous descent made upon the town was Feb. 5, 1692 (25th of January, O. S.), when, early in the morning, upon a given signal, a sudden and unexpected attack was made by a body of two or three hundred Indians, countenanced and directed by several Canadian Frenchmen, who had accompanied them over the deep snow upon snow-shoes. A scene beggaring description ensued. In half an hour more than 150 of the inhabitants were killed or captured. Those living in the immediate neighborhood of Preble's, Harmon's, Alcock's, and Norton's garrisons, the best defenses in town, escaped to the shelter of their walls, and defended themselves successfully, though often summoned to surrender. About 75 were killed, and nearly 100 captured. All the defenseless houses on the northeast side of the river were burned. Fearful of being overtaken by avenging pursuers, the Indians made a hasty retreat, taking their prisoners and what booty they could carry away with them. Severe weather, snow, famine, abuse, and hardships such as savages delight to multiply, aggravated this march to the captives, many of whom died from its effects. Children, remembering the sufferings and indignities they and their parents endured at the hands of the Indians, nursed a thirst for revenge, and forgot in their conflicts with them their humanity and tenderness. Many became noted Indian fighters, and led men long distances on perilous expeditions against them. Noted among them, and much dreaded by the Indians, was Col. Johnson Harmon.

FIRST TOWN-HOUSE.

Mr. Marshall's address, being at the dedication of the new town-hall, on Feb. 23, 1874, led him to a thorough discussion of the place where the first courts were held and the date of the erection of the first town-house in the village. He spoke as follows:

"I have diligently searched our early records and availed myself of all the information in my power, and I am satisfied that this court was holden in the meeting-house, then the only one in town, and that its location was on the hill between the house of Mr. William Lunt and Meeting-House Creek, so called, nearly opposite the dwelling-house of Mr. Theodore Ramsdall.

"I am upheld in this belief by facts taken from our early records. I will briefly refer to these records, and I

do this in order to ascertain the time when we first had a *town-house*, and so connect that event with the event we now celebrate.

"As early as 1699 I find a record of a country road from Wells through Cape Neddick and our village to Berwick, with town ways connecting with and leading from this 'country road,' one of which was the town way leading from the village across the creek known as Meeting-House Creek. The record says, 'And the town way turns out of the country road by the burying-place (our old cemetery), and so to the meeting-house, and from thence to the creek and over where the bridge used to be, and up that lane by John Parker's (now Mr. Albert Bragdon's). And so, as the way goes, by the head of Cove Creek (now Josiah W. Fernald's mill-pond) to Rowland Young's' (now the farm of George Goodwin.

"I also find that May 15, 1710 (eleven years afterwards), the town voted to build a new meeting-house, on the northeasterly side of the country road, by the burying place, upon the land given for the use of the ministry, and have it finished by the last day of November, 1712.

"I also find that July 15, 1713 (three years afterwards), a parcel of land was laid out to Nicholas Sewall. This laying out, taken in connection with the records just quoted, so perfectly establishes the location of the meeting-house referred to in 1699, and undoubtedly standing in 1653, that I quote the record entire:

"York, July 15, 1713. Laid out to Nicholas Sewall half an acre of land for a tan-yard, granted to him the 23d day of March last past by said town of York, with the privilege of the spring of water between the *new* and the *old* meeting-house, where the said Sewall's tan-yards now are, and is bounded as followeth, viz.: beginning at a stake standing at the northward corner of Mr. Moody's little field, on that side of the way, and runs from thence six poles to a white oak stake marked on four sides (by Moody's land) thence northeast thirteen poles to another white oak stake marked on four sides, then northwest six poles to a stake standing by the *way that leads to the old meeting-house from the country road*, and is bounded by said road to the stake first above mentioned.'

"The parcel of land thus described is that now owned by Mr. William Lunt, the house occupied by him being that built by this Mr. Nicholas Sewall. The spring of water named is well known to many present, and many here can remember when the tannery named was in operation. So, then, as early as 1699 a meeting-house, called an old one, stood in the field now owned by Mr. Lunt. I have shown that a new meeting-house was built in 1710 to 1712. The old one, therefore, if of decent age (say fifty-seven years), was standing in 1653, when this first regular court was holden. But it may be asked, Did the town have no town-house from the time of its settlement up to 1713? I think I can safely say it *did not*. From the earliest entry in our records up to March, 1715, no mention is made of the place where the business of the town was transacted; but at a meeting holden March 8, 1715, to fix the time of holding annual town-meetings, it was 'voted, that our general town-meeting shall be holden upon the second Tuesday in March hereafter, at our *meeting-house*, beginning at nine o'clock in the forenoon.' Also on the 19th of June, 1732, a town-meeting was holden in the meeting-house in the First Parish. No evidence is found on the records showing that the town transacted its business



CAPT. CHARLES O. CLARK

was born in York Aug. 6, 1811; was the only child of Thomas and Mary (Vowdy) Clark. His father was a ship-master, born in Bangor, Me., Oct. 8, 1793. Died in York, April 8, 1855, leaving several children by a second wife, Nancy, sister of his first wife. He was engaged in the carrying trade between Southern ports and Liverpool, England, until the year 1850, when he engaged in farming solely.

At the age of fourteen years, Charles went into the office of Jeremiah Bradbury, then clerk of the courts for this county, as a writer. Stayed there some two years, then followed the sea with his father. In 1839 he went into trade in York as a partner with Nathaniel G. Marshall, and continued in trade till 1843, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Marshall.

He shortly after took command of a steamer plying between Bangor, Me., and Boston, Mass. Afterward commanded one or more steamers plying between New York and Philadelphia. About 1857 he quit business and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until his death, December 13, 1874, at which time he held the office of town clerk, having been first elected in 1873. He was married Jan. 29, 1837, to Olive, the daughter of Timothy and Olive (Harmon) Grow. He died without issue. On the maternal side he descended from an ancient family in York. His wife is a direct descendant on the maternal side from Col. Johnson Harmon, the famous "Indian fighter." He was a man of good ability, and died lamented by all who fully knew him.

in any other place up to 1732. At a town-meeting holden May 9, 1726, the first movement was made towards erecting a building for the accommodation of courts of justice and the business of the town. On that date I find this record :

"Voted, that if the justice of the quarter sessions (county commissioners) order the building of a *court-house* in this town, this town shall bear one-half the charge of building said house, provided said town may have the use of said house for holding town-meetings and keeping the grammar school."

"And on the 5th of December, 1733, £100 were raised towards building a court-house, and on the 20th day of the same month a committee was chosen to join the 'Court's Committee' to 'appoint a place to set said house upon.' And Jan. 28, 1734, it was 'Voted, that this town will join with the county in the building of a court-house in this town, which house shall be for the use of the county to hold courts in, and for a town-house for the use of this town to meet in on all public times.' 'The dimensions to be as followeth: 35 feet long and 28 wide; 20 feet stud:—the lower story 8½ feet high; the upper story 11½ feet high; the beams of the upper story to crown 18 inches; to have a pitched roof; both rooms to be plastered and whitewashed, and well glazed with sash glass, and to be finished with joinery work, according to the direction of the committee that are appointed by the county and the town; and that one-half the charges arising shall be borne by the town.'

"It is established, then, beyond doubt that the first building erected in this town for the direct purpose of holding town-meetings was no earlier than 1734, and that up to that date the *meeting-house* was used for that purpose. And this will appear consistent, when it is remembered that in those times the towns built the churches, granted lands for their support, assessed taxes for the support of preaching, as for any other purpose, and in all things controlled what is now called parochial matters; but when *parishes* were organized, the town made no farther provision in this respect and ceased to exercise this authority, and the lands and other parochial property passed under the control of the parishes so formed.

"This parish was organized in 1731; consequently, the town after that date ceased to exercise control over the parish property within its boundaries; nor could it rightfully or legally use it. And then it was that by necessity measures were adopted to erect its first town-house, which was done, as I have stated, in 1733, two years after the parish organization.

"The house just described was probably built very soon after, for I find a *parish* meeting was holden at the *town-house* on the 26th of December, 1735, and another April 16, 1742. The first evidence on record of its use by the town bears date May 23, 1745, when the town-meeting was adjourned to the *meeting-house*, probably because court was in session.

"Nowhere can the words 'town house' be found on the town records until this date, 1745. You will recollect a committee were to select a place 'to set said house upon.' Now, where did the committee locate it? Until recently I had supposed that it stood nearly on the same spot as this

house,—perhaps a little farther back from the street,—but I am satisfied I was mistaken, for I find this entry on the inside of the cover of twelfth volume of our Probate Records, in the handwriting of Judge David Sewall while register of probate :

"4 elm trees set out between Town House and Meeting House, April 15, 1773."

"If this entry be correct (and no one will doubt it), the old town-house stood between the four elms now in front of this house, and the house of Capt. Frank Emerson. I need say no more as to its location, as this entry by Judge Sewall settles the question.

"That house stood there, and was used as a town-house from 1734 to 1811, a period of seventy-seven years.

"I will here briefly allude to the courts and county offices established here. Prior to 1716, from the earliest settlement, this town and the town of Saco were the only places in which courts of any importance had been held (except that one term per year was holden in Kittery for a period of about forty years). In 1716 (just one hundred years from the arrival of its first settlers) this town was made the *shire-town*, or 'place for holding all the courts and keeping the registry of deeds.' In 1735 its honors were divided with Portland (then called Falmouth), that place and this each becoming shire-towns. Up to 1760 this county embraced the whole province. In that year the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were formed, leaving York County with its present boundaries and a portion of territory set off to assist in forming Oxford County in 1805. This town *then* was the principal place for holding the courts from its earliest settlement up to 1716. It was the shire-town (by order of the Legislature of Massachusetts) of the whole province of Maine from 1716 to 1735; then shire-town with Portland of the whole province from 1735 to 1760; then shire-town of the county of York from 1760 to 1802, when Alfred was made a shire-town with this. About this time great complaint was made of the unsuitable condition of the old town-house for holding courts, and the want of accommodations for judges, suitors, jurors, and attorneys, and the result was that the terms of the Supreme Court were holden in that part of Wells now *Kennebunk* in 1800 and 1801. Great exertions were also made to constitute Alfred and Kennebunk the shire-towns of the county. These movements stirred the people of this town and Kittery and Berwick intensely. The result was that this town and Alfred were declared the shire-towns, and measures were adopted by which the county donated \$500, this town \$600, and individuals in this town and in Kittery contributed generously for the purpose of building this house, which was done in 1810–11. The courts were retained here until 1832, when, on account of our geographical position, all the courts were removed to Alfred, and that place became the shire-town of the county. The office of register of deeds was removed to Alfred, May 3, 1816 (just two hundred years from the arrival of our first settlers). That of county treasurer was removed there in 1813. Prior to 1816 the office of register of deeds had been kept in this town from its earliest settlement, two hundred years. The last register here was William Frost, who held the office thirty years. He was also county treasurer about the same

length of time. Both offices were kept by him in what is now the L of the dwelling-house of Mr. Geo. F. Plaisted.

"The probate office and that of clerk of the courts remained here until 1820 (the date when we became a State), when they were both removed to Alfred. Both these offices were held by Mr. Daniel Sewall at the time of their removal, and were kept chiefly in his dwelling-house,—that now owned by Mr. Lafayette Armstrong. Mr. Sewall was register of probate thirty-seven years, and clerk of the courts twenty-eight years,—was also postmaster from 1792 to 1807, a period of fifteen years,—a practical illustration of the civil service system, which at this day so much troubles our *virtuous politicians*.

"From 1832 to 1873, upwards of forty years, this building had been used for almost every conceivable purpose,—town-house, school-house, hearse-house, etc., without a friend to care for it,—a target for *play-balls* and harder missiles of unruly boys and 'children of a larger growth,'—with none so poor as to do it reverence,' until it had become a byword and a standing disgrace to the town. The interest of the county in it had been purchased by the town, and at its usual and subsequent meeting in 1873 money was raised to rebuild and remodel it, as alluded to in the opening of this address. Would time permit, I could speak of the causes of our decline as a place of importance, and trace that decline from its beginning to the present day. The subject would be an unpleasant one, and I forbear.

"Mr. President, this village, now so quiet, has been the scene of *bustle* and activity. Go back to 1668, when, in July of that year, the Massachusetts Bay Company sent officials here, attended by a military escort, to enforce obedience to its jurisdiction.

"These officials took possession of that old meeting-house. During an adjournment at noon the villagers obtained possession, and filled the meeting-house to its utmost capacity. The officials then ordered the arrest of some of the leading villagers, and, after a long and acrimonious dispute, the villagers left the house in a body, surrendering possession to the officials and the military. And all this took place in that old *meeting-house*, in this village, now so peaceful and quiet!!!

"As I pass from my home to the village over that historic hill where that old meeting-house stood, I often think of the bustle and hubbub that took place there two hundred and five years ago last July. I look upon the old gray rocks on the west side of the way, and fancy to myself that on that day *those old gray rocks* were pressed by the feet of anxious and excited men, counseling together, arguing *pro* and *con*,—some in favor of conciliation, and some for war to the bitter end; and now the sun at noonday, and the gentle moon at night, shine upon that spot as brightly and serenely as though it had never been the scene of strife or bitter and angry words.

"*Our ancestors were men of pluck!* Numerous examples like that justated might be given. And they were men of ability!

"That immortal document, 'The Declaration of Independence,' said to have been drafted by Thomas Jefferson, was made July 4, 1776, and its noble language is familiar to nearly all. It was the production of masterly minds.

"Now let me read a declaration made by *our ancestors* in this town,—acted upon, fully discussed, and solemnly adopted in town-meeting assembled.

"I will read the *preamble* made and adopted Dec. 28, 1772, three and a half years prior to Mr. Jefferson's Declaration. I read from our town records (vol. 2, p. 166):

"At a legal meeting holden in York, Dec. 28, 1772, Joseph Simpson, Esq., was chosen Moderator.

"1. *Resolved*, That as the Inhabitants of this Town are faithful and loyal subjects of his most Gracious Majesty, King George the third, they are well entitled to his most gracious favor, and to be protected and secured not only in their natural and constitutional rights as Englishmen, Christians, and subjects, but in all and every, the Rights and Privileges contained in the Royal Charter of this Province.

"2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Town, that divers of those Rights, Liberties, and Privileges have been broken in upon and much Infringed, to the Great Grievance of this Town and Justly alarming to the Province.

"3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Town, It is highly necessary some just and reasonable measures be adopted for the Speedy redress for such Grievances, so burthensome and distressing to us, which if made known to our most Gracious Sovereign, we can't but flatter ourselves (as our cause is so just) that he will be pleased to remove them.

"4. *Voted*, That our Representative at the General Court use his utmost Endeavors and Influence for the Speedy Redress of our Grievances, in such wise, moderate, and prudent way and manner as shall appear to him most fit and likely to take effect, and as his Wisdom and Judgment shall dictate.

"5. *Voted*, That the Clerk give out a Copy of the Proceedings of the Town at this meeting to the Selectmen, who are desired to Transmit the same to the Selectmen of Boston, with the Thanks of this Town to that Town for the Early care they have taken of our Invaluable Rights and the Zeal they have for preserving the same.

"DANIEL MOUTON, Town Cler."

"I will also read the *body* of our declaration, made Jan. 20 and 21, 1774,—two years five months and fourteen days prior to Mr. Jefferson's Declaration. I read from vol. 2, pages 169 and 172:

"At a meeting of the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of York, regularly assembled at the Town House, on Monday, the 20th day of January, 1774,—

"The Hon. John Bradbury, Esq., was chosen moderator. The Town immediately proceeded to choose a committee, namely, the Hon. John Bradbury, Esq., Thomas Bragion, Esq., Capt. Joseph Holt, Capt. Daniel Bragdon, Capt. Edward Grow, Capt. John Stone, and Mr. John Kingsbury, to consider in what manner the Town Sentiments may be best expressed on the present Important Crisis, and make Report to this meeting upon the adjournment. Voted, this meeting be adjourned to to-morrow, two of the clock, afternoon. Upon the adjournment, viz., Tuesday, Jan. 21st, two o'clock, afternoon, The said Committee Reported, which, with the amendments, is as follows: The Committee appointed by the Town to consider in what manner their Sentiments may be best expressed on the present Crisis beg leave to Report:

"1. That the People in the British American Colonies, by their Constitution of Government have a Right to Freedom and an Exemption from every Degree of Oppression and Slavery.

"2. That it is an Essential Right of Freemen to have the disposal of their own Property, and not to be Taxed by any Power, over which they can have no Control.

"3. That the Parliamentary Duty Laid upon Teas, Landed in America, for the express purpose of raising a Revenue, is in Effect a Tax upon the Americans without their consent.

"4. That the several Colonies and Provinces in America have ever Recognized the Protestant Kings of Great Britain as their lawful Sovereigns, and it doth not appear that any Parliament have been parties to any Contract made with the American Settlers in this howling Wilderness.

"5. That this Town approves the Constitutional Exertions and

Struggles made by the opulent Colonies through the Continent, for preventing so fatal a Catastrophe as is implied in Taxation without Representation, and that we are, and always will be, ready in every constitutional way to give all assistance in our Power to prevent so dire a Calamity.

"6. That a dread of being Enslaved ourselves and of Transmitting the Chains to our Posterity, is the Principal Inducement to these measures.

"7. Voted, That the sincere Thanks of this Town are justly due, and hereby are given to all such Persons in this and the several Provinces and Colonies on the American Continent; especially to our Brethren of the Town of Boston, so far as they have Constitutionally exerted themselves in the support of their Just Liberties and Privileges. Which was read Paragraph by Paragraph and accepted, and thereupon, Voted, that the Town Clerk Transmit a fair copy to the Town Clerk of Boston; and then the meeting was dissolved.

"DANIEL MOULTON, Town Cler."

"And now I have this glorious old record in hand, I will read the concluding portion of our declaration, clearly showing what kind of men our ancestors were, who lived in the troublous times just preceding the Revolution. I read from volume 2, page 177, dated June 3, 1776, *one month, looking one day*, prior to Mr. Jefferson's Declaration:

"At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of York qualified to vote in Town-Meetings, regularly assembled on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1776,—the Hon. John Bradbury, Esq., chosen Moderator.

"Unanimously Voted, that the Representative of this Town, now at the General Court, be advised; That if the Hon'ble Congress should, for the safety of the Colonies, declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they, the said Inhabitants, will solemnly engage with their *Lives and Fortunes* to support them in the measure."

"You will observe copies of these resolves and votes were directed to be sent to the provincial authorities of Boston, etc. Now, if Mr. Thomas Jefferson had written his Declaration in Boston (and who can say he did not?), some would be so ungenerous as almost to suspect that he might possibly have had a *peep* at our declaration before he wrote his.

"Suppose Mr. Jefferson's Declaration had preceded ours a length of time as long as ours preceded his, what would be said at this day? Would it not be said ours was copied substantially from his? Who gave our ancestors the idea of 'taxation without representation'? Was it Mr. Jefferson? How many in this then 'howling wilderness' knew much about Mr. Jefferson? Who gave him the same expressed ideas? did he obtain them from our ancestors? who knows? In justice to the noble patriot, Thomas Jefferson, and to our noble ancestors, I will presume that the spirit of liberty dictated to him and them the same ideas, which found utterance in exact similarity of expression.

"Mr. President, I will detain you but little longer, as this audience must be impatient to partake of more interesting fare than that furnished by these dry statements of mine.

"Our ancestors were a set of noble men. The careful study of their transactions, as spread out upon our early records, shows they were men of no mean calibre.

"They acted and put themselves upon the record fearlessly. With them there was no circumlocution. No fawning to secure favor or position can be charged to them. When they learned what was right, they went straight to the mark, and did their known duty, fearlessly disregarding consequences.

"Of their sufferings and deprivations a volume might be written. Would time permit, I could relate to you many of these sufferings and deprivations. I could tell you of many instances when the peaceful inhabitants of this village were surprised by the wily Indians and inhumanly murdered. I could relate to you incidents of the terrible massacre of Feb 5, 1602, when the Indians, at early dawn of that terrible day, made an attack on this village, and before its inhabitants had partaken of their morning meal upwards of one hundred and fifty of them were either killed or made prisoners and carried away into captivity. I could tell you that all the houses on the northeast side of our river were burned, except the garrison-houses, some four or five in number, and the old meeting-house in Mr. Lunt's field, to which many fled, and which they successfully defended.

"I could tell you the spot, some two miles from our village, where the Indians left their snow-shoes, on which they came to town. I could tell you the story of mothers taken prisoners and carried away into captivity, with babes at their breasts, and make the tale more vivid by telling you of the fiendish manner in which these innocent babes were disposed of, that the march of the captive mothers might not be delayed.

"I could tell you the story of the death, on the 25th day of January, 1692, of the Rev. Shubael Dummer, that very good man, and probably the first Puritan minister in this town of any note, who was shot dead by the Indians as he was mounting his horse to pay his pastoral visit to the people of his charge. I could show you the spot where he lived, and where he fell in the presence of his terror-stricken wife, who was taken at the same time by the savages and carried away into captivity. I could tell you of the subsequent ransom of some of these captives at the expense of the town, and who went after them and paid the ransom demanded, and could tell you the story told by these captives, on their return, in relation to the cruelties of the Indians during their terrible march through the trackless wilderness. I could tell you much more, but cannot now. Innumerable deprivations and sufferings were endured by these noble pioneers, which nothing but eternity can unfold. And all these they suffered that they might and that we may enjoy *freedom of thought, freedom of opinion, and freedom of action*. And they succeeded. They laid the foundations strong and deep on which we, their progeny, can safely build a structure that will, if we are as virtuous as they were, be imperishable. Let us be grateful for the rich inheritance left by them to us. Let us emulate their example, revere their character, and endeavor to repair the places left us by them, now waste and desolate.

"But few monuments mark the spots where these, our 'forefathers of the hamlet, sleep.' Let us therefore keep their memory green.

"To the young I would especially appeal—to you of the rising generation. Never suffer this house, which we this evening dedicate, to go to decay! Make it your purpose and determination to keep it always in good repair! We whose heads are whitened with the snows of many winters will not occupy it with you long. We give it to you in charge as a sacred trust! See to it that no ruthless vandal

hand defaces or injures it! Consider it a legacy given you by your ancestors, and I pray you, bring no disgrace on their memory by suffering it to go to decay.

"And when we whose race is nearly run sleep with our forefathers, think of us (as we now think of them) as looking kindly, propitiously, and lovingly down on every act of yours which has in view those improvements necessary to render a community prosperous, respectable, and happy."

THE TOWN IN THE REVOLUTION.

The eminently patriotic resolutions adopted by the citizens of York were cheerfully and ably sustained during the conflict of arms. The news of the battle of Lexington arrived in the evening. Early the next morning the inhabitants gathered, enlisted a company of more than sixty men, furnished them with arms and ammunition and knapsacks full of provisions, and, under command of Johnson Moulton, marched fifteen miles that day on the road to Boston, besides crossing the ferry at Portsmouth. This town, according to Williamson, had the honor of putting the first soldiers into the field from Maine. Capt. Moulton continued in the service, and rose to lieutenant-colonel of Scamman's regiment; and besides occupying other offices of trust in the civil service, he became sheriff of the county. His descendants are numerous, and respected residents of the town.

Benjamin Simpson, of this town, assisted in the destruction of the tea in Boston, Dec. 16, 1773. He was then an apprentice to a bricklayer, and nineteen years of age. He was out during a portion of the time as a soldier, and about 1790 removed to Saco. Moses Banks was a lieutenant in the service; first moved to Scarborough, after to Saco, where he was known as a skillful surveyor and draughtsman. He died 1825, aged ninety-two.

In the Provincial Congress in session from Oct. 7, 1774, to July 19, 1775, Daniel Bragdon was chosen delegate from this town.

The action the town took during the war may be ascertained by reference to the town records. In 1775 a military watch was ordered kept at night at the mouth of the harbor. In 1776 the selectmen were empowered to dispose of one of the cannon belonging to the town, for military purposes. In 1777 a bounty of £6 was offered all the militia of the town who would enlist in the army. In 1778, the proportion of shoes, stockings, and shirts for the soldiers was voted to be purchased. The selectmen at the commencement of the war were Dr. John Swett, Edward Grow, Joseph Grant, Jeremiah Weare, and Samuel Harris.

There are but two garrison-houses now standing in town, the McIntire and Junkins. The McIntire house has been occupied as a dwelling for years, and until quite recently by Mr. John McIntire, one of the wealthiest men in town. It was built by his ancestors, who were early settlers in this part, and, as the name indicates, were emigrants from Scotland, as were many of their neighbors. The Junkins house is much out of repair and fast going to decay.

The French who had colonies in Canada and Nova Scotia, and whose claims to territory conflicted with those of the English, were considered by the settlers as inciters of hatred, and fanners of the flame of Indian wars, from which they

suffered so much. Therefore, when the expedition against Louisbourg was set on foot in 1745, the people entered into it with enthusiasm, and three full companies enlisted in it from this town. The Rev. Samuel Moody went as chaplain, and Dr. Alexander Bullman went as surgeon, and died there.

The war of 1812-14 was not particularly popular; many thought it unnecessary, and hence were not free to make voluntary sacrifices for it. Yet the requirements of the government were all met, and some engaged in the service upon the northern frontier.

In the war of the Rebellion men and money were freely given, and every quota promptly filled. The records of her action as a town during the late fearful struggle for national existence bears a favorable comparison with other towns of like resources.

TOWN OFFICERS.

When the settlement was so nearly destroyed in 1692, the town as well as church records were swept away, and the first preserved town record now extant is of year 1695-96, in which Samuel Donnell, James Plaisted, Thomas Trafton, John Brawne, and Joseph Weare were the selectmen. In 1698, Matthew Austin, Nathaniel Ramsey, Lewis Bane, Arthur Bragdon, Sr., and Samuel Johnson were selectmen; James Plaisted, town clerk. In 1699, James Plaisted, Arthur Bragdon, Daniel Black, Joseph Banks, and Richard Millberg, selectmen; Abraham Preble, lot-layer and surveyor. In 1702 the selectmen were Abraham Preble, James Plaisted, Lewis Bane, Joseph Banks, and Samuel Came; James Plaisted, clerk. In 1714-15, Arthur Bragdon, Samuel Came, Richard Millberg, Joseph Young, and Joseph Moulton were the selectmen.

Some of the first representatives to the "Great and General Court," at Boston, were Lieut. Abraham Preble, 1699 and 1709; Samuel Donnell, 1700; James Plaisted, 1701; Capt. Lewis Bane, 1705 and 1711; Lieut. Samuel Came, 1716.

DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Besides the distinguished citizens of the town already alluded to in the course of this sketch, the following are deserving of mention:

The first settled minister, Rev. Shubael Dummer, who was killed by the Indians in 1692, was born in Newbury, Mass., Feb. 13, 1636. His father, Richard Dummer, was born in 1599, in Bishopstokes, Hants, England, and came to Roxbury, Mass., where he settled in 1632. Shubael Dummer was a pupil of Rev. Thomas Parker, of Newbury, who fitted him for college. He graduated at Harvard in 1656, when twenty years of age. At the age of twenty-four he became a preacher, and preached in Salisbury about two years. He then came to York about 1662, and after preaching here about ten years was ordained Dec. 13, 1672, and preached his own ordination sermon from the text, "Return, O Lord! and visit this vine," at which time the first Congregational Church was organized.

His successor was the Rev. Samuel Moody, known by the world-wide name of "Father Moody." Father Moody was the son of Caleb Moody of Newbury, and was born



Photo. by Kimball, Augusta.

E. C. Moody.

HON. EDWARD CHARLES MOODY, the subject of this sketch, was born in York, Maine, Feb. 15, 1849.

He is the ninth generation from William Moody, the American common ancestor, who emigrated from Wales, England, to America in 1633, and permanently settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635.

Rev. Samuel Moody, widely known as "Father Moody," was the grandson of William, above named, and came to York in 1698, and was settled as its minister in December, 1700.

Rev. Joseph Moody, the only son of Father Moody, known as "Handkerchief Moody," was a graduate of Harvard College; a man of great learning and piety. His biography is given in the history of the town of York, embraced in this volume. The farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch was purchased by Joseph Moody, a son of the Rev. Joseph, and he is the fifth generation who has successively occupied it. It is a beautiful situation, on elevated land, about two-thirds of a mile from the Atlantic Ocean, "Long Sands Bay" being directly in front to the southeast, the whole of which, extending for miles, is in full view. In summer this bay, white with the sails of vessels and steamers playing their

various vocations, presents an enchanting view. In winter, during storms, when old ocean in his angry mood lashes the shore, the view is majestic, sublime.

Our subject inherits from his grandfather, Capt. Charles Moody, a grandson of the last named, named Joseph. Capt. Charles Moody died April 1, 1871; a man of strict integrity and great moral worth. Our subject received a good common-school education in his native town, and academical instruction at an academy in the county. His official life has only been the responsible one of "chief accountant" at Kittery Navy Yard, and the honorary one, as a member of the Executive Council in this State. He married, Aug. 3, 1870, Juliette, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel G. Marshall, and has three children, viz.: Sally B., born Sept. 2, 1872; Edna, born Aug. 31, 1874; and Edward Charles, born July 4, 1876. An ancient curiosity, an old English clock, now stands in the family mansion, which belonged to the grandmother of "Father Moody," and true to the use for which it was designed, still correctly marks the flight of time, although over two hundred and fifty years old.

there Jan. 4, 1675; graduated at Harvard College in 1697; came to York, May 16, 1698; was ordained as the successor of Mr. Dummer, Dec. 20, 1700; and died here Nov. 13, 1747. Father Moody married, first, Hannah, daughter of John Sewall of Newbury. The issue of this marriage was Joseph Moody, born May 16, 1700, Mary Moody, born Aug. 24, 1702, and Lucy Moody, born July 6, 1705, and died the same day. Father Moody married, for his second wife, Mrs. Ruth Newman, of Gloucester, in 1732. By this marriage there was no issue.

Joseph, the first child of Father Moody, is reported to have been an excellent scholar. He graduated at Harvard College at the age of eighteen years, studied law, and commenced his profession in York. His popularity was so great that he was elected to any and every office which he would accept. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas July 9, 1731. All these worldly honors did not please Father Moody. He had made up his mind that Joseph must become a minister and preach the gospel to the people. With Father Moody to wish a thing done, it *must* be done. Accordingly, he had the town divided into two parishes in 1731, just as Joseph was beginning to reach the high honors which his great ability merited. The edict went forth from Father Moody that Joseph must renounce all his worldly ambition and honors, and become pastor of this newly-formed parish. Joseph obeyed, resigned as judge, and moved some four miles into the interior of the town, then almost a wilderness, and preached some six years, when, believing his vocation to be one for which he was not fitted, and that he had committed a great sin by assuming the sacerdotal robes, became low-spirited and gloomy, and closed his labors as a minister.

It was during this gloomy interval that he believed himself unfit to look upon the face of his fellow-men, and in order to prevent this he wore over his face a dark cloth for a long time; hence the name "Handkerchief Moody," by which he became commonly known.

There is a tradition that his gloomy state of mind was occasioned by his accidentally shooting a friend. The better opinion, however, has always been that the trouble arose from the idea he entertained that he had committed a great sin in attempting to preach the gospel. After his resignation as pastor he recovered, and was a useful man for a period of fifteen years, until his death, March 20, 1753, aged nearly fifty-three years.

He married Lucy, daughter of John White, of Gloucester, Mass., and had six children: Samuel, born April 18, 1726; John, born Feb. 27, 1728 (died in infancy); Joseph, born July 13, 1729; Hannah, born Sept. 15, 1731; Thomas, born Aug. 3, 1733; Lucy, born Feb. 13, 1736. From Joseph and Thomas, the third and fifth of his children, have proceeded a numerous race of that name.

Hon. N. G. Marshall, of York, to whom we are indebted for the above facts, has in his possession a law-book used by "Handkerchief Moody," printed in London in 1627.

We learn from a letter written by Judge Sewall to Chief Justice Parsons, dated York, June 16, 1810, that Samuel Moody, the oldest son of Joseph Moody and grandson of the famous preacher, Father Moody, was educated through the benevolent interest of Jeremiah Bragdon, of York.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1746, and, after leaving college, taught the York grammar school several years. He became a preacher, and preached acceptably for several years; but, although he received several flattering invitations to become a settled minister, he declined on account of a natural diffidence and distrust of his abilities. His great delight and peculiar gifts seemed to be in affording instruction to others. His knowledge of the languages was excelled by few, and his manner of communicating them to his pupils surpassed by none. While he taught the grammar school at York his fame in this respect had drawn pupils from various quarters for the purpose of being fitted for college. The late President Willard, Governor Strong, Rev. Messrs. Thompson, Caton, and Smith were among his pupils at York. At length the trustees of the donation of Lieutenant-Governor Dummer, for perpetuating a grammar school in that part of Newbury called Byfield, gave him an invitation to take charge of the institution, which he accepted, and to which he removed about 1747; and his brother Joseph and family soon after went and occupied the mansion-house and farm given by Governor Dummer for the support of the school. Here it was his peculiar genius, inclination, and usefulness were united and became conspicuous. His great aim in that department was to make it answer the benevolent intention of its founder; for this purpose he was unwearied in increasing its funds and raising the school to celebrity. His benevolent, disinterested mind disdained any personal pecuniary emolument while in that or, indeed, in any other situation. His whole mind seemed to be drawn to benefit others and to make the institution useful to the community; and a large number of literary characters in the United States who received the rudiments of their education in the Dummer Academy can subscribe to the truth of this position.

"After officiating about thirty years in that department, his constitutional or hereditary gloom attacked him in such a manner as incapacitated him to discharge its duties satisfactorily, and he resigned the office and removed to York, and resided with his brother Joseph until his death, which happened suddenly and momentarily while on a visit to Exeter, N. H. His remains were removed to York, where a sermon was delivered by the Rev. John Thompson, of Berwick, one of his pupils, to a large concourse of his affectionate friends, connections, and acquaintances."*

Col. Jeremiah Moulton was born in this town in 1685; was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1692 when the town was destroyed, and carried to Canada; marched with Capt. Harmon and the 200 men to Norridgewock in 1724, and destroyed the Indian village there, killing Father R  le and twenty-six Indians; commanded a regiment at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745; was afterwards sheriff, counselor, judge of Common Pleas, and probate. Besides these, he filled various offices in town. He died July 20, 1765, aged seventy-seven. His son and grandson were sheriffs of the county.

Henry Sewall is said to have been the first emigrant from whom all of the Sewall name are descended in this country. He had a son John who settled in this town, and from him

* See Bench and Bar and Civil List of the county.

sprang the men who became noted. David Sewall was born in 1735, graduated at Harvard 1755, and established himself here in 1759. He was the second liberally-educated resident lawyer in the State at that time. He was appointed register of probate in 1766; associate judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1777, which he held twelve years. Appointed by Washington judge of the United States Court for the district of Maine, Sept. 26, 1789, which office he held till 1818, when he resigned on account of the infirmities of age. For fourteen years he was president of board of trustees of Bowdoin College. He was register of probate nearly seventeen years, and judge forty-one. He died in 1825, aged ninety. He left no family.

Daniel Sewall was born March 28, 1755; was appointed register of probate by Governor Hancock, March, 1783, and held the office until 1820. In 1792 was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; had been assistant clerk to Timothy Frost eleven years. His contract with Mr. Frost at first was to work for him from sun to sun for one shilling per day. When the law of 1797 made clerks of Common Pleas recording clerks of the Supreme Court he received that appointment for York County, and held it, with exception of 1811, till 1820. He was appointed postmaster of York by Timothy Pickering in 1792, which he retained fifteen years. In 1815 he removed to Kennebunk, where he died.

Wm. B. Sewall, son of Daniel, was born in York, Dec. 18, 1782; assisted Judge Bourne, of Kennebunk, in preparing the Maine Register of 1820; published the Register several years; was secretary of the Senate in 1822; moved to Kennebunk upon the death of his wife in 1819, and assisted his father in the duties of his office; removed to Portland in 1823, and took charge of the editorial department of the *Advertiser*; returned to Kennebunk in 1837, where he died a few years since.

Henry Sewall, oldest brother of Daniel, was born Oct. 24, 1752; joined the army at the age of twenty-three, and served honorably through the Revolution, rising to the rank of captain.

Wm. P. Preble was a native of this town. His father, Esaias, was a captain in the Revolution, and a member of the convention to ratify the constitution of Massachusetts. Wm. P. was born in Scotland parish, Nov. 27, 1783; fitted for college under Rev. Roswell Messenger, then settled in town, and for many years known as the blind preacher; graduated at Harvard in 1806. Ranking high in mathematics, he was appointed a tutor in that branch in 1809, and retained the place two years. He studied law, and first commenced practice in this town; removed to Alfred, and in 1811 was appointed county attorney; in 1813 he removed to Saco. In 1814, President Madison appointed him United States attorney for Maine. In 1818 he removed to Portland, and in 1820 was made judge of the Superior Court. He sat upon the bench till 1828. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Hague by President Jackson. In 1844 he engaged zealously in the railroad interests of the State, and was identified with the enterprise that had for its object the connection of the waters of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence by rail with the sea and Portland.*

PHYSICIANS.

Next to ministers, physicians occupy a large portion of regard in communities. Among those remembered as first in town were Dr. Joseph Swett, Dr. Bennet, Dr. Job Lyman, brother of the minister, Dr. J. Gilman, Josiah and Jeremiah S. Putnam.

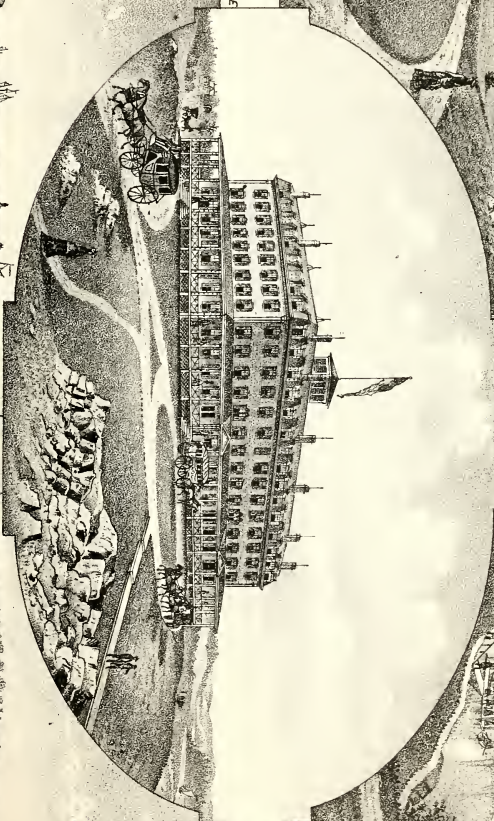
SURFACE AND SOIL.

The surface is quite broken, and along the sea-shore rocky. Some valuable salt-marsh is found about Brave Boat Harbor and on the York River above the post-road bridge. Agamenticus Mountain in the north, from which the town originally took its name, has an elevation of 680 feet, and is a noted landmark to mariners approaching the coast. The United States Coast Survey erected an observatory upon its summit, from which one of the grandest prospects in the country is obtained. There are two headlands, Cape Neddick and Bald Head, both objects of interest from the massive blocks of rocks against which the waves beat furiously during storms. At the extreme end of Cape Neddick is a small ledgy island called "the Nubble," barely separated from the mainland by a narrow rocky channel, through which the tide rushes like a mountain torrent; and yet a captain not long since, to show his skill, ran his vessel through this passage without injury. Off "the Nubble" is a celebrated ducking-ground of sportsmen, widely known as such in several States. The soil along the York River is clayey and fertile, and some as fine farms as can be found in the country are successfully cultivated here. The other portions of the town are more sterile, but, notwithstanding, some valuable farms have been won by dint of great labor from the surrounding rocky wastes. The apple flourishes well and bears bountifully,—so much so that Cider Hill has long been a name applied to a section of the town. Here is shown an apple-tree yet living which is said to have been brought from England in a little tub or box by one of the early settlers more than two hundred and thirty years ago. The land on which the tree stood till recently was owned by Nathaniel Masterson, who was marshal of the county when the authorities of Massachusetts took possession, and was imprisoned by their posse. He was slain by the Indians, together with all his family except one little daughter, who was adopted by the Youngs, and married into the family. Ever since that event there has been a Masterson Young living in York. Since the forests have disappeared agriculture has been the leading pursuit, and corn, potatoes, and hay the principal crops.

Latterly this town has occupied an isolated position, though formerly it was on the great stage-route from Boston to Portland; but since the introduction of the railroad era through travel was diverted to that channel, the nearest station of which was seven miles away. Late years visitors have been attracted by its beautiful scenery, sparkling sea views, fine beaches, fishing, sporting, and boating advantages; and boarding-houses have been crowded with guests during the summer, giving life and gayety to the village so full of interesting reminiscences of the olden time. A railroad in contemplation, joining Portsmouth with Saco, and passing through the intervening shore towns, will be,

* See Bench and Bar and Civil List of the county.

COTTAGE
AND RIVER VIEW
LOOKING S.W. FROM HOUSE



RIVER AND INLAND
VIEW, LOOKING N. W.
FROM HOUSE



OCEAN AND HARBOR VIEW, LOOKING S.E. FROM HOUSE.



BATHING BEACH, LOOKING N.E. FROM HOUSE.



if completed, of immense advantage to this town, and place it in connection with the great traveled thoroughfares of this part of our country.

The first bridge across York River was constructed in 1761 by Maj. Samuel Sewall, of York, and was the most noted structure at that time in all the country. Exclusive of the abutments on the shores, this bridge was 270 feet in length and 25 feet wide, resting upon thirteen piers, consisting of piles driven a sufficient depth into the bed of the river to make the whole structure substantial. The entire enterprise, including the method of driving the piles, was a result of the inventive genius of Mr. Sewall, who was a native of York. Mr. Sewall was afterwards employed to engineer and construct the Charlestown bridge at Boston.

Deed of Town.—In 1684, Thomas Danforth, in behalf of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, deeded to Maj. John Davis, Edward Rishworth, Capt. Job Alcock, and Lieut. Abraham Preble, trustees in behalf of the town, all land in town granted to it by Sir F. Gorges, thus giving the town the right to dispose of the commons or ungranted lands as it saw fit. The consideration was that each family was to pay two or three shillings annually to Massachusetts.

Preservation of Timber.—To preserve timber from waste, a vote was passed in 1717–18 that no more than six trees of oak or pine be fallen at any one time before being worked up, on penalty of ten shillings for each tree over the above-mentioned number.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational Church of York is presumed to have been organized as early as 1672 by the Rev. Shubael Dummer.* From fragmentary records it is ascertained his ministry with the people of York began in 1662. A record of his ordination is preserved, which took place Dec. 13, 1672. He preached his own ordination sermon from the passage, "Return, O Lord, and visit this vine." The first prayer was by the Rev. Mr. Moody, of Portsmouth, and the charge by Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Rowley. Mr. Dummer was born at Newbury, Mass., Feb. 17, 1636; was well and carefully fitted for college by Rev. Thomas Parker, of that town, and graduated at Harvard in 1656. Four years after he became a preacher, and was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts colony. He first preached at Salisbury, now Amesbury, N. H., becoming their pastor May 31, 1660. He married a Miss Rishworth, daughter of the celebrated Edward Rishworth. Mr. Dummer's ministry continued till Jan. 25, 1692, when he was killed by the Indians at his own door as he was mounting his horse. His wife was taken captive at this time, with many of the inhabitants, and the settlement nearly destroyed. For the six following years the remaining settlers had little if any preaching. Mr. Dummer's successor was the Rev. Samuel Moody, the "Father Moody" of whom so many eccentricities are related. He was born in Newbury, Mass., Jan. 4, 1675, and gradu-

ated at Harvard, 1697. He came to York May 16, 1698, and preached as a candidate till his ordination, Dec. 20, 1700. The people had not recovered from their losses by the French and Indians in 1692, and were so poor that Mr. Moody applied to the General Court of Massachusetts "for such an allowance for the last year, beginning May 18, 1698, as to your wisdom and justice shall seem fit." That body allowed him £12 sterling. Mr. Moody's ministry was marked by the perils and agitations incident to wars with the French and Indians, but the church prospered. At the commencement of his pastorate the membership numbered possibly a score; at its close, 317. He received visits from Whitefield, the great revivalist, upon both occasions of his coming to America. On his last visit, in October, 1744, Father Moody welcomed him thus: "Sir, you are first welcome to America; secondly, to New England; thirdly, to all the faithful ministers of New England; fourthly, to all the good people in New England; fifthly, to all the good people of York; and sixthly, and lastly, to me, dear sir, less than the least of all." His sympathies were quickly touched by the distress of others, and his power to relieve only limited by the emptiness of his purse. He was fearless to rebuke those of his people who transgressed; powerful and pointed, even to personalities, in the application of Bible truths; strong in his faith in God's promises and their adaptation to the common wants of life. Forty-nine years he was the religious guide of this people, closing his ministry by death, Nov. 13, 1747, aged seventy-two. When the parsonage was destroyed by fire, in 1742, the church records were burned with it, so that only an imperfect account of the church can be given during his ministry. The next pastor following Mr. Moody was Rev. Isaac Lyman, who was ordained Dec. 20, 1749. He was a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1747. He died March 12, 1810, having completed sixty years of ministerial life, fifty of which were without a colleague. During the latter years of Mr. Lyman's life an assistant was required, and accordingly Roswell Messenger was ordained Oct. 10, 1798. As a preacher he was at first popular, but his moral life did not prove him a worthy successor of those who had formerly ministered here, and after considerable difficulty he was dismissed, June, 1813. He graduated from Harvard, 1797. The church remained destitute of stated preaching for about two years, when Rev. Moses Dow, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1796, was installed Nov. 9, 1815. His relation terminated Nov. 18, 1829, and he was followed by Rev. Eber Carpenter, a graduate of Yale of the class of 1825. Mr. Carpenter was ordained Feb. 17, 1830, and dismissed at his own request, Sept. 16, 1835. The Rev. John Haven, a graduate of Amherst, of class of 1834, succeeded him, and was ordained Dec. 14, 1836; dismissed, December, 1840. John L. Ashby, a graduate of Amherst in 1837, commenced pastoral relations July, 1841, and was dismissed February, 1849. William J. Newman, a graduate of Bowdoin, commenced a pastorate in July, 1849, but died March 5, 1850. John Smith succeeded as pastor October, 1850; was dismissed March, 1855. William A. Patten followed as stated supply in April, 1855, and remained till April, 1858. William W. Parker, as stated supply, commenced his relations January, 1859, and closed them December, 1860. Rufus M. Sawyer began his labors

* The following ministers preceded Mr. Dummer at York: Rev. Mr. Thomson, born 1597, graduated Oxford, 1619, at York, 1634–36, Dorchester, 1636; George Burdett, 1636–40; Richard Gihson, 1641–42; Joseph Hull, born 1549, at Weymouth, 1635, Isle of Shoals, 1639–40, York, 1641 or 1642–59; Joseph Emerson, 1659–62; Joseph Hull again, 1662–65 (his death).

as stated supply June, 1861, and remained till April, 1866. John Parsons assumed pastoral relations October, 1866, and left May, 1869. The Rev. Benjamin W. Pond commenced his ministry May, 1870, and closed in August, 1873. Rev. David B. Sewall, his successor, and the present pastor, commenced his ministry in the parish in December, 1873. Membership, 92.

Who the first deacons of the church were cannot be ascertained. Deacon John Harmon is spoken of in 1731, and Deacon Joseph Holt in 1739. When the record of membership was commenced again in 1754, Joseph Holt, Samuel Sewall, Abiel Goodwin, and John Bradbury were elders, and Samuel Millbury, Jeremiah Bragdon, Joseph Simpson, Jr., and Jonathan Sayward were deacons. This church has parish lands, rents, and a fund, the interest of which is to be annually expended for the support of the ministry.

PARISH AND PARISH RECORDS.

In this connection it may be proper to speak of the parish and its relation to the church. In the early settlement of the country lands were granted and laid out in the different towns for the support of a minister. These lands were controlled by the town till the incorporation of a parish, when they passed under the control of a body thus organized, called a parish society. The warrant to hold a meeting for the purpose of organizing was issued March 5, 1731, by William Pepperell, justice of the peace, and the first parish meeting was held March 27, 1731, at which John Harmon was moderator, and Jeremiah Moulton parish clerk. It now assumed the responsibility of providing for the minister's salary and the care of the parish property. Some of its action in this direction from time to time may not be uninteresting. In 1732 it voted to purchase a slave to be employed for Rev. Samuel Moody, and appointed Samuel Came, Esq., Richard Millbury, and Joseph Holt agents to make such purchase. At the same time it was voted to hire a man to live with Mr. Moody till a slave could be purchased. In 1734 it was again voted to hire a man or buy a slave for that year, and £120 ordered raised for that purpose. The parish assessor was instructed to buy the slave and deliver him into the hands of Mr. Moody, to be employed in his service during the pleasure of the parish. In 1735 the assessor was ordered to take care of the negro till the next parish meeting. At that meeting, in March, 1736, he was empowered to dispose of the negro to the best advantage, and, as far as the records show, this ended the dealings of the parish in slaves. In 1739 it was voted to employ a suitable person to teach school three months, and to assist Mr. Moody in the pulpit when he may need. In 1741, Mr. Moody's consent was asked and given to employ Mr. Daniel Emerson Butler, of Harvard College, to assist three months or longer, as they shall agree, and in 1742 it was voted to pay him £3 per week for the three months' service in the ministry, and 2s. per week to Daniel Moulton for his board. The parsonage was burnt March 30, 1742, and in April following £500 was voted to be raised to build a new one on or near the spot where the other stood, and Samuel Sewall, John Sayward, Samuel Millbury, Benjamin Stone, and Ralph Farnon were appointed a committee to erect the building. Early in this

year the parish expressed their assent that a bridge might be built across York River at or near the ferry kept by Capt. Sewall, and a committee was chosen to take subscriptions and prepare materials to build said bridge. This committee consisted of Capt. Nathaniel Donnell, Capt. Samuel Sewall, Joseph Holt, Samuel Bragdon, Jr., Samuel Millbury, and Thomas Donnell. At the same meeting a request was made that selectmen lay out a road from the bridge crossing Meeting-House Creek, to or near the ferry kept by Capt. Sewall. At a subsequent meeting it was voted to add to the bridge committee Samuel Came, Esq., Jeremiah Moulton, Esq., Alexander Bulman, Esq., and Messrs. Richard Millbury, Joseph Swett, Abiel Goodwin, Samuel Preble, Abel Moulton, Samuel Clark, James Donnell, Henry Simpson, Nathaniel Whitney, Norton Woodbridge, Jeremiah Bragdon, Ralph Farnon, Abraham Nowell, Joseph Main, and William Denning. In 1744 repairs sufficient to make the meeting-house comfortable in the winter were voted. In 1745, Jeremiah Moulton, Esq., was chosen treasurer to receive funds raised to build a new meeting-house, and Col. Nathaniel Donnell, Capt. Samuel Sewall, Joseph Swett, Samuel Millbury, and Abel Moulton were appointed a committee to provide materials. In 1747, Rev. Joseph Moody was voted £37 10s. as a present for his services in assisting his father in public performances on the Lord's day. The building committee remained as last year, except that Jeremiah Moulton (3d) took the place of his father, who resigned, and Capt. Samuel Sewall was excused. The old meeting-house was ordered taken down, and what materials were suitable used in construction of a new house. The pews were to be apportioned upon a valuation of £5000, old tenor. The Rev. Samuel Moody's funeral expenses, amounting to £105 18s. 6d., were paid also. Forty pounds to Mrs. Moody, to enable her to go into mourning. Fifteen pounds to Rev. Joseph Moody, the son, and £12 to Mrs. Emerson, of Malden, the daughter of Mr. Moody, in addition to what they have been allowed, to put themselves in mourning at their discretion. Also the physicians' bills of Drs. John Swett, John Whitney, and Dr. Sargeant, for medicine and attendance during the last illness of Mr. Moody, amounting to £26 7s., were ordered paid by the parish.

In 1749 the fortifications, consisting of a board garrison, with substantial flankers on opposite corners, built around the parsonage in 1744, was ordered taken down. A present of £10 was made to Mr. Lyman, from parish stock each year, from 1756 to 1760. In this latter year permission was given Mr. Samuel Moody to erect, with the concurrence of Rev. Mr. Lyman, a building for the instruction of youth, on the parsonage lands, and a lease was given him during his natural life. In 1761, Mr. Lyman was granted £20 over and above his settled salary. Madam Moody, the relict of Rev. Samuel Moody, had provision made for her support yearly, but, in view of her advanced age, she was allowed, from 1761 to 1764, £5 additional each year. In 1762, it was voted that Mr. Lyman receive annually, during the pleasure of the parish, £33 6s. 8d., over and above his stated salary, and the collection money taken Sundays. In 1769, singing was permitted to the lower floor, if persons occupying the designated pews should fit them up at their own expense. Permission, with the con-

sent of Mr. Lyman, was given Moses Safford, barber, and Eliakim Grover, tailor, to erect shops upon parsonage land for their occupations; they must be of same size, and six or eight feet apart. During the war prices were enhanced and the currency much depreciated. To meet this change in valuations, the parish made grants from year to year, over and above the minister's stated salary, till 1790. When or by whom the first bell was procured, the records speak not. A lightning-rod was first recommended and ordered put up in 1792. The vote to establish a parish fund passed in 1797. There was in the town treasury some £40 or £50 belonging to the parish at this time, and it was proposed to place this at interest, and at the end of each year add it to the principal, with \$30 additional raised in the parish, till such time as the yearly interest would amount to \$250, when that might be used to support a Congregational minister in the First Parish of York. When the capital sum or amount should reach \$1500 or \$2000, an application should be made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. In 1798, Daniel Sewall, Col. Esaias Preble, and Edward Emerson were chosen first trustees of the parish fund. The bounds between First and Second Parish are first noticed in transactions of 1799. Judge Sewall, Samuel Sewall, and Edward Emerson, Jr., chosen trustees of fund in 1803, for five years ensuing. The parish paid the funeral expenses of Rev. Mr. Lyman, in 1810, and set his grave-stones. During Mr. Messenger's ministry the first certificates of membership in other churches or societies were served upon the society by various persons to exempt them from paying ministerial taxes in this parish. The difficulties with Mr. Messenger culminated by his dismission in 1813. The old court-house, built and occupied before the recollection of any of the inhabitants then living, had fallen into decay, and was unfit for use. In 1811, arrangements were made to build the new one on this proposition: the county was to appropriate from its treasury \$500, and the town \$600, and the land was to be leased the county during the time the building erected should be used as a court-house, after which it should revert to the owners. It was built on parish land. The use of the jail, standing on parish land, was granted to the county in 1812, for one hundred years or longer if needed. In 1825 the State is leased a lot for the erection of a gun-house. In 1831, it was found that the parish fund, to which had been joined \$1655, called the "additional fund," raised by subscription, amounted to \$4096. Mr. Carpenter, the minister at this time, donated \$100 of his salary towards making up the amount. Hereafter the income of this fund could be used for the support of the ministry. In 1837, the new burying-ground, as it is called, was located, and enlarged in 1859, and again enlarged in 1870. In 1851 the parish granted permission to erect sheds on parsonage land in rear of court-house. In 1861 the vestry was accepted, and a new parsonage built. The reversionary interest in property in Hallowell, left the parish by will of John Sewall, was sold in 1863. In 1870, by will of the late Bulkley Donnell, of York, a legacy was bequeathed the parish of \$1508.49, the income only of which could be used as the income of parish fund is used. This is to constitute a fund by itself, and be called the Donnell fund.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In the year 1730 a second Congregational parish was incorporated in the northwestern part of the town. As it had been settled by Scotch emigrants, it was called Scotland. In 1732 a church was organized here, and Rev. Joseph Moody invited to take charge of it. He was a son of Rev. Samuel Moody, of the First Parish; was born in 1700, graduated with the honors of Harvard in 1718, and for fourteen years was very active and useful in various civil capacities,—as clerk of the town, register of deeds for the county, and judge of the county court. Yielding to the often-expressed desires of his father and the earnest solicitations of the Second Church and society of York, he resigned his civil offices, and was ordained pastor of it Nov. 29, 1739. The importance and responsibility of this new trust weighed so heavily upon his mind that after a short time he became gloomy and singularly disordered in his views, and ceased from his public labors. His people waited patiently for his recovery, but, no prospect of it appearing, the pastoral relation was dissolved August, 1741. Jan. 20, 1742, the Rev. Samuel Chandler was ordained, and his pastorate continued till 1752, when he was dismissed by mutual consent. Their third pastor was Rev. Samuel Lankton. He had been preaching in Connecticut, and had received a call to settle, but his health was feeble, and, traveling to regain it, happened to lodge at the house of Rev. Mr. Lyman, in the First Parish. Through him he learned of the vacancy in the Second Parish, and was urged to visit that people and preach them a lecture. He consented to do so, and the people earnestly desired him to remain with them, and he was ordained pastor July 3, 1754, and continued with them in that relation more than forty years. He died suddenly, December, 1794, of bleeding at the lungs. He was an accurate scholar, a close student, and a devout and exemplary Christian and a highly-useful pastor. An interval of three years followed, in which there was no regular occupant of the pulpit. Aug. 22, 1798, Rev. Isaac Briggs was ordained, and remained pastor till his dismission, July 4, 1805. From that time till the ordination of Rev. Thomas W. Duncan, Nov. 9, 1825, they were destitute of a stated pastor. The church had become so feeble in numbers at this time as to count but eleven members. Mr. Duncan was dismissed April 28, 1830, and nearly four years passed without a settled minister, till Dec. 3, 1834, when Rev. Clement Parker was installed. He remained about four years, being dismissed May 11, 1838. He was followed by the installation of Rev. Samuel Stone, Dec. 19, 1838, who was dismissed Jan. 1, 1844. A year succeeded without a pastor, and Jan. 15, 1845, Rev. Morris Holman was ordained. He was dismissed July 7, 1858. From Dec. 1, 1858, to May 15, 1859, John M. C. Bartley became stated supply, followed by Samuel H. Partridge, stated supply, from May 22, 1859, to the fall of 1868. The Rev. Joseph Freeman, stated supply, commenced his labors there Aug. 1, 1869. The first meeting-house stood in a field of Mr. John McIntire, near the dwelling of Deacon Wm. Moody. The present house was built on a new site in 1834, and dedicated December 2d of that year.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The York Christian Church was organized May 13, 1808, by Elder Elias Smith, at the dwelling-house of John Tenney, with a membership of 10 persons.

Peter Young was ordained the first pastor, September, 1808, in the open air, in the orchard of Mr. Tenney. Sept. 4, 1809, Moses Safford preached for this people, followed by Mark Fernald, May 24, 1818. Elder Peter Young again commenced a ministry with the church June 29, 1829. In December, 1836, Elder Robinson remained one year, and Jan. 10, 1839, Abner Hall was ordained pastor. Stephen R. Bickford began his ministry October, 1842. Elder Bartlett preached from May, 1846, to May, 1849; was absent one year, and in May, 1850, commenced his labors, and continued till October, 1851. From the spring of 1852 to 1853, P. L. Beverly supplied. May 4, 1853, Elder Charles E. Goodwin began his pastorate, and was followed by Rev. Hezekiah Short. The church has at this time a membership of 130, and is in a flourishing condition. By will of the late Mr. Bulkley Donnell, of York, a legacy of \$316 was left this church, the interest only of which can be used for the support of the society. Jeremiah Donnell, David Moulton, and Daniel B. Harris were appointed the first trustees of this legacy. Its deacons are Jeremiah Donnell and Wm. J. Moulton.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIETY OF YORK AND KITTERY

was organized June 9, 1866. The Rev. Joel Wilson began labors among this people about this time, preaching to them in the school-house. A church of 23 members was gathered, a neat edifice for worship erected in the latter part of 1866 and forepart of 1867, costing \$3200, and dedicated Feb. 21, 1867. The bell was presented the society by the Hon. Ichabod Washburne, of Worcester, Mass., and hung Oct. 26, 1867. Mr. Wilson has continued their pastor from the organization to the present. Their first deacon, Henry Grover. Present membership, 29.

BAPTISTS.

The First Baptist Church of Cape Neddick was organized Aug. 20, 1829, with 12 members,—5 males and 7 females,—by Rev. Oliver Barron. A few members of the Baptist Church at South Berwick had resided here for years. Elder Nathaniel Lord preached one sermon here at the house of Jeremiah Weare in 1780, but so much opposition was manifested that efforts to introduce Baptist sentiments were discontinued for nearly twenty-three years. After such an interval, Elder W. Batchelder delivered a lecture in an orchard owned by David Webber, which awakened attention, and nearly 50 souls were converted in a short time, a part of whom united with the Baptist Church at South Berwick. While holding connection with this church they were favored with occasional preaching by several ministers, among whom were Elders Andrew Sherburne and Joshua Chase. The meeting-house was erected in 1823 by union efforts of Baptists and Methodists, and when completed there came an unpleasant struggle as to ownership and supply of preacher. Mr. Barron commenced preaching in May, 1829, and continued for the space of about three years a successful and accepted minister to this people; and

at his dismission the membership had increased to 24. May 29, 1830, the church joined the York Association. Its representatives on this occasion were Rev. O. Barron, Deacon Cotton Chase, and Daniel Norton. The Rev. John Haines preached half the time in 1832, and Joseph Ames, a licentiate, occasionally in 1833. The Rev. Clark Sibley was installed into the pastoral office Jan. 9, 1834, and remained three years. Noah Hooper, Jr., a student at Newton Theological Institution, supplied several weeks, followed by Rev. Daniel McMaster for nearly a year, till April 15, 1838, when Rev. Gideon Cook commenced labors as minister of the church, and remained three years. During his ministry 25 members were dismissed to form a church in Wells. Mr. Cook resigned his pastorate April 12, 1841, and was succeeded July 4th, of the same year, by Rev. Isaac Merrill. In 1842 the church voted to employ L. L. Tripp. The membership at this time had increased to 66. Rev. G. Cook returned Nov. 9, 1843, and was dismissed March 4, 1847. July 1, 1847, Rev. B. Pease commenced his ministry, and remained till Oct. 2, 1851. Rev. S. F. Kendall followed, Aug. 29, 1852, and was dismissed July 2, 1854. Dec. 15, 1854, Elder John Hubbard commenced his ministry. Rev. A. E. Edwards became pastor Oct. 28, 1858, and was dismissed April 4, 1861. B. F. Lawrence accepted a call Jan. 5, 1862, and was ordained May 22d, following; resigned Jan. 8, 1865. C. P. Bartlett accepted a call April 16, 1865, and commenced his pastorate May 6th; resigned April 28, 1866. The Rev. J. M. Mace filled the unexpired year of 1866, and remained till 1870. The Rev. J. A. Tooker supplied for 1871. His successor was Rev. George M. Payne. Cotton Chase became the first deacon, lived a long and useful life in the church, and died May 10, 1842. Other deacons have been Jonathan Talpey, Samuel Webber, Oliver Boston, and Oliver Norton.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Some years previous to 1829, Methodist preachers had filled appointments in York. In November of this year a class was formed, consisting of 73 members, by the preachers on the circuit, J. Spaulding and Gershom F. Cox. Meetings were held sometimes at school-houses, and at others at private houses about the neighborhood. Feb. 28, 1831, they were incorporated into a legal society. As they grew in strength efforts were made towards building a meeting-house. A proposition to lease a piece of ground of First Parish for that purpose was made to that society, but rejected. The judicial court was removed from York in 1833, and the use of the court-house reverted to the First Parish. At a parish meeting in this year the use of the court-house was granted to the Methodists on the Sabbath for four months, provided "they do not disturb the peace or interrupt any other religious meetings," the temperance society having the privilege of holding meetings there Sabbath evenings whenever they may order or direct. A piece of land was finally purchased, and the present church building raised Aug. 30 and 31, 1833. Oct. 15, 1834, it was dedicated by Rev. G. F. Cox; text, Daniel ii. 44. From that time to the present Methodist services have been sustained here. The Rev. D. B. Randall is their present stationed minister. Membership, 90. They have a neat church



Hannah Bragdon James A. Bragdon



RESIDENCE OF JAS. A. BRAGDON, YORK, ME.

building and a comfortable parsonage. The estimated value of both is \$4900.

A METHODIST SOCIETY

was formed at Cape Neddick school-house, May 18, 1822, consisting of John Norton, Moses Brewster, Henry Talpey, George Phillips, Oliver Preble, Jonathan Talpey, Timothy Ramsdell, Richard Talpey, Obadiah Stone, Samuel Welsh, Hannah Clark, and George Norton, and a certificate served on clerk of First Parish of the above-named fact in order to exempt from payment of ministerial tax to said parish; but there is no record that this society was ever embodied in a church or had an existence as a distinct society any great length of time. They united with the Baptists in building the meeting-house in 1823, and in the differences that arose as to the control of it they probably went to pieces, and some of their members united with the Baptists. Of the Baptist Church of Cape Neddick, Rev. Henry Stetson is the present pastor.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

of Scotland was probably gathered about 1830. In this year Conference sent Rev. George Webber to preach to the people in this section. Meetings were held in the school-house, and some religious interest aroused. The meeting-house was built in 1833. Owing to the weakness of the society, preaching has not been continuously sustained.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures are small and insignificant, and have never to any great extent occupied the attention of the people. Chase's woolen-mill, at the outlet of Chase's Pond (J. Chase & Son), turns out a limited amount of flannel. Numerous saw- and shingle-mills cut considerable quantities of lumber. Step-ladders, etc., are turned out by H. Moulton & Co.; and the York Brick Company on the York River make an excellent quality of brick, which find ready sale in Boston market. D. Sewall & Co., doors, sash, and blinds; George Roberts, J. K. Plaisted, carriages; William G. Moulton & Son, carriages and machinery.

SCHOOLS.

The first recorded action taken in regard to schools was in 1701, when Nathaniel Freeman was employed by the selectmen for £8 per year, with 3*d*. per week for teaching reading, and 4*d*. per week for writing and ciphering. His year began May 5th. The next year he was engaged for £10, with same price for other branches as he had the previous year. In the year 1709-10 the selectmen were instructed by vote of the town to hire a schoolmaster for seven years, to teach all in the town to read, write, and cipher. The next year Nathaniel Freeman was engaged for the term of years mentioned. He was to teach from eight A.M. to twelve M., and from one to five P.M. for £30 per year, paid quarterly, one-third in provisions and balance in money of New England. In addition the town was to build him a house 22 by 18, with a *brick chimney*. The school was to be free to all from five years old and upwards. In 1717 a vote passed for the employment of a *grand schoolmaster* for one year, to instruct the children in the *learned things*, who

was to be paid and subsisted at town expense. Kindred action was taken from time to time, showing the inhabitants were not indifferent to the benefits of an education. The last report of the State superintendent presents the field and common school interests thus: Number of districts, 15; graded school, 1; number of houses, 15, estimated value, \$5000; number of children between the ages of 4 and 21, 895; average attendance, 429½; average length of summer terms, 66 days; average length of winter terms, 60½ days; number of teachers employed, 15; amount of money voted, \$2800; amount raised per scholar, \$3.10; male teachers employed in winter, 11; average wages per month, \$35; females employed in winter, 3; summer, 15; average wages per week, \$5.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE DONNELL,

sixth child and fourth son, in a family of nine children, of John and Deborah (Dunning) Donnell, was born in the town of York, York Co., Me., March 12, 1810.

His father, John, was the son of Nathaniel, who was the son of Nathaniel, son of Thomas, who was the son of Henry, the original settler of the Donnell family in Maine.



GEORGE DONNELL.

The farm upon which Mr. Donnell resides has been in the family for about two hundred years, and the buildings on it were erected by his great-grandfather.

George Donnell had limited opportunities for an education from books; his father being a seafaring man, he spent his early life fishing and coasting, and has spent most of his manhood on the sea. He married, July 2, 1861, Carrie H., daughter of Joseph S. Simpson, of York. They have no children. In politics he is a Republican. He has been for many years a member of the Methodist Church. Is a man of correct habits, and of high moral worth as a citizen.

JAMES A. BRAGDON,

of English descent, was born in York, Dec. 24, 1824,—a descendant of Arthur Bragdon, who was an alderman in 1641, when York was a city called Gorgeana; one of the selectmen of York in 1648, and who signed the submission to Massachusetts in 1652. Arthur had sons Thomas, Arthur, and Samuel, all of whom had land granted them in 1666. Thomas had a son Arthur, born about 1668, who married Sarah, daughter of Arthur Came, and had a son Thomas, born Feb. 20, 1703, who married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Came, and had a son Daniel, born Aug. 25, 1740, who married Hannah, the daughter of John Parsons. Daniel had a son Elihu, born May 3, 1767, who married Abigail, daughter of Cotton Bradbury, and had a son James, born Oct. 9, 1789, who married Maria, daughter of David Baker.

James was the father of the subject of this sketch, and one of six children born in the following order: Catharine, Louisa, Sophia B., James A., Abbie M., and Joseph D.

Nearly all the foregoing have been officially interested in the affairs of the town. Arthur was selectman for several years, besides having other important trusts. The second

Thomas was selectman every year from 1734 to 1773, excepting the years 1748 and 1758, and during the same period was elected representative to the Legislature thirteen times. Elihu was also selectman for several years, and several times elected as representative to the Legislature. James, the son of Elihu, was also selectman, sheriff, jailer, and representative elect to the Legislature at the time of his death, Nov. 6, 1831.

The subject of this sketch was married, June 9, 1870, to Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Leavitt) Preble; is a farmer by occupation, and now lives upon the premises occupied by Arthur, the original ancestor. He holds the office of justice of the peace, has been elected representative to the Legislature, was elected selectman in the year 1876, and continues in office to this date (1880). He has always sustained a high reputation for honesty, candor, and integrity. He is of the eighth generation from Arthur, the ancestor above named. His children are as follows:

(1) Joseph P. Bragdon, born July 5, 1811; (2) James E. Bragdon, born Dec. 16, 1873; (3) Marion A. Bragdon, born Dec. 2, 1875; (4) Arthur E. Bragdon, born May 21, 1879.

KENNEBUNK.

INCORPORATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The town of Kennebunk was taken from Wells in 1820. Its boundaries, as defined by act of the first Legislature of Maine, are as follows:

"Beginning at the sea at the mouth of Little River, thence running up the middle of said river to the middle of the Branch River, thence up the middle of said Branch River to the line between said Wells and Sanford." This territory then contained 2145 inhabitants. At the first meeting, August 14th, Benjamin Titcomb, Jr., Timothy Frost, and James Dorrance were chosen selectmen, Timothy Frost town clerk, and Joseph Moody treasurer.

SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

The soil of Kennebunk is of the most varied qualities which mark the surface of the State. In some portions it is very good; in others, sandy; in others, of little worth for culture. But still there are but few acres of it where temperance, industry, and perseverance will not cause it to yield a comfortable support for man and beast. In the last century farmers gave their exertions to the raising of corn, and seldom failed to receive an encouraging return for their labors. But of later years many of them have looked to the West to supply their needs in this respect. A great deal of flax was also raised; but these products of the land have ceased to be relied upon for income. Hay and potatoes absorb most of the attention of the farmers.

EARLY HISTORY.

The early history of this town, as well as that of Wells, in which it was included till 1820, has been elaborately written by the late judge, Hon. E. E. Bourne, whose work is not only our authority in the preparation of the following sketch, but the source from which we have liberally drawn, often using the language, as well as the facts, of the author. The history of Wells being given in its appropriate place, we have endeavored to sift out of Judge Bourne's work that which relates exclusively to Kennebunk. In some particulars the latter was not the scene of such terrible devastations in the early wars as came over the older part of the town. Kennebunk can hardly be considered as settled till the principal Indian wars were ended. Though mills were erected on the Mousam River in 1670, they were then almost the only monuments of civilization on the whole territory; and, as was the fate of many of the buildings in the inhabited part of the town of Wells, these mills became a prey to the ravages of the red men in the second war, so that Kennebunk, with the exception of one or two houses by the beach, was an entire wilderness. There was little opportunity here for the firebrand or the tomahawk.

In 1718 a permanent settlement was commenced on the banks of the Mousam. William Larrabee was the pioneer in this enterprise. Soon he had four or five companions, who built their houses near him. A few years afterwards a house was built on Great Hill, and two or three houses at what was called the Landing.

Mr. Larrabee had been one of the most energetic and fearless defenders of the old town during the war. March 30, 1706, he married Catharine Adams. His house, which he built in 1714, stood on the point of land about forty rods below the Roundabout, on the eastern side of the river. It was a small tenement, built of timber. The same year John Look built a house a short distance below Larrabee's, and the year following Thomas Wornwood built a house about forty rods farther down. These two last were garrisoned houses, surrounded by palisades of large timber as high as the eaves, with sufficient space to carry on work inside. The palisades were erected a few years after the houses were built, when a renewal of Indian hostilities was apprehended. The Harding House, which stood near the beach, and although a one-story building, was a famous public-house for the entertainment of travelers and seamen who came into the river in coasters, was palisaded in the same manner. This house was taken down more than a hundred years ago, and nothing but the old cellar remains.

A few years after Larrabee located on the Mousam others took up land below him, near the sea, in the vicinity of public travel. John Webber built a small house in 1721, and about the same time Richard Boothby built a house on the Robert S. Smith place. A house was also built on what has since been called Gillespie's Point, originally Great Neck, afterwards called Grandfather's Neck, from Ephraim, otherwise "Grandfather," Poke, who married Miss Margaret McLellan in 1731. He and his horse were subsequently drowned in attempting to cross the river when the tide was high as he supposed. The Neck was occupied by Nathaniel Spinney, and then by John Gillespie, from whom it took its last name.

A saw-mill was built upon Gooch's Creek in 1718, timber then being very abundant in the immediate vicinity, and vessels came up near the mill to take away the lumber. The selling of timber, however, was much more lucrative, and in about ten years the mill was abandoned. These were all the buildings in what is now Kennebunk previous to the fourth, or Lovell's Indian war. Before 1717 no particular designation had been given to the land lying between the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers; but from about that time the name of Kennebunk was applied to it, there being upon it a sufficient number of houses to render a distinction between it and Wells village necessary.

In 1715, when the selectmen of Wells were using their endeavors to obtain a schoolmaster, "Kennebunk was not sufficiently settled to be noticed as a material part of the town. Not more than five or six families lived within what are its present limits."

In addition to the Indian wars, the doubts which existed as to the title to lands were a serious impediment to early settlement. The part of the town lying between the Kennebunk and Mousam Rivers was held by Daniel and Simon Eppes, respectively, of Salem and Ipswich, by virtue of an Indian deed made to John and Robert Wadley in 1659. On receipt of the notice that the Messrs. Eppes intended to prosecute their claims, a town-meeting was called Sept. 14, 1819, "then and there to adjutate and debate what may be done in that matter concerning Maj. Eppes laying claim to the land lying between Kennebunk River and

Little River." The claim was adjusted by the people of the town giving to the Eppes' a grant of a mile square between the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers, and to John Wadley a grant of 200 acres adjoining that of Eppes.

In 1720 an accession was made to the population of the town by the immigration and settlement of several persons from Ireland. Some of these were ancestors of valuable citizens now living in the town. Thomas Boothby, Henry Boothby, and William Jepson, came from Magwater; Andrew and George Simington, from Strabarr; Thomas Gilpatrick and Robert Page, from Donaghadee; John Ross, from Sligo; and Bryce McLellan, from Ballymena. They brought wives and families with them. Anne Weer came also as one of the company. These all became good and valuable citizens.

SERGEANT LARRABEE'S GARRISON.

In Judge Bourne's history will be found an interesting cut of this structure. It was built by Sergt. Stephen Larrabee, as a protection for the settlers in Kennebunk during the fourth Indian war. Sergt. Larrabee was the son of William Larrabee, a brave and resolute man, who had been bred to danger, and when necessary could look it fairly in the face. At the outbreak of the war he saw the necessity of preparing for those Indian raids which so often came suddenly and unexpectedly upon the settlements; of protecting the few who were pioneers with him in the wilderness; and of providing a refuge for others who might be driven from their homes to the eastward. He, therefore, planned a grand fort on the Mousam River, the "upper road" having been laid out that way to Saco. He built a garrison covering an acre of ground, constructing it of timber, which was then abundant close at hand. The walls were about 14 feet high, of large, square timber, set in the form of a parallelogram, fronting southeast, or down the river. On the four corners were four flankers, so projecting that the persons within might have a view of the operations going on without on the side and one end of the fort. They were in an angular shape, with a kind of port-hole in the angle, but not sufficiently large for a person to enter. There was also on the lower side a large flanker in the fashion of a portico, though built, as were the others, 6 feet from the ground, so that one could pass directly under it. There were three gates, one at each end, and one on the side of the fort flanker. Within the walls were five houses. That of Sergt. Larrabee was very large, wide, and of one story, and stood in the corner of the fort; in the north corner was the house of Edward Evans; in the eastern, that of Ebenezer Bayridge; the other two—one at the western, the other at the southern end—were occupied by Nathan Morrison and the soldiers stationed there under his command, and by those who found refuge there from the neighborhood in cases of alarm, or when Indians were known to be in the vicinity. All the houses were of one story, and had what were called "block-windows," or square holes to let in the air and light.

At the northeastern end of the garrison was the house of Samuel and Anthony Littlefield, built of logs, the same house which had been erected and occupied by William Larrabee.

It is said that in this fort, exclusive of the dwelling-houses, there were used 13,000 cubic feet of timber,—a great work, certainly, for the small number of men engaged in it. Within its walls were frequently gathered all the inhabitants in the early days of Kennebunk, together with refugees driven thither by the terrible exigencies of Indian war,—in all, sometimes, over two hundred souls.

For an account of the Indian troubles at this period we must refer the reader to the chapters on that subject in our general history. We may add here that William Wormwood, who was killed by the Indians in 1724, was the son of Thomas Wormwood, who lived at the Larrabee village on the Mousam River, and whose descendants are still living in Kennebunk.

In 1748, during the French war, an attempt was made to surprise Larrabee's garrison, at a time when fears of an invasion were somewhat allayed. A dark, stormy night was chosen for the purpose, by Wawa, the chief, who was acquainted with every part of the garrison and knew how to effect an entrance. As soon as it was dark, the Indians crept up and lay down under a cart, which stood a few feet from the wall, intending to wait till after all had gone to sleep, when they would scale the walls and gain possession by stealth, and then murder the unsuspecting inmates. But the keen eye of Sergt. Larrabee discovered unusual objects under the cart, and bringing his large gun to bear, loaded heavily with buckshot, effected a sudden scattering of the foe, whom the flash of the gun revealed more clearly, and whose discomfiture was indicated by traces of blood seen next morning about the cart, and in several places near it. Wawa, himself, afterwards acknowledged that the effectual admonition there received deterred him from any further attempt to surprise the garrison.

In 1750, when Kennebunk was formed into the Second Parish, the inhabitants were living between the site of the present village and the sea, in the vicinity of the Littlefield Mills. The territory which the village now covers was almost an entire wilderness. The western side of the river had scarcely been touched by the hand of man. For a few years after the Sayward mill was built, the axe of the lumberman had unrestrained liberty in its vicinity, and many of the magnificent pines, which had seen the years of a century, fell before it, till the Indian was stayed its destructive action. A new growth had sprung up along the banks of the Mousam, so that now, apparently, the forest had been untouched. A small house built by Thomas Consens was standing on the westerly corner of the homestead of Dr. N. E. Smart. Another, built by Jedediah Wakefield, stood on the northerly side of the old road, a short distance beyond the house of John Curtis. John Wakefield, Jr., had built a third house on the place of Miss Elizabeth W. Hatch. The fourth house, built by Ichabod Consens, son of Thomas, stood in the field on the site of the old factory barn. The last named was a rude cabin, without glass windows. It had a sort of flanker attached to it, and in time of alarm one soldier was stationed here by government. At this time, what was subsequently known as the "old saw-mill," was standing, six or eight rods above the bridge; the privilege, having been occupied for nearly

half a century, came into the hands of John Storer, by whom it was rebuilt in 1730.

From a letter of Hon. Hugh McLellan, now in possession of Mr. John C. Baker, of the Mousam House, it appears that there was a tavern kept on, or not far from, the site of the present hotel, at which troops on their way to join the Louisbourg expedition stopped for entertainment. This was in 1745. The hotel now on the spot is a very old building, but probably not the one then standing, nor do we know that any trace of the first hotel is known to any one now living. No mention is made of it by Judge Bourne, and we rest the fact solely upon the authority of Mr. McLellan's letter, which we think furnishes unquestionable evidence that such a tavern existed here at the date referred to.

On the eastern side of the Kennebunk River stood the house of Richard Kimball, on the site of the brick residence of Aaron Ricker. It was a two-story building, finished as a garrison-house, at which was stationed one soldier. Kimball kept a small stock for trade, and was the first merchant in Kennebunk. Next beyond this was the house of Nathaniel Kimball, on the Edward Haney place; to the westward lived Thomas Kimball, on the place of the late Isaac Peabody; and a few rods northward was the house of Samuel Shackley. John Gilpatrick had a house on the eastern side of the road, near the Owen E. Burnham place. On Kennebunk River, just below the bridge, was the Littlefield saw-mill, and below it another built by John Storer. On the Mousam below was the Larrabee village, Littlefield's and Look's houses, the latter occupied by John Butland, Look being moved to Saco. Below was the house of Thomas Wormwood, and forty rods farther down that of John Freeze. Samuel Emmons lived in a house up the river, opposite the gravel-bed. On the western side of the river was the house of Thomas Wormwood, Jr., where the late Abner Wormwood lived, and above, at the foot of the pasture of the late Hon. George W. Wallingford, was the house of Edward Evans. Samuel Sawyer had built a house below on Great Hill, since occupied by John Burks. On the east side of the river, a little below the Wentworth House, was the residence of John Webber, and beyond was a small house occupied by Richard Boothby.

On the road leading to the landing was the house of John Wakefield, on the upper corner of Titeomb's shipyard, and James Wakefield's two-story house about three rods above the Lord House. Next below was the meeting-house, and then the house of Nathaniel Wakefield, a little below the site of the old school-house. Stephen Titeomb had a small house, between the river and the house of George Dresser, which he moved from the next year, having built the Dresser house, which was garrisoned. Just above the Upper Falls was the house of Jesse Towne, near the spring; and below, towards the sea, were the houses of John Mitchell and Stephen Harding. Mitchell's house was also a garrison. On the Alewife road was the house built by Joshua Kimball, a little below the former residence of Ezra Smith, near the junction of the roads, which was at that time occupied by John Maddox, who married Kimball's widow. The house of Jonathan Taylor (late Thacher Jones') and that of David Thompson were the others.

These were all the residences in Kennebunk in 1750.



Horace Porter

HORACE PORTER, son of Joseph and Olive (Beekley) Porter, was born in Berlin, Conn., Nov. 25, 1788. The family removed to Kennebunk in 1800, where he carried on tanning.

Horace learned the tanner's trade of his father during his minority, but received limited opportunities for obtaining an education. He first formed a partnership for general trade with Timothy Kezer (Porter & Kezer), and in 1809 with Benjamin Smith (Smith & Porter). This firm carried on a large business, engaging in not only local, but a foreign trade with the West Indies until 1839, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Porter lived retired from active business until his death, Oct. 13, 1864. He was a Whig in politics; was a member of the State Senate, and a candidate for member of Congress. In religious belief he was a Unitarian. Mr. Porter was

a man of noble bearing, was over six feet in height, and naturally received respect. He possessed great decision of character, sound judgment, and a will power to accomplish whatever he undertook. In local affairs his influence was felt, and his opinions heeded.

He married, June 2, 1815, Lavinia, daughter of Dr. Jacob Fisher, a prominent physician of Kennebunk, who was born at Renforth, Mass., Sept. 10, 1759, married Hannah Brown, and came to Kennebunk after the close of the Revolutionary war. He died Oct. 27, 1840. His wife died Sept. 7, 1840. Their daughter, Lavinia, was born June 3, 1791. To Mr. and Mrs. Porter were born the following children: Horace L., died in infancy; Clara L., widow of George W. Hardy; Horace Brown, died at the age of twenty years; Olive L., wife of Wm. F. Lord, of Kennebunk.

Some of the early settlers were enterprising and energetic men, and all except one, men of some education. The two Kimball brothers were largely engaged in lumbering. Nathaniel Kimball has been called the "father of Kennebunk." Twenty, at least, of this early population were church members, and did all in their power to give a moral and religious character to the community. They wisely judged that a church established among them would be the means of drawing a better class of population, and in this they were not disappointed. The following extracts from a tax-list of the new parish will show the relative condition as to property of the principal business men: Richard Kimball, £3 14s. 9d.; Nathaniel Kimball, £3 13s. 6d.; John Mitchell, £3 10s.; John Webber, £3 7s. 3d.; Ichabod Cousens, £2 18s.; Richard Boothby, £2 16s.; John Gilpatrick, £2 15s. 9d.; Thomas Cousens, £2 13s.; Stephen Larabee, £2 10s.; Stephen Titcomb, £2 4s.; John Wakefield, £2 1s.; Nathaniel Wakefield, £2 1s.

The Second Parish, at the time of its erection, contained about thirty families. In 1752 the saw-mill was rebuilt by Joseph Storer, Nathaniel Wakefield, and Stephen Larabee. A grist-mill was built immediately afterwards. Previous to this time many of the inhabitants had pounded their corn in mortars. Some had been obliged to travel to York to have their grinding done. In 1754 a saw-mill was built by Thomas and James Cousens at Great Falls, on the site of the former one burnt by the Indians. In 1755, the greatest freshest ever known carried away the mill on the Mousam River.

Among those engaged in the French war the following were citizens of Kennebunk: Samuel Stevens, Richard Kimball, Jr., William Butland, Nathaniel Cousens, Benjamin Cousins, John Butland, Ebenezer Dunham, Abner, John, and William Evans, John Emmons.

During the period of the Revolution the inhabitants of Kennebunk acted with the town of Wells, of which they formed a constituent part. March 21, 1774, a meeting convened "to take into consideration the posture of our relations with England." Joseph Storer, John Littlefield, Capt. Noah M. Littlefield, James Hubbard, Deacon Benjamin Hatch, Ebenezer Sayer, and Joshua Bragdon were appointed a committee to report resolutions, who, on the 28th of March, made their report as follows:

"Resolved, That freedom is essential to the happiness of a State, which no nation can give up without violating the laws of nature, reason, and religion, ruining millions, and entailing the deepest misery on posterity.

"Resolved, That the late act of the British Parliament, empowering the East India Company to export their teas to Boston, subject to a duty, is a daring infringement upon our individual rights and privileges; is a measure replete with every evil, political and commercial. Therefore it is incumbent on every man who values his birthright and would support the constitution to oppose every such attempt in all lawful and constitutional ways.

"Resolved, That we will not receive any teas whereon an unconstitutional duty may be laid, whether shipped by the East India Company or private merchants, and will esteem every person who may or shall receive any such teas unfriendly to the government and inimical to the country and constitution, and will treat them with that contempt which such conduct deserves.

"Resolved, That we will bear faithful and true allegiance to our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, and are ready at all times to support his crown and dignity, at the expense of our lives and fortunes;

but by no means support the oppressive measures of Parliament, which have and still continues to threaten the total destruction of the liberties of all America.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the town be given to our worthy brethren, the patriotic inhabitants of the town of Boston, for their early intelligence and steady perseverance in the common cause. Posterity, we doubt not, will applaud their conduct, and their children will rise up to call them blessed.

"Resolved, That an attested copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the Committee of Correspondence in Boston."

These resolutions expressed the general sentiment of the people. When the port of Boston was closed the people of the Second Parish voted, in December, "that the usual contribution for the poor among themselves should be given to the poor of Boston, who are sufferers by reason of the stoppage of their port." And they also recommended to the congregation that they should "make a generous collection for said poor." Jan. 16, 1775, the committee of the Second Parish, Stephen Larabee and John Mitchell, sent 26½ cords of wood to the sufferers in Boston, and received in response a letter of "sincere and hearty thanks" from the "Committee on Donations for the Poor of the town of Boston." This was not the first time the people of Kennebunk had come to the aid of the people of Boston,—for, at the time of the great fire of 1760, they sent the sufferers over \$200.

In February, 1775, Ebenezer Sayer, Esq., was chosen delegate from Wells to the Provincial Congress, and the following gentlemen (mostly citizens of Kennebunk) were appointed a committee "to prepare instructions to guide the actions of the delegate in Congress," viz., John Littlefield, John Mitchell, Samuel Hancock, Nathaniel Kimball, and Benjamin Hatch. The following is the report of the committee, which was adopted by the town:

"TO EBENEZER SAYER:

"SIR,—You being chosen by the inhabitants of the town of Wells to represent said town in a Provincial Congress to be holden in the town of Cambridge, or elsewhere, on the first day of February next, your instructions are to attend said Congress, and to adjourn and transact such matters of business as shall be judged by said Congress to be most for the peace, order, and safety of the Province, and to hold said Congress, by adjournment or otherwise, until the last Wednesday in May next, and if we should not at that time have government restored agreeably to the charter of the Province, and it should be judged necessary to declare the seat of government vacant and to assume government, you are hereby authorized to join with said Congress therein.

"SAMUEL HANCOCK, Chairman."

Of the three military companies raised in the town that belonging to Kennebunk was enlisted for eight months' service, and was under command of Capt. James Hubbard. The following is the roster of officers and soldiers:

James Hubbard, Captain.	John Denny, Jr.
Joseph Churchill, Lieutenant.	Joseph Dagget.
Nathaniel Cousens, Lieutenant.	Job Emery.
Stephen Larabee, Sergeant.	Obediah Emmons.
Samuel Burnham, Sergeant.	Jedediah Gooch.
John Butland, Sergeant.	Damon Hubbard.
Thomas Wormwood, Corporal.	James Gilpatrick.
Stephen Fairfield, Corporal.	Joshua Gilpatrick.
Remick Cole, Corporal.	Edmund Currier.
Richard Gilpatrick, Corporal.	Samuel Chadbourne.
Jacob Blaisdell, Fifer.	Bartholomew Goodwin.
John Webber, Drummer.	Joseph Littlefield.
Joseph Cousens.	Jotham Littlefield.
Rowlins Colburn.	Abraham Littlefield.

Henry Maddox.
John Wagner.
John Ross.
Abner Wormwood.
Samuel Waterhouse.
John Kimball.
John Webber, Jr.
Benjamin Wormwood.
Amos Storer.

Jedediah Goodale.
John Wormwood.
Ezekiel Webber.
Jonathan Banks.
John Campbell.
John Penny.
Isaac Storer.
Benjamin Webber.
John Boothby, Jr.

This company, with that of Capt. Sawyer, of Wells, marched to Cambridge, and was in service eight months. Capt. Hubbard died in the service at Cambridge. He was among the most patriotic of citizens, and ready to offer himself upon the altar of liberty. He was one of the selectmen of the town, also one of the Committee of Correspondence. In 1776 the Committee of Correspondence and Safety consisted of Nathaniel Kimball, John Mitchell, Joseph Wheelwright, Benjamin Hatch, and Daniel Clark; Joseph Storer delegate to the Continental Congress.

In 1778, 31 of Nathaniel Cousens' company, all living in Kennebunk, were in the army; and large contributions of shirts, stockings, and shoes were made this year by the Second Parish.

In the Penobscot expedition of 1779 were Maj. Daniel Littlefield, Capt. Samuel Sawyer, Nathaniel Cousens, Samuel Treadwell, Joel Littlefield, and Capt. John Winn. Maj. Littlefield and Capt. Sawyer lost their lives. Both were brave men and useful members of society.

Upon the submission of the constitution of Massachusetts to the people of Wells, it was deemed advisable by the town, before taking action upon it, to subject it to the examination of the wisest and most prudent among the citizens. It was accordingly committed to Rev. Moses Hemenway, Rev. Daniel Little, Samuel Waterhouse, John Mitchell, John Wheelwright, Deacon Benjamin Hatch, Amos Storer, Jonathan Hatch, James Littlefield, Jr., James Littlefield (3d), Capt. John Bragdon, Jeremiah Storer, Hans Patten, Capt. John Littlefield, Adam Clark, and Capt. Joseph Winn,—a large proportion of whom were residents of Kennebunk.

From 1731 to the beginning of the war of the Revolution the vicinity of the Littlefield Mills, on the Kennebunk River, was the theatre of the principal business in what is now the town of Kennebunk. When these mills were built is not known. The grants were made on both sides of the river in 1680 and 1681, embracing the necessary privileges and lands adjoining, and it is quite probable the saw- and grist-mills were erected soon after. In this part of the town were the principal business men,—Richard and Nathaniel Kimball, Joseph and Samuel Littlefield, John Gilpatrick, John and Samuel Shackley, James Ross and James Ross, Jr., Jedediah Wakefield, Samuel Gilpatrick and John Gilpatrick, Jr., Thomas Kimball, Auley McColley, Stephen Larrabee, and others.

Richard and Nathaniel Kimball and John Mitchell built the first vessel on the Kennebunk River. Richard opened the first grocery-store; Nathaniel, the first public-house. The Shackleys—John and Samuel—were tanners and shoemakers; Auley McColley was a tailor; the Littlefields were lumbermen; Thomas Kimball, Larrabee, and the Rosses, were agriculturists. In 1750 the main road

from the east to the west was located past the mills, and the travel turned thither from the sea-board. In 1775 there was established the first regular post-office, Nathaniel Kimball being appointed postmaster. Probate Court was also holden here. The oldest monument of the dead standing in Kennebunk is also at this place, near the house of Owen Baruah, bearing the inscription "James Ross, æt. 35, died Aug. 16, 1749."

The war of the Revolution checked business and immigration for a while; but before it was closed people came in, and the population again grew rapidly. Ship-building had commenced before the war, and vessels were engaged in the West India trade. Commerce, of course, was now at an end. But peace soon revived it, and all the people returned to their former employments with a great deal of confidence and enterprise. Many vessels were built, some of them good-sized brigs, and at the close of the century, some ships; so that in 1798 there were owned on the Kennebunk River 50 vessels. Immense quantities of lumber and ship-timber were brought in from the neighboring towns. Professional men and mechanics came in, and activity was seen in all kinds of business. But the French now captured their vessels. This illegal interference with their commerce dampened the ardor of the people, navigation being the leading motive-power of all the industry of the place. Though the government received an equivalent for all these depredations, they never paid over to the unfortunate owners the compensation which was justly due to them, and many of them went down to their graves in poverty. About 25 vessels were taken belonging to Kennebunk.

After these troubles were ended, the business of the town progressed favorably until the embargo, and the war which followed a few years afterwards, when many of those who had been prosperous, and acquired a fair independence, lost all they had by the destruction of their vessels lying at the wharves, and up the river. It was many years after the war before there was any animation in business. Ship-building was resumed; but the West India trade was unprofitable, and the commerce of the town was directed to other channels, not productive of any employment for the main body of the people. Ship-building, after several years, began to be profitable to the owners, and was prosecuted with fair success until the great Rebellion. Several of the inhabitants rose to independence from it. But the Rebellion put an end to it, and it has ever since not been worth pursuit.

During this last war, without any serious embarrassment, the town supplied its several quotas of soldiers as demanded, paying in the whole over \$46,000. One hundred and forty-seven were enlisted from among the townsmen, and went into the service. Thirty died in it; a few died from disease contracted while in the service after their return home.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

On the admission of Maine into the Union, in 1820, a movement was first made to separate Kennebunk from Wells. The village had become sufficiently extensive to make it a material and important part of the town. The people there began to feel their rising importance, and thence to demand an increase of their privileges. It was



Photo. by E. H. McKenney.

SETH E. BRYANT.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass., March 14, 1826, from whence his parents removed to Kennebunk in 1831.

His grandfather, Daniel Bryant, was a soldier of the Revolution, born and died in Saco, Me. William M. Bryant, his father, served for a time in the war of 1812. Having by hard work acquired a fair education in the common schools, with a few terms at the Saco Academy, he engaged in teaching at an early age. He also became a minister of the gospel in the Christian connection, preaching as an evangelist in many places in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and a few years as a settled pastor. He took an active part in public affairs, and was for many years an officer of the town of Kennebunk, serving as treasurer, school committee-man, selectman, and representative to the Legislature. He died Jan. 9, 1876, aged eighty. His wife was Mary E. Emery, a native of Kennebunk, a descendant of the Perkins family of Kennebunkport; she died Jan. 13, 1879. They had a family of eleven children, six of whom lived to grow to maturity.

Seth E. Bryant received his education in the common schools of Kennebunk, with a few terms at Union Academy, under the tuition of the late Hall Roberts, of Concord, N. H. After leaving school was clerk in a store, and at the age of twenty went into business for himself as proprietor of a country store, and afterwards as owner of a stage-line and livery-stable. Disposing of this last business in 1854, he was engaged for some years as book-keeper and clerk for Daniel W. Lord, ship-builder and ship-owner of Kennebunkport.

In 1861 he was appointed deputy collector and inspector in the custom-house, Kennebunk. This he relinquished in September, 1862, to enlist as a private in the 27th Maine Regiment. Soon after going into camp at Portland, he was chosen captain of Co. I. Served in the defenses of Washington until July, 1863, when the term of the regiment expired.

In March, 1864, he again went into the army as captain of Co. A, 32d Maine Regiment, at Augusta, Me. The demand for troops at that time was so urgent that when six companies were organized, they were ordered to Washington, under the command of the major. On the arrival of the battalion at Alexandria, it was assigned to the 9th Army Corps, then under Gen. A. E. Burnside, and without any drill, and but little in the way of organization, went immediately to the front. With the 11th N. H. Regiment, it was left at Bristoe Station to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad a few days; came up with army at the battle of the Wilderness, and was at once ordered into action; this was toward the close of the second day's fight.

May 12th, was in the battle of Spotsylvania, where the battalion was badly cut up under fire of shells and sharpshooters until May 18th, when it again went into battle, and was under a sharp fire of musketry, shell, grape and canister eleven hours, losing very heavily. Capt. Bryant escaped without a scratch, but found a bullet-hole in his coat after the battle. Was placed in command of the battalion just before the battle at the North Anna River. Participated in that action, and at its close found that only 150 men were fit for duty. While across the North Anna River, the remaining four companies came up, with the colonel of the regiment (Col. M. F. Wentworth); recrossed the North Anna River, and resumed the race for Richmond; when within seven miles of that city met the enemy.

While at this place Capt. Bryant was attacked with typhoid fever, contracted while in the swamp, but remained with the regiment until the four days' march to the rear of Petersburg. He was carried in an ambulance, and at the end of the march was put into the field hospital until ordered to City Point, and from thence to Washington, when a furlough home was obtained, July 3d.

In October, having recovered, he went back to his regiment, which was then reduced to less than one hundred men; being senior officer, he assumed command until the lieutenant-colonel was appointed. The regiment was so small that in December it was consolidated with the 31st Maine, when Capt. Bryant resigned and came home.

In November, 1865, he was again appointed deputy collector, inspector, etc., in the custom-house, which position he now occupies.

He enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens, having been selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor of Kennebunk for sixteen years, holding at this time those offices; he is also a trial justice and notary public for the county of York. Has acted as secretary of the Republican county convention for twenty-one years past.

He has been an active Republican ever since the formation of that party; was previously a Whig. He has always taken a strong interest in the cause of temperance, belonging to all organizations aiming to promote its interests; has a firm confidence in the principle of prohibition, and that it will ultimately prevail in every State of the Union. He has been an active Mason for some years, and an officer of Arundel Lodge, No. 76, Kennebunkport. He married on the 2d of November, 1850, Mary E. Wormwood, of Kennebunk. They have had three sons, two of whom are living,—Charles E. and Walter L. Bryant.

a long distance for many of them to travel to attend the town-meetings. There were in the territory of Kennebunk, or the Second Parish, about 130 legal voters; and at the meeting in March, 1787, they had voted that "one-third of the legal town-meetings shall be in future held in the Second Parish; and the next town-meeting, which is by law to be held on the first Monday in April, shall be held there." From this time the Second Parish elected two of the selectmen of the town, who, this year, were Benjamin Titcomb and Nathaniel Cousens. In 1819 further progress was made towards municipal independence by a vote that one-half of the town-meetings should be held in the Second Parish.

In 1820 all the inhabitants of Kennebunk joined in a movement for division. The charter incorporating the new town was adopted June 24, 1820. The following are the selectmen and town clerks chosen since that period:

SELECTMEN.

Benjamin Titcomb, Jr., James Torrance, Timothy Frost, 1820; Nathaniel Jeffards, Joseph Hatch, Jeremiah Lord, 1821-28; Edward E. Bourne, Tobias Walker, James Titcomb, 1828-32; Benjamin Titcomb, Edward E. Bourne, Alex. McCulloch, 1832; Nathaniel Jeffards, Joseph Waterhouse, Alex. McCulloch, 1833; Nathaniel Jeffards, Jesse Towne, Ezra Perkins, 1834-42; William M. Bryant, Nathaniel K. Sargent, George Taylor, 1842-44; Jesse Towne, Joseph Waterhouse, Ezra Perkins, 1844; James Hubbard, Ezra Perkins, Joseph Waterhouse, 1845; James Hubbard, William Mitchell, Joseph Waterhouse, 1846-48; William B. Sewall, William Mitchell, Joseph Waterhouse, 1848; James Hubbard, W. M. Bryant, Israel Taylor, 1849; Joseph Waterhouse, W. M. Bryant, Israel Taylor, 1850; Joseph Waterhouse, W. M. Bryant, Joseph Titcomb, 1851; Joseph Waterhouse, W. M. Bryant, Paul Junkins, 1852-53; W. M. Bryant, A. M. Bryant, Theodore Thompson, 1854; Stephen Perkins, George P. Titcomb, Tobias Walker, 1855; George Emmons, George P. Titcomb, Benjamin Smith, 1856; Edward W. Morton, S. E. Bryant, Theodore Thompson, 1857-59; Edward W. Morton, S. E. Bryant, Joseph A. Haley, 1859-61; Edward W. Morton, Edward E. Bourne, Jr., Joseph A. Haley, 1861; S. E. Bryant, Edward E. Bourne, Jr., Joseph A. Haley, 1862-64; George W. Lord, E. E. Bourne, Jr., Joseph A. Haley, 1864; S. E. Bryant, John A. Lord, Theodore Thompson, 1865; S. E. Bryant, John A. Lord, Jeremiah Dutch, 1866-69; Joseph A. Haley, Edmund Warren, Isaac M. Emery, 1869-71; Seth E. Bryant, Joseph T. Nason, Benjamin F. Titcomb, 1871; Seth E. Bryant, A. E. Haley, B. F. Titcomb, 1872; Henry Kingsbury, A. E. Haley, B. F. Titcomb, 1873-74; William Fairfield, Henry Kingsbury, Enoch W. Cousens, 1875-77; Seth E. Bryant, Edwin Walker, William Fairfield, 1877-80.

TOWN CLERKS.

Timothy Frost, 1820-33; John Lillie, 1833; John Frost, 1834-36; Timothy Frost, 1836-45; Andrew Walker, 1845-57; George W. Wallingford, 1857-61; George Mendum, 1861; Edward Warren, 1862-64; William Fairfield, 1864; Edward Warren, 1865-69; A. Warren Mendum, 1869-73; Mark H. Ford, 1873; A. Warren Mendum, 1874-80.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

A battalion of artillery was organized Nov. 19, 1817, and was composed of companies at York and at Kennebunk. The officers were—Majors: November, 1817, to May, 1819, Asa Freeman, of York; May, 1819, to December, 1824, Barnabas Palmer, of Kennebunk; 1825 to 1840, James Osborn, Jr., of Kennebunk; 1840 to 1842, Charles W. Kimball, of Kennebunk. Adjutants: April, 1818, to May, 1824, Edward E. Bourne; 1824 to 1826, Israel W. Bourne;

1826 to 1840, Samuel L. Osborn; 1840 to 1842, Oliver Littlefield. Quartermasters: 1818 to 1820, John Frost; 1820 to 1831, Edward Greenough; 1831 to 1834, Francis A. Lord; 1834 to 1842, Abial Kelly, Jr.

The captains of the York company were, — to November, 1817, Asa Freeman; 1817 to 1823, George Moody; 1823 to 1828, Edward A. Emerson; 1828 to 1832, Josiah Chase; 1832 to 1837, John Simpson; 1837 to 1840, Jos. Weare, Jr.; 1840, Octavius Weare; 1841, Joseph Winn.

The Kennebunk company was organized September, 1817, on petition of Edward E. Bourne and 40 others, and was disbanded September, 1842, having become reduced to about 15 privates. The captains were: 1817 to 1819, Barnabas Palmer; 1819 to 1823, William W. Wise; 1823 to 1825, James Osborn, Jr.; 1825 to 1827, Samuel Littlefield, Jr.; 1827 to 1831, Henry Kingsbury; 1831 to 1834, George W. Bourne; 1834 to 1836, John G. Mayo; 1836, Rufus W. Loud; 1837 to 1840, Chas. W. Kimball; 1840 to 1842, Albert Perkins. The lieutenants were: 1817 to 1819, Wm. W. Wise; 1817, Edw. E. Bourne; 1818, Clement Jeffards; 1819 to 1823, James Osborn, Jr.; 1819 to 1822, Heard Milliken; 1822 to 1825, Samuel Littlefield, Jr.; 1823 to 1827, Aaron Greene; 1825 to 1827, Henry Kingsbury; 1827 to 1831, George W. Bourne; 1827 to 1834, John G. Mayo; 1831 to 1837, Geo. Wise; 1834 to 1837, Chas. W. Kimball; 1837 to 1840, Benj. F. Goodwin; 1840 to 1842, Ivory Goodwin, Jr.; 1841, Hercules H. Chadbourne. The first clerk was Davenport Tucker.

About the close of the last century a cavalry company was formed in Wells and Kennebunk. Dr. Keating was chosen captain; John Low, lieutenant; Robert Towne, of Kennebunkport, ensign; Joseph Moody, cornet. After Dr. Keating, the captains were Nathaniel Frost, Joseph Dane, Benjamin Smith, and Elisha Chadbourne. This company was maintained more than thirty years, and much interest taken in it by the citizens.

SCHOOLS.

The town of Wells was tardy about extending the benefits of schools to Kennebunk, although the people of the latter paid their regular proportion of tax.

In 1728 the town voted to have school kept near the centre, in the vicinity of the meeting-house, six or seven miles from Kennebunk, so that those living in the place were entirely cut off from its benefits. It was not till 1740, after Kennebunk had been settled twenty-five years, that the privilege was granted for a separate school, or that any material allowance was made of the funds therefor, although the people had paid their part towards building two school-houses, and their proportion for the support of schools in the town.

In 1740 they determined to submit to this grievance no longer, and, on petition, a special town-meeting was called, at which it was voted "that there be a schoolmaster for the remote parts of the town for the year ensuing," and four months were allowed to "Kennebunk and Mousam, two at Arrisicket, and four at Meriland." The next year four months and a half were allowed to Maryland, and four to Kennebunk, near James Wakefield's, who lived at the Land-ing.

In 1753 the town voted to have a grammar school, and also a morning school. But it does not appear that these schools were put in operation. For many years such schools as there were in the town were kept at private houses. The first building occupied for school purposes was constructed of round logs, and stood just above the house of Mr. Storer. It was open at the gable-ends, through which the light came, in place of windows. Here the school was kept a number of years by one Jasper Ellis. It was subsequently kept in the shop of Edmund Carrier. A convenient place was then selected at the corners in front of the house of Dr. Swett, and here the "Mousam School-House" was erected, in 1770. After the increase of population, it was moved up the "Country road," and placed a few rods east of the church. Here it remained several years, when it was moved to a spot just below the graveyard, near Daniel L. Hatch's house, where it was occupied by Mrs. Tabitha, widow of Samuel Hancock and James Hubbard. After her death it was sold to Mrs. Mary Nichols, and moved to a lot on the opposite side of the road; after that it was sold to William Taylor, and moved to Brown Street, where it became the residence of Mr. Frank Fairfield.

The parish had exclusive jurisdiction over the schools within its territory till the close of the century, during which period several districts were set off, and supplied with teachers more or less of the time. Prior to 1805 there were five districts in the town,—the Lower District, Lower Mousam, Middle, Alewife, and Upper Mousam. In 1805 the Alewife district was divided into two.

Paul Coffin, afterwards the settled master in Buxton, a graduate of Harvard College, taught the school near Hubbard's in 1759. Afterwards it was kept for several years by Samuel Prentice, also a graduate of Harvard. Next to him was Samuel Hancock, who graduated at the same college, and who lived permanently in Kennebunk. Among those who taught in the Alewife district were John Heard and Nathaniel Adams, also educated at Cambridge. Robert Swainson was a teacher in several districts, and continued to teach so many years in the town as to acquire the sobriquet of "Old Master Swainson." John Donnie was also employed in different districts many years. The master in those days received for his services from \$5 to \$8 or \$9 per month, and "boarded 'round." Jonathan Ward, said to have been a superior teacher, taught in the village of Kennebunk in 1795, and received the liberal wages of \$2 per week. This was the largest salary paid to any teacher, and enabled him to keep a horse. The first female teacher engaged in the schools was Polly Honery, who taught at the Port in 1792, receiving \$1.50 a week for her services. James Snow taught the school in the lower Mousam district in 1794-95; he was a sea-captain. Since the incorporation of the town in 1820 ample provision has been made for schools within its limits.

The following is from the State superintendent's report for 1878: Number of graded schools, 2; number of school districts, 11; school-houses, 14; estimated value of school property, \$8500; male teachers in summer, 3; in winter, 6; female teachers in summer, 12; in winter, 14; average wages of male teachers per month, exclusive of board,

\$55; average wages of female teachers per week, exclusive of board, \$4.80; amount of money voted in 1878, \$2400; excess above the amount required by law, \$316; school fund, \$522.20; amount apportioned from State treasury, \$1503.44; number of scholars, 841; registered, 582; per cent. of average attendance, 53.

HIGH SCHOOL.

For several years a respectable academy was maintained in Kennebunk; but the interest of the curators, most of whom lived in other towns, declined, and the institution was abandoned. In its stead the schools in Districts Nos. 5 and 9 have been graded, and a high school and grammar schools of the best character substituted. In the high school of District No. 5, in the village, boys and girls may be fitted for any of the colleges of the country.

The high school is under the charge of E. J. Cram, A.M., a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1873, in which year he was chosen principal of the school. The village district (No. 5) has two good school-houses, and employs five teachers,—two male and three female. T. W. Robinson, a graduate of Harvard College, is principal of the grammar school; Miss Luella Jordan, intermediate; Miss Mary Roberts, western primary; Miss Emma Fairchild, eastern primary.

Committee, Daniel Remick, Frank Ross, M.D., and Rev. Edmund Worth.

The attendance in this district averages as follows: High school, 35; grammar school, 60; eastern primary, 30; western primary, 45; total, 170.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Before the Revolution, and while the fears of the people were excited by the anticipation of the conflict, the thought occurred to some considerate minds that there might be a demand for iron which commerce could not supply, and they resolved on the experiment of its manufacture at Kennebunk. In 1774 a factory was erected on the Mousam River, at the island below the present village dams. The island was then a part of the eastern shore. The shop was a large one-story building, supplied with two forges. It was built by Joseph Hobbs, Ebenezer Rice, Benjamin Day, John Maddox, Jacob Blaisdell, Moses Blaisdell, and David Hutchings. The iron ore was obtained at different places,—at Saco, Maryland Ridge, Sanford, Arundel, and some on the western side of the road between Wells and Kennebunk. Richard Gilpatrick afterwards built a factory on the western end of the present dam. The iron here manufactured is said to have been very good for axes, plows, chains, etc., and many relics of it are yet found in the town. The most profitable part of the work was the manufacture of salt-pans, with which they supplied many towns in different parts of the province, at which salt was then made. The iron was made into bars of twenty-five pounds and upwards, and was sold at five and six cents a pound. These factories were continued in operation nearly twenty years, when, on account of cheaper production elsewhere, the business became unprofitable.

In 1785 a great freshet occurred in which the saw-mill, grist-mill, the lower iron-works, the bridge, and nearly



Photo, by E. H. McKenney, Biddeford.

JAMES G. COUSENS, ESQ.,

was born in Kennebunk July 13, 1816. His father's name was James, and his grandfather's name was Samuel, who married Abigail Deering as his second wife. His mother's name was Hannah, the daughter of John Webber, of Kennebunk; her brothers were Obadiah, Shapleigh, and John; her sisters, Mary, who married Paul Huzzey, and Lydia, who married Joshua Taylor. The old homestead of his father, James Cousens, was a large and excellent farm of about two hundred acres, situated in Kennebunk, divided by the Mousam River, and located little above the Eastern Railroad Depot. The part on the west side of the river, including the homestead buildings, has been sold to Mr. Ephraim Allen, but the easterly part is owned by Samuel Cousens, a brother of James G.

John Cousens, the only surviving brother of James (the father of James G.), moved to Poland, Me., where he accumulated a large property and reared a numerous family. His sons were: William, Col. Humphry, of Gorham, Me.; Thomas, and others. The children of James and Hannah Cousens were: Thomas, who married Patience Stevens, and after whose death, Mary York; Samuel, who married Sarah Goodwin; William, who married Mary Sawyer; Charles, who married Abigail Pindar, and after whose death, Caroline Downing; John, who married Sylvia Haley; James G., Enoch, Hannah, Mary, Abigail, who married George Shackley, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Susan, Elizabeth, who married Benjamin A. Browne, of Cambridgeport, Mass.; Katharine, Lucy, and Marinda. Of the above fifteen children there were three pairs of twins, viz.: John and James G., Katharine and Elizabeth, Lucy and Marinda; the latter pair died in infancy, the others are living. The family was never all together but once, then the father placed them in line in the order of their ages.

The father, James Cousens, was born Dec. 16, 1774; and died in 1834, aged forty-nine years; the mother, Hannah Cousens, was born Oct. 31, 1788, and died in 1845, aged fifty-six years. James G. Cousens was educated at the common and select schools in Kennebunk, and at the age of twenty-one years left his father's home to seek employment. After spending about two years in Massachusetts, engaged in various pursuits, and one year in Georgia, in the lumbering and milling business, finding none of these occupations congenial to his temperament, he returned to his native town in September, 1840; and having chosen the mercantile business as his occupation for life, he formed at the lower village a copartnership with Bradford Oakes, under the firm-name of Oakes & Cousens. While the copartnership was doing trade was prosperous, but as Mr. Cousens had peculiar views of his own, which he wished to apply to his business, and preferring to direct rather than to follow, at the expiration of two years he purchased his partner's interest in the concern, and assumed exclusive management. Possessed of energy, foresight, and self-reliance to a great degree, Mr. Cousens was unwilling to follow the well-worn ruts of trade, but commenced to open up new channels of traffic, and added to his establishment a well-equipped merchant-tailoring department, giving thereby employment to quite a number of hands. Be-

sides this, he was largely interested in vessels, and made a practice of purchasing quantities of lumber and wood annually, and shipping it to Boston and other ports. Mr. Cousens has had in his employ a number of young men as clerks, who, from the business tact and commercial knowledge they received while under his tuition, have become successful in business, and have taken respectable positions in society.

In 1867 Mr. Cousens formed a copartnership in trade with his son-in-law, Samuel Smith, Jr., who had been employed in his store for a number of years under the style of James G. Cousens & Co. This connection was dissolved in 1871, and Mr. Smith opened a dry-goods store in Biddeford, Me., where he is now commanding a flourishing trade. In early life Mr. Cousens was appointed by the Governor a justice of the peace and quorum, and has received a great deal of probate and justice business to transact, gaining in his community a commendable reputation for correctness and proficiency in the discharge of the duties which the office necessarily involves.

Notwithstanding the large claims that were constantly made upon his time by increasing business, he always from early manhood found leisure for mental improvement; and as mathematics was a favorite study, he devoted himself to it with energy; and became well qualified as a civil engineer and surveyor, having been employed in that capacity by his town for a number of years. He has always been ardently attached to the principles of the Democratic party, and has been an earnest and active worker. He has been prominent as a politician, not only in his town,—having been a candidate for about every municipal office,—but also in his county, receiving, in 1868, the Democratic nomination for county commissioner, and in 1871 the nomination for county treasurer. He is a prominent Mason and Odd-Fellow, being a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar, and having passed through the different degrees of Odd-Fellowship from the subordinate lodge to the grand lodge of Maine. April 13, 1842, at the age of twenty-six years, Mr. Cousens was married to Maria Littlefield, aged twenty-two years, daughter of David and Sarah Littlefield, of Kennebunk. He had no children of his own, but adopted two daughters,—Abia P., daughter of Elijah Littlefield, of Portland, and Sarah P., daughter of David Littlefield, of Kennebunk. These two daughters were well educated; Abia was fitted for teaching, while Sarah graduated at the Westbrook Seminary, in the class of 1876, in the degree of Laureate of Science.

Oct. 19, 1861, at the age of nineteen years, Abia was married to Samuel Smith, Jr., the son of Rufus Smith, of Kennebunk; Abia has one son, James G. Cousens Smith. Sarah was married, July 13, 1878, at the age of twenty years, to Albert M. Todd, son of Robert Todd, of Charlestown, Mass. The successful career of the subject of this sketch, won by strict application to business and unflinching integrity, and that force and energy so characteristic of the American people, is a worthy example for the imitation of all young men who must engage in the battles of life, with no resources except their own, and the blessing Heaven gives as the reward of all honest industry.

everything on the Mousam River was carried away. The saw-mill on the Kennebunk River was also swept off. The iron-works of Richard Gilpatrick remained, but were much damaged. The lower iron-works were afterwards rebuilt, and continued in operation many years. The disasters caused by this flood were a serious hindrance to the growth of Kennebunk village.

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE MOUSAM.

The first vessel which was built on the river was a small one by John Butland, for a gentleman in Newburyport. She was built a little below Sergt. Larrabee's fort. After this he built six or seven for men in Boston, Salem, and Newburyport. At some time during the Revolution he built a large ship, as she was called in those days, designed as a privateer, for Samuel Coffin, of Newburyport. She was about 240 tons, and pierced for 14 guns. Before this time vessels had been built up the stream, at the foot of the Falls. Men of ability had come into the town,—Joseph Storer, from Wells; Theodore Lyman, from York; Joseph Churchill, Benjamin Brown, Tobias Lord, and Richard Gilpatrick. More than twenty vessels, brigs, schooners, and sloops were launched from the yards on both sides of the river from this period to the time when ship-building ceased on the Mousam River, in the early part of the present century.

In 1792, in order to facilitate the navigation of the Mousam River for larger vessels, a scheme was set on foot to straighten and deepen the channel by a more direct cut to the sea. A corporation was formed under the title of "The Proprietors of the Mousam Canal," consisting of Joseph Storer, Clement Storer, Benjamin Brown, William Jefferts, John Low, James Kimball, Richard Gilpatrick, Joseph Barnard, John Low, Jr., Nathaniel Conant, Henry Heart, John Butland, Nathaniel Spinney, Jesse Larrabee, and Michael Wise. The project was popular, and many shares were taken by men of other towns. The work was undertaken, and, after the expenditure of a large amount of money, proved in the end a failure. The new channel, or canal, was so unfortunately located that not more than seven or eight feet of water could be commanded for the passage of vessels, on account of a ledge extending nearly the whole distance of the required excavation. There were no funds to overcome the obstacle, and the work was abandoned.

Ship-building, however, still went on upon the river. While the project of the canal was yet pending, in prospect of its successful termination, John Butland built on the river a large ship for Clement and Joseph Storer, which was got to sea with great difficulty and expense. They were obliged to build a dam and float her out by raising the fresh water in the river above. This perplexing and costly experiment put an end to all ship-building on the Mousam, though a few small vessels may have been built afterwards.

WATER-POWER AND MANUFACTURES.

The most valuable privileges are found on the Mousam River. This stream has its rise in Mousam, or Long Pond, in the town of Shapleigh, and is remarkable for its constant supply of water, and the numerous water-powers it fur-

nishes from its source to tide-water, a distance of 22½ miles. The first power at head of tide has a fall of about 21 feet. The second, just below the bridge at the village, has a fall of about 9 feet, with sash- and blind-factory, machine-shop, saw- and shingle-mill upon it. The third, just above the bridge, has a fall of 17 feet, and is improved by the Ventilating Water-proof Shoe Company on the east bank. The estimated power is sufficient to drive 15,000 spindles 11 hours a day through the year. The greatest range of water from high to low, 3½ feet. Brick and granite for building purposes within easy range. Outlet for products manufactured, the Boston and Maine Railroad, or by water from Kennebunkport village 2½ miles.

Near Kennebunk Depot village are three valuable privileges. The first has a fall of 11 feet, improved by R. W. Lord & Co.'s cotton-twine mill. The second, just above the railroad, has a fall of 7 feet or more, unimproved. Half a mile farther up is Varney's Falls, with a descent of 14 feet, and improved by Dane & Perkins' saw-mill and box-factory. The estimated power here is equal to drive 11,000 spindles 11 hours per day throughout the year.

Near the line of Alfred is located Great, or, as called in early times, Fluelen Falls, with a natural stone dam and fall of 45 feet. This is one of the best powers on the river, lies wholly unimproved, and has an estimated power sufficient to drive 40,000 spindles 11 hours per day through the year. The whole fall from Great Falls to tide-water is 150 feet, giving a gross horse-power in the distance of five miles of about 3600, or an equivalent of 144,000 spindles 11 hours per day through the year. Few towns are favored with better powers, and, as they are improved, they will become sources of thrift to the villages and surrounding country.

On the Kennebunk are two powers, used in the manufacture of lumber, and a small saw-mill, power unimproved, on the outlet of Alewives Pond. At the "Branch," near Wells line, is a small power, employed in cutting lumber.

R. W. Lord & Co., manufacturers of fishing-twines and warp-yarns, were established in 1860, with a capital of \$50,000. The mill is a wooden building 35 by 64 feet, three stories high, and at L, 25 by 26 feet, two stories, with basement under whole, filled with machinery. Raw material used, 180,000 pounds annually, turning out 150,000 pounds manufactured product. Number of operatives, 26.

The Union Lace Company, A. M. Read, agent, was established 1868. The buildings were built in 1868, and consisting of a main mill, 42 by 87, three stories high, with attic, a store-house and batting-room and a dye-house. They formerly did a large business in the manufacture of worsted braids and shoe-lacings, but have recently discontinued.

VENTILATING WATER-PROOF SHOE COMPANY.

The fine fall at the bridge on the east side of the river, in the village, is now occupied by the Ventilating Water-proof Shoe Company, of which Joseph Davis, Esq., of Lynn, Mass., is president, and William H. Wheeler, of Boston, treasurer. This branch of the company's works was formerly located at Mechanic Falls, Me., but removed here in November, 1877, upon the completion of the mill

by a joint-stock company of the citizens, termed the Kennebunk Mill Company. The building is a fine, substantial wooden structure, 160 by 35, four stories and basement. It was erected at a cost of \$11,000 on the main dam of the Mousam. The company manufacture from 40 to 60 cases of 60 pairs to the case per day; employ 300 hands, and are adding constantly to the number, as well as increasing the capacity of the works. The weekly pay-roll of the company is about \$22,000, and they pay about \$78 per day for royalties on various machines used in this mill alone. The same company do a large business at Lynn, Mass., under the same name. And at Baltimore, Md., there is another branch, under the firm-name of Joseph Davis & Co. The capacity of these three establishments is not less than 110 cases per day, of 60 pairs to the case. The whole royalty paid by Mr. Davis on machines used in this business probably exceeds that paid by any other man in the United States.

MOUSAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was formed in 1876, for the manufacture of leather-board and stiffenings. S. B. Rogers, Homer Rogers, Stephen Moore, and E. Andrews, incorporators. The capital stock is \$30,000. E. Andrews, President; Stephen Moore, Treasurer. The main factory is 150 by 35 feet, 2 stories, and was erected in 1876, at a cost of about \$5000. The other buildings are the office, stock-houses, and packing-houses. The establishment is situated on the lower water-power in the village, at the head of tide-water. They employ between 60 and 70 hands, and turn out about three tons of leather-board per day, the goods being distributed from the company's office in Boston to all parts of New England.

These manufacturing establishments are valuable and important adjuncts to the growth and prosperity of the village, and reflect credit upon the citizens who have liberally encouraged them as well as upon the enterprising members of the companies.

NEWSPAPERS.

EASTERN STAR.

The early history of newspapers in Kennebunk will be found in the general chapter on the press of York County.

The *Eastern Star* is the only paper now published in town. This paper was started in Biddeford by W. Lester, in September, 1877, and removed the following January to Kennebunk. It is a weekly, independent in politics, and devoted to local interests; W. Lester, proprietor; Marcus Watson, editor. The paper has a good circulation and a liberal advertising patronage.

PROMINENT EARLY MEN.

SAMUEL HANCOCK died in 1776. He came to Kennebunk in 1772, having graduated at Harvard College in 1767. He began life here by teaching school at the Landing. He occasionally occupied the pulpit in the absence of Rev. Mr. Little. After the death of his relative, Mr. Emerson, he purchased his stock of goods and engaged for a while in trade. At the time of his death he had partly finished a small vessel. He was married, in 1774, to Tabitha Champeny, of Cambridge, whom he left a widow, and

who married John Hubbard, by whom she had one son. She died Dec. 19, 1816, aged seventy-seven. Her son, John H. Hubbard, was a young man of bright prospects and sterling character. While a boy he was clerk in the store of Daniel Wise. In 1799 he went to sea, and died December 12th, aged twenty.

THEODORE LYMAN came to Kennebunk from York, and was clerk in the store of Waldo Emerson. After he became of age he built a store at Mrs. Nicholas E. Smart's place, where, on the 19th of April, 1775, the day of the memorable battle of Lexington, he set out the great elms now standing in front of the house. He married Sarah, daughter of Waldo Emerson, Nov. 21, 1776, whereby he came into the possession of the property of his father-in-law and subsequently became a man of great wealth, building and employing many vessels in the West India trade. His wife died Jan. 21, 1784, at the age of twenty-one. They had two children, who died in infancy. He built a very fine house, which attracted by its magnificence many visitors (the present Kingsbury place). One distinguished visitor in his diary, under date July 27, 1785, says, "My wife and I went to Kennebunk to visit Mr. Theodore Lyman and his sister Lucy, and to see his seat. It is fit for a nobleman, and I have seen nothing like it in this country, and scarcely anywhere." A very good cut of this house appears in Judge Bourne's "History of Wells and Kennebunk." On the 7th of February, 1786, he introduced to this elegant home his second wife, whom he married about that date. She was Miss Lydia Williams, of Salem, Mass. But life in the country or so far away from the centres of social fashion seemed not to please her, and Mr. Lyman, in 1790, removed to Boston, and thence to Waltham, where he provided himself with a residence still more magnificent, and where he continued to reside till the close of life. There he added to his business of navigation and entered largely into the East India trade. Many vessels were built for him by John Bourne; the business which he set on foot in Kennebunk was carried forward by others and added much to the prosperity of the town.

JOSEPH MOODY came from York, and was a clerk in the store of Mr. Lyman. After a few years he commenced mercantile business for himself in a store which is the present post-office. It stood formerly opposite his house, now occupied by James M. Stone. Mr. Moody soon became interested in navigation, and raised himself to independence. His honesty in dealing and courteous demeanor won the confidence and esteem of the people. He was chosen a representative of the town in 1802, and at various times afterwards. He was president of the Kennebunk Bank during the whole time of its existence, and town treasurer many years. He married Maria, daughter of Nathaniel Barrell, of York, and had four children,—Eliza, who married William T. Vaughan, of Portland, Joseph Green, George Barrell, and Theodore Lyman. Joseph and Theodore he educated at Bowdoin College, and George at Harvard University. He died July 20, 1839, aged seventy-six. His widow died Oct. 23, 1869, aged about ninety.

OLIVER KEATING, of York, also came to Kennebunk, under the auspices of Mr. Lyman. He had been educated for a physician, but finding little scope for practice, turned

his attention to business. He built two or three vessels for Mr. Lyman, and aided him otherwise in business. He married Mr. Lyman's sister Lucy, Oct. 8, 1785, and, after Mr. Lyman's removal from the town, carried on the establishment at the Landing.

After his removal the establishment was carried on by Theodore and Honestus Plummer, who traded there a short time. In 1806, Mr. Lyman sold the whole stand to John Bourne, who occupied it during life. He died in 1837. It then passed into the hands of George W. Bourne and Henry Kingsbury, who there built many vessels for Lyman and others.

STEPHEN LARRABEE, who built the famous garrison, was the son of William Larrabee, who was driven here from North Yarmouth by the Indians in 1676. The Indians, in the later wars, regarded Stephen Larrabee as their most dangerous enemy. He was brave, resolute, fruitful in resources, yet cautious; for he knew the importance of his own life to the safety of his companions, and also the pressing anxiety of the Indians to get rid of him. Aggawam, a subtle Indian, who had been suspiciously watching his steps, and who, he had no doubt, was waiting an opportunity to take his life, fell a victim to his well-aimed gun one morning as he was examining his traps, and was buried by the sergeant, with his gun, at the bottom of a valley, where darkness and silence rested upon his grave for many years. Larrabee did not disclose the fact till all the Indian troubles were over. The gun was dug up by Anthony Littlefield, and kept by him a long time.

Once, in the darkness of the night, several Indians entered his garrison, the door being left unfastened. For some cause, instead of going to bed, he had taken his pillow and laid down by the fire. They supposed him asleep, but Larrabee's eye was upon them. They walked cautiously around him two or three times, as if to assure themselves that he was asleep. The sergeant made no motion whatever; but they delayed their work. Such was their awe of him that no one had the courage to give the first blow. He was prepared to ward off any attack, but he determined to lie still long enough to be satisfied of their real object. At last he sprang to his feet, and they were off in an instant. They were never known to attempt his life afterwards.

MAJ. BARNABAS PALMER, of Kennebunk, was born Jan. 25, 1791, in Athens, Me. He was a merchant in Kennebunk for many years, postmaster from 1818 to 1829, collector of customs from 1829 to 1841, and member of the executive council in 1843-44. He was in the 33d United States Infantry in the war of 1812, as a lieutenant.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the early physicians were Dr. Edward Kitchen Turner, who graduated at Harvard in 1771, settled in Wells, whence he removed to Kennebunk, and was lost on a privateer during the Revolution; Dr. Gideon Frost, who was the immediate successor of Dr. Turner; Dr. Jacob Fisher, who had been in the service as a soldier, and came to Kennebunk at the close of the war of the Revolution, where he died Oct. 27, 1840; Dr. Oliver Keating, who

came from York in 1785, and established himself at the Landing. He moved to Boston in 1799. Dr. Thatcher Goddard was the next physician. He came from Worcester, Mass., and in 1786 settled at Arundel, whence he removed to Kennebunk in 1790. In 1802 he moved to Portland and entered into mercantile business. He died in Boston, leaving several children. Dr. Samuel Emerson came from Hollis, N. H., to Kennebunk, in 1790. He graduated at Harvard in 1785; had a long and successful career in his profession, and died Aug. 7, 1851. His wife was Olive Barrell, of York, who died June 13, 1844, aged seventy-three. Of their nine children, Joseph Barrell, George Barrell, and William Samuel were graduates of Harvard College; Ralph engaged in mercantile business in France, whence he removed to San Francisco; Joseph studied medicine, and settled in the South; George engaged in teaching, and became distinguished among the instructors in Boston, receiving the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1859; William studied medicine, and settled in Alton, Ill., where he died in 1837.

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

Some of the early merchants and business men were Joseph Storer, Samuel Prentice, Benjamin Brown, John Bourne, Tobias Lord, Jonas Clark, John Low, William Jefferds, Richard Gilpatrick, Daniel Wise, Michael Wise, Benjamin Smith, Stephen Titcomb, John Mitchell, John Grant, John Storer, Hugh McCulloch (father of the late Secretary of the United States Treasury, who was a native of Kennebunk), William Butland, Nathaniel Cousens, Jeremiah Hubbard. Sketches of more or less length of these men, together with those of other early and leading citizens of Wells, will be found in Judge Bourne's history.

An account of the lawyers who have practiced in the town will be found in the history of the Bench and Bar of the county in this work.

CHURCHES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (NOW UNITARIAN) was organized March 14, 1751, with 38 members, and Rev. Daniel Little became the first ordained minister March 17, 1751. He maintained a useful pastorate of nearly fifty years, possessed much of the missionary spirit, and was largely instrumental in the organization of numerous churches in the neighboring towns in this part of the State.

In 1772 he was appointed by the "Trustees for the Eastern Mission" for missionary services in the eastern portion of the district of Maine. His labors under this appointment in the new settlements were arduous. He was obliged to travel on horseback through forests, and much by boat among the islands and on the rivers, and often was in great peril. In 1774 he went again, extending his labors to Belfast, Mount Desert, and Castine. He preached and baptized in barns and private houses. The people traveled twenty and thirty miles to hear him, and children walked seven or eight miles to attend his services. On his way home, there being no bridges, he was frequently obliged to swim his horse. So frequently was he engaged

in these eastern missions that he acquired the title of "Apostle of the East." He was not eminent as a preacher, but as an earnest, devoted Christian worker, and wise and affectionate pastor, he had few equals. His influence was, therefore, great in his parish.

It appears from a sketch of his life in Judge Bourne's history that he was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was encouraged by the General Court to undertake the manufacture of *steel* in Kennebunk, in aid of which £450 was voted him. He erected a building for this purpose near his house at the Landing, which was subsequently occupied by his son, David Little, and afterwards by William Tibbets. "A large furnace was constructed, somewhat resembling a baker's oven; the utensils were all prepared agreeable to his instruction, the material provided and the operations commenced. But, alas, for all his calculations and the hopes of the public! . . . There was a stubborn disposition in some of the materials which all his philosophy could not subdue, and his fond anticipations were blasted."

Fifty acres of land were given to Mr. Little by John Storer, Esq., of Wells. For many years he resided at the Landing, owning and occupying the house next above that of the late George W. Bourne. The four magnificent elms in front of that house were set out by him. Afterwards he built and occupied the house on the Sanford road, lately owned by Paul Stevens.

Probably the more liberal views which have since characterized the church of which he was the first pastor were to some extent fostered by him. Judge Bourne relates that the old covenant upon which the church was first organized, embodying the common points of the early New England orthodoxy, was given up, and a new one, in the handwriting of Mr. Little, substituted for it. He had discovered that the old doctrines "were not sustained by divine revelation, and all of them were stricken from it." This great change was made during the period of his missionary labor. The new covenant in his handwriting "has continued to the present day."

On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1801, Mr. Little attended meeting in his usual health. The next day, while sitting in his chair and conversing with his family, paralysis seized him and terminated his life. An immense concourse gathered at his funeral. He was interred in the burying-yard near the store of Bourne & Kingsbury, and a monument erected over his grave, with the following inscription:

"Blessed are they who have turned
many to righteousness.

This stone
is affectionately dedicated
by the Second Parish in Wells
to the precious memory
of their first Pastor,

The Rev. Daniel Little, A.M., A.S.S.,
who was ordained March 17, 1751, lab-
ored with them in peace and love for
fifty years, and died Dec. 5, 1801, Æ 78.

Memento mori, preached his ardent youth,
Memento mori, spoke maturer years,
Memento mori, sighed his latest breath,
Memento mori, now this stone declares."

His successor was Nathaniel Hill Fletcher, ordained Sept. 3, 1800, and dismissed April 1, 1828. He was followed by George W. Wells, ordained Oct. 24, 1827, and dismissed Oct. 21, 1839; Edward H. Edes, installed Oct. 23, 1839, died May 30, 1845; Wm. C. Tenny, ordained Oct. 7, 1845, dismissed Jan. 17, 1848; Joshua A. Swan, ordained Feb. 16, 1850, dismissed by reason of ill health June 21, 1869. His memory is still fresh and sweet to the people of this parish. Outside of his professional labors his voice and hand were given to every good work. His successor in the pastorate to the church is Rev. Charles C. Vinal, who commenced his ministry in May, 1870, and is the present incumbent. The first deacons were Richard Kimball and Stephen Larabee. Present membership, 70.

Mr. Vinal was born in Scituate, Mass., Sept. 17, 1831; graduated at Harvard College in 1852; Harvard Divinity School in 1856; ordained at North Andover in May, 1857, where he had charge of the church thirteen years, prior to his settlement in Kennebunk.

A Sunday-school society has been in existence in connection with this parish for over fifty years, and has raised a large amount of money for various objects. It was instrumental in founding the Parish Library, which now contains two thousand volumes. There is also a Parish Benevolent Association, founded about twenty years since, having for its object the relief of the poor generally of the community.

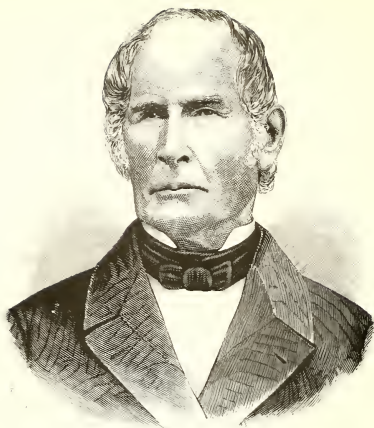
The present membership of the church is 60, and about the same in the Sunday-school.

Parish Committee.—John A. Lord, Moses Maleng, Daniel Remick; clerk, Joseph Daue; treasurer, Edward E. Bourne.

The first church edifice of this parish stood on a lot subsequently occupied by the residence of Elizabeth Kilham, next below the Adam McCullough homestead, and was built by the self-sacrifice of a small band of resolute men and women during the hard times of the French war in 1749, when the money of the country was so depreciated as to be of little value. "It probably," says the historian, "cost them more than all the personal property which they had." James Hubbard was the architect. All the nails for it were wrought at the anvil. It was a two-story house, 30 feet long. The worshippers met in it during the winter, before it was clapboarded and while the upper windows were not glazed,—and in those days there was no such thing as fire in a church. The zeal and joy of the good people kept them warm; for they were glad to get a place to worship God in near at home, and not be obliged longer, as they had done, to go seven or eight miles to the church of the First Parish in Wells. It was with a hard struggle that they finally obtained the consent of the old parish to hold separate religious services, and the meagre assistance of the town for the support of preaching was by no means cheerfully rendered. Finally they obtained a vote, and the new parish was incorporated under the name of the "Second Congregational Society in Wells," in June, 1750.

THE UNION EVANGELICAL CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL) was organized Aug. 15, 1826, and Daniel Campbell was installed over it Dec. 5, 1826, and dismissed June 10, 1828.





Palmer Walker

His great-grandfather, John, was born at Newington, N. H., in 1692, removed to Kittery Point, York Co., Me., in June, 1717, and October 21st of the same year married Mary, daughter of John Bickford, of Newington, N. H. They had seven children. He died June 3, 1743. His wife died March 26, 1765.

Gideon, his second son, born in Kittery, Oct. 12, 1719, married, Feb. 23, 1741, Miss Hannah Palmer, of Rowley, Mass. She was born in 1719. He removed to Kennebunkport in 1745, where his wife died March 9, 1792. For his second wife he married Miss Hannah Lassell, of Kennebunkport. He died April 4, 1805.

By his first wife he had ten children, of whom Andrew, the father of Deacon Palmer Walker, was born in Kennebunkport, April 2, 1760, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to a saddle and harness maker at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1782 he purchased property in Kennebunkport, and commenced business for himself. He married, Feb. 23, 1786, Susannah (born Nov. 25, 1765), daughter of John Merrill, of Topsnam, Me. Of this union were born eleven children. He died May 15, 1842. His wife died Oct. 23, 1853.

Deacon Palmer Walker was born in Kennebunkport, York Co., Me., Oct. 15, 1795. He attended school at Limerick Academy in 1812; came to the village of Kennebunk, July 1, 1817, where he opened a shop for the manufacture and sale of saddles, trunks, and harness. He was one of three who, in 1840, built the village Baptist church, and was a deacon of this church from its organization in 1834 until his death, Feb. 17, 1878. Prior to his decease he bequeathed to the Kennebunk Baptist Church his pews in the church, all the books belonging to him, and one thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be used towards maintaining a regular Baptist minister. He married, Nov. 9, 1820, Eliza, daughter of Robert Towne, Esq., of Kennebunkport, who died Oct. 16, 1866, at the age of seventy years. Their only daughter, Susan M., is the wife of Charles T. Trafton, M.D., of South Berwick.

Deacon Walker was a Democrat, joined the Free-Soil party upon its organization, and was a strong anti-slavery man. He was a man of independent thought and action, a worthy citizen, a good neighbor, and a Christian man. He remained constant in his profession of religion from his conversion, April 22, 1827, until his death.

Beriah Green followed, by ordination, July 31, 1829; dismissed to become teacher of Oneida Institute, Whitestown, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1830. Joseph Fuller was installed Sept. 29, 1830; dismissed July 16, 1834. Josiah W. Powers, installed Nov. 5, 1834; dismissed Aug. 17, 1837. George W. Cressey, ordained July 9, 1840; dismissed Nov. 12, 1851. William H. Wilcox, installed March 4, 1852; dismissed June 8, 1857. J. Everts Pond became stated supply from June, 1857, to October of same year. Granville Wardwell, stated supply from December, 1857, to April, 1858. Franklin E. Fellows, ordained Dec. 15, 1858; dismissed Nov. 28, 1865. Walter E. Darling began as stated supply, Jan. 1, 1866; installed as pastor March 20th of same year, and remained till Nov. 9, 1876, when he was dismissed, and removed to Farmington, N. H. He was succeeded by Rev. Leonard Z. Ferris, from April, 1877, to October, 1878. In May, 1879, Rev. George A. Lockwood was installed over the society, and is the present pastor.

Rev. Mr. Lockwood graduated at Yale College in 1866, and studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, graduating in 1870. Previous to his settlement in Kennebunk he was minister nine years in Oxford, Me.

The church numbers 88 members at the present time (1879), and 100 members in the Sunday-school.

The church edifice of this society is a neat and commodious building in modern style, and occupies a pleasant situation in the village.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

In 1803 the first Baptist Church in Kennebunk was formed, and consisted of 15 members, some of whom resided on the eastern and some on the western side of Kennebunk River, near Alewives. The Rev. Joshua Roberts became its first pastor, and, respected and useful in the church, remained till about 1831, when he resigned. It then numbered 63 members, and was in a flourishing condition. It was called Second Wells till 1812; from that time till 1820, East Parish in Wells; since 1820, Kennebunk. After the resignation of Elder Roberts the Rev. Samuel Robbins succeeded in 1833. It was destitute of preaching in 1834. Rev. Shubael Tripp began his ministry here in 1835, which terminated by death in 1837. He was a faithful minister, and his loss was much felt. The church was destitute in 1837. It was supplied by Charles Emerson in 1838, and by Elias McGregor in 1839-40, by Rev. John Hubbard in 1841-42, and the Rev. Gideon Cook followed. From Elder Roberts' resignation to the present, the church has not received additions sufficient to keep good the losses occasioned by death and removals. It was further weakened by dismissal of members to form a church in south part of Lyman. In 1841 its members were reduced to 20. Owing to its feeble condition it was deemed advisable to sell the old church building, which was done in 1844, and an agreement made to build a new one with the Free-Will Baptists, who had hitherto worshipped in private dwellings and school-houses. The union effort resulted in the erection of a meeting-house in 1847; the minister to be supplied one year by one society, and by the other the next. A good degree of harmony prevailed, and the church now numbers 30. The arrangement mili-

tates against a settled ministry. This year, 1871, they are supplied by Eugene Thomas, from Newton, Mass. The first deacons were Maj. John Taylor and David Ross. Deacon Taylor, one of the original members of this church, died Oct. 20, 1838, very much respected and lamented. As age disqualified him from acting in his office he resigned, and Deacon George Taylor was chosen in his place.

The Baptist Church at the village was organized July 16, 1834, with a membership of 17, in Washington Hall, where the society was accustomed to hold meetings. The Rev. Joseph Ballard preached on the occasion. Thomas O. Lincoln, a graduate of the Newton Theological Institution, became its first pastor soon after it was constituted, and labored successfully about two years, the church receiving pleasing additions during his ministry. For nearly three years succeeding Mr. Lincoln the church was without a pastor or stated preaching, and diminished in numbers and ability. In the summer of 1839 Mr. J. W. Harris, a licentiate, was employed, and his ministrations proving acceptable to the people he was ordained pastor Oct. 15, 1840. He remained till 1842, when he resigned. It was during his pastorate, May 14, 1840, that the corner-stone of the meeting-house was laid, and the building was dedicated October 15th following; sermon by Rev. Mr. Colby. Rev. Gideon Cook succeeded in 1843; Rev. Mr. Joy, December, 1845; Rev. Mr. Boyd, April, 1849; from 1850 to 1854 the church was destitute of a settled pastor. Mr. Barrows began a pastorate in May, 1854, which terminated October, 1855. In June, 1856, the Rev. Edmund Worth, present pastor, began his labors. Since the organization of the church 175 have been added. Present membership, 55. Among those worthy of mention as its firm and substantial supporters during its early history are Capt. Ralph Curtis, Parker Fall, Oliver Littlefield, and Deacon Palmer Walker, who had been deacon from the organization of the church in 1834 till his death, which occurred in 1878, a period of forty-four years.

A chapel costing about \$900 was built in 1874, and in 1877 a Female Missionary Society was organized for the purpose of aiding foreign missions. The Sunday-school numbers about 75 members.

The first Free-Will Baptist Church of Kennebunk and Kennebunkport was organized Nov. 19, 1842, by Elders Boyd, Lord, and Scott, and consisted of 10 members. Their meetings were held in private dwellings and in the school-house, at which Elder Boyd and others occasionally preached. On July 9, 1843, a Bible-class and Sabbath-school was commenced. In 1844 they were favored with the ministry of Amariah Dutch, but he was removed by death, Aug. 8, 1845. The old Baptist meeting-house being offered for sale, this society bought it at auction, Sept. 14, 1844. In 1846 they were without regular preaching. In 1847 they united their efforts with the Baptist Society of the neighborhood and built the present meeting-house, which was to be supplied, according to their article of agreement, alternately with a Baptist and a Free-Will minister. Elder J. H. Marston was their minister in 1848, and again in 1850 and 1851. Elder L. H. Witham in 1852, and likewise in 1854. In 1870, Rev. Perkins Smith occupied the pulpit. Membership, 17.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

The West Kennebunk Methodist Society originated in a class of 6 members, formed in 1818, by John Adams. Isaac Dowling was the first class-leader, followed by Jeremiah Consens and Samuel Kimball. Of this society the records are meagre. From 1839 to 1842 it formed part of a mission circuit, and had Silas M. Emerson for a preacher a portion of the time. In 1842 it was a distinct charge, called Alewives, and a church was formed of 60 or more members by Mr. Emerson. When the first meeting-house was built is not known. In 1846 the house now standing was erected, and John Mitchell was first pastor. The formation of other churches in this neighborhood has so reduced the members of this society that it has not sustained preaching for some years, and is now absorbed in the Depot Church. Israel Downing, a local preacher in Kennebunkport, and descendant of the first class-leader, did much to keep the church alive, and was sometimes its preacher.

The Methodist Society of Kennebunk village is first noticed on the records as a mission in 1839-40; and with two other little societies in the neighborhood was known as Kennebunkport Mission. In 1841-42 three preachers were sent to labor on the mission, viz., Charles Bragdon, Francis Masseure, and Silas M. Emerson. In 1842 and 1843 it was a distinct charge, and called Saco Road. Moses Palmer was the preacher in charge in 1843; John Clough in 1843-44; Silas Cummings in 1845-46. In 1847 and 1848 it was known as Kennebunk, and Wm. D. Jones had charge. John Rice was preacher in charge during 1849-50. In 1850 it was known as Kennebunk Centre. In 1851 it was separated and took the name of Kennebunk village, and left to be supplied. In 1852 it was united with the society on Saco Road and called Kennebunkport Centre; J. Stone was preacher in charge. It separated in 1853, and was known as Kennebunk Mission, and L. A. Crafts appointed in charge, but Ezekiel Smith supplied. The membership stood 24, and 9 probationers. In 1854, Ezekiel Smith was appointed preacher in charge. John Cobb, in 1855-56; R. H. Stinchfield in 1857-58. While Mr. Stinchfield was in charge the church was built, and in 1859 it took its present name,—Kennebunk. In 1859, S. W. Hyde was preacher; A. R. Sylvester in 1860; Thos. H. Gifford in 1861. In 1862, Charles Mason was appointed, but after three months became chaplain of the 8th Maine Volunteers, and the remainder of the year it was supplied by J. N. Caldwell, who was appointed for the years 1863-64. In 1864, Miss Sarah M. Burham died, and by will left her house and lot in the village on Dunc Street to the Methodist Society while used as a parsonage. In 1865, S. Roy was preacher in charge; in 1866, Stephen Allen; John Collins in 1867-68; G. W. Balton in 1869; John A. Strout, 1870-72; G. F. Cobb, 1872-75; William H. Foster, 1876; J. M. Woodbury, 1877-78; J. Cobb, 1879-80. Membership (including 15 probationers), 75. Sunday-school, 100. Superintendent, William Fairfield.

As the village about the depot grew, the Methodists occupied the field by preaching and religious services, and sufficient encouragement warranted the erection of a meeting-house there, which was done in 1868, and a church organ-

ized, consisting of 25 members. The church building was dedicated September 23, 1868, by Rev. Joseph Colby. Israel Downing was largely instrumental in gathering the church and was its first pastor. He was followed by Conference appointments of John H. Pillsbury and Frost S. Dresser, and in the spring of 1871 Charles W. Blackman became pastor. In 1871 a good site was secured for a parsonage, and a very comfortable one erected for the use of the minister. Probable value of church property, \$3500.

The present pastor is Rev. W. B. Bartlett.

The church of the Second Adventists first became a distinct religious body about 1846. Their first place of worship was fitted up in 1847, and is now occupied as a dwelling. Their present meeting-house was erected in 1852. They have never had a settled minister, their pulpit being supplied by traveling preachers.

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF BUSINESS.

The principal places of business in the town are the village, the landing, and the depot.

Kennebunk village is by far the most populous and wealthy centre of trade in the town. It is well laid out, and contains a large number of fine residences and stores. It contains four churches, a high school, several large manufacturing establishments, the Ocean National Bank, Joseph Dane, President; Christopher Littlefield, Cashier; the Kennebunk Savings Bank, Joseph Titcomb, President; Joseph Dane, Treasurer; a weekly newspaper, the *Eastern Star*, W. Lester Watson, publisher; Marcus Watson, editor.

Among the leading merchants are W. Downing, C. L. Dresser, M. H. Ford, J. Cousens, J. G. Littlefield, W. Fairfield, F. P. Hall, Tobias S. Nason, dry-goods and groceries; G. W. Wallingford, L. Richards, S. Clark, O. Ross & Co., drugs and medicines; J. Getchell, stoves and hardware.

The lawyers are Joseph Dane, Edward E. Bourne, James M. Stone, and A. E. Haley. The physicians are Orrin Ross, Lemuel Richards, Frank M. Ross, J. B. Wentworth, and E. W. Morton.

The Boston and Maine Railroad, whose station is at the edge of the village, supplies all needed facility for communication and travel east and west, and the merchant marine, of which about fifty vessels are owned in Kennebunk, affords all other needed advantage for trade and commerce. The Eastern Railroad passes through the town about two miles north of the village, at which point quite a little village has sprung up.

The principal hotel in the village is the Mousam House, by John G. Baker. It is an old and well-established place of entertainment.

The population of the town in 1870 was 2603; valuation of estates, \$1,577,504.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL REMICH,

son and only child of James K. and Elizabeth (Twombly) Remich, was born in Dover, N. H., April 11, 1809, and was brought to Kennebunk when three months old. He



Daniel Remick



James H. Renie

was fitted for Yale College, but was compelled by an affection of the eyes to abandon the idea of pursuing a collegiate course, and for more than a year, by direction of his medical adviser, did not read as much as a page of a book. Partially recovering from his trouble, he took charge of his father's bookstore, occasionally working in the printing-office. Pursued the business of a bookseller about forty years.

He was editor of the *Kennebunk Gazette* fifteen years. Was chosen by a young men's county convention one of the delegates to represent York County in the Young Men's National Republican Convention held in Washington in 1832. Again, by a county convention, a delegate to represent York County in the Whig National Convention held in Baltimore in 1840.

He was chairman of the committee of arrangements for the Whig County celebration held in Kennebunk July 4, 1840, believed to be the largest, and, in its results, the most important political gathering in the State up to that time.

Mr. Remich was collector of the customs for the District of Kennebunk from 1841 to 1845, and again from 1849 to 1853. As agent of the War Department he had charge of the piers at the mouth of Kennebunk River for several years. A considerable part of the stone pier on the eastern side of the channel was built under his superintendence.

He was chairman of the supervisory school committee of Kennebunk some thirty years, and has been chairman of supervisory school committee of School District No. 5, in said town, since its incorporation.

He held the office of town agent one year, when he declined a re-election. He held the office of town treasurer in 1865; again in 1867, and continuously to this date. He was appointed town historian, and delivered a historical address before citizens of Kennebunk and vicinity July 4, 1876.

He has delivered temperance and lyceum lectures, has been secretary of temperance and literary societies, and has served on many committees appointed by town and district to consider and report upon matters of public interest.

Mr. Remich married Ann Twombly, daughter of Capt. James Twombly, of Durham, N. H., June 20, 1854. They have no children, but have an adopted daughter,—Carrie Etta Remich.

JAMES KINSMAN REMICH

was born in Dover, N. H., April 30, 1783. At the age of fifteen he entered the printing-office of his uncle, Samuel Bragg, Jr., as an apprentice, having received as good an education as the public and private schools of the time in that locality afforded. With good natural abilities and studious and moral habits, this position was an excellent one for him, inasmuch as he had access to a good library,—a privilege he well improved,—while the every-day labors in the office could not fail to acquaint him with passing events in our own country and abroad and to store his mind with other useful knowledge. Mr. Bragg was a prominent and an influential man in the State, was proprietor and editor

of the *Dover Sun*, and the publisher of several valuable works, historical and miscellaneous.

Soon after completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Remich was employed as a journeyman in the office of the *Boston Gazette*, then a semi-weekly, Russell & Cutler proprietors and editors, where he remained two or three years. In 1808, having supplied himself with the necessary apparatus (at the earnest request of his uncle, who frequently needed his services), he opened a job-office, temporarily, in Dover, while looking for a desirable place for a permanent location. In June, of this year, he was married to Elizabeth Twombly, daughter of Reuben Twombly, then late of Madbury, N. H., and well known as the former owner and operator of a large farm in Madbury, and as a member of a mercantile firm in Portsmouth.

At the solicitation of several friends who had, in previous years, removed from Dover and Berwick to Kennebunk, and who were at the time among the most prominent and influential citizens of the town, Mr. Remich concluded to establish himself in business there, and on the 24th day of June, 1809, he issued the first number of the *Weekly Visitor*. At this time there were only five newspapers published in Maine, viz., two in Portland and one in each of the towns of Hallowell, Augusta, and Castine; the two last named, however, were discontinued a short time subsequently, for want of patronage. Three times previously to this date attempts had been made to maintain a newspaper in Kennebunk, but in each case, after a brief trial, the enterprise was abandoned as profitless. For three or four years Mr. Remich was obliged to contend against many difficulties, and at one time had determined to remove his establishment to South Berwick, but, at the urgent request of friends in Kennebunk, and other towns in the county, he consented to remain another year. Unexpected occurrences, during the year, gave a favorable turn to his affairs; the circulation of his paper was increased, and his business in every department became remunerative and satisfactory. At the commencement of its fifth volume the *Visitor* was enlarged. After the incorporation of the town, in 1820, the paper was again enlarged, and its title changed to *Kennebunk Gazette*, and in 1831 he purchased the printing apparatus and good-will of the *Maine Palladium*,—for several years published in Saco,—when his paper was for the third time enlarged, and its title changed to *Kennebunk Gazette and Maine Palladium*. In June, 1842, on the completion of the thirty-third volume of the paper, the *Gazette* was discontinued, not so much in consequence of lack of patronage as for the purpose of settling up the very large number of outstanding accounts, which had been suffered to remain unadjusted and uncollected until earnest attention to them became a matter of imperative necessity; and this course was adopted as the only one by which the desired end could be accomplished, inasmuch as Mr. Remich had satisfied himself upon repeated experiments that, while he was in any way connected with the publication of the paper, a satisfactory adjustment of them could not be effected. It was not designed to permanently relinquish the publication of the *Gazette*, but no effort was made for its resuscitation, for the reason that, after a year's retirement, Mr. Remich preferred employment on his farm to active business

pursuits, and his son, under whose editorial management the paper had been for some fifteen years preceding its discontinuance, having other business, and possessing no especial fondness for the vocation of publisher and editor, did not wish to engage in the undertaking.

Mr. Remich, as a politician, was a Federalist until the disintegration of that party, subsequently a Whig. Although popular and influential, and an earnest and indefatigable worker for the success of his party, he never held a public office. His friends frequently solicited him to become a candidate for State senator, town representative, selectman, etc., but he invariably and sturdily refused. A copy of a letter to a friend in Berwick, in reply to a request that he would consent to be nominated for State senator, gives his reasons: "In the first place, I have no desire for office of any kind,—town, county, State, or national; in the second place, I would not leave my home three months in a year for the best office in the gift of the people; and in the third place, my business demands my constant presence and care,—'united we stand,' etc. . . . I thank you sincerely for your kind letter, but *no candidacy for me, now or ever.*" In religious faith, Mr. Remich's views accorded with those held by the Unitarian denomination.

Daniel Remich, the son (and only child) of the subject of this memoir, in a letter to a committee of the York Institute, at Saco, presenting to that institution the thirty-three bound volumes of his father's paper, says, "I consider the volumes of my father's paper exceedingly valuable, not only because they furnish an interesting account of general events during the years that the paper was published, but especially because they afford an important contribution to the political history of the State during a most exciting period. As it was for several years the only paper in the county, its columns were open to all parties, and among its correspondents were many of the most distinguished men of the period. To myself, however, these volumes are of inestimable value as a part of the life's work—the toil, the perseverance, and the unyielding firmness in defense of what he believed the right—of my honored father, who now 'rests from his labors.' He was, I think, the first newspaper editor in the State who openly and fearlessly espoused the cause of temperance, and, notwithstanding his action in this particular cost him the loss of personal friends, of patronage, and of political influence, he never for a moment faltered in the work. For a number of years his office was a favorite resort of many of the prominent supporters of the temperance movement in this State and elsewhere."

James K. Remich died Sept. 3, 1863. He was an honest, industrious, and energetic man, a reliable friend, and his record as a citizen will show that he was among the foremost in many movements for the public good. His naturally strong constitution had been perceptibly breaking down for two years previous to his death, and the pains and infirmities of old age were visited heavily upon him. He was confined to his chamber only three weeks, but during this time his sufferings were very great. Still, not a murmur escaped his lips, not even a sign of impatience did he manifest. He passed away without a struggle or a groan, and breathed his last "as gently and as peacefully as the infant slumbers."

GENEALOGICAL.

James K. Remich, the subject of the foregoing memoir, was the son of James and Mary (Kinsman) Remich, of Dover, N. H.

James Remich was the son of Capt. David and — (Whittier) Remich, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 15, 1760. In 1782 he married Mary Kinsman, of Ipswich, who was left an orphan at an early age, and thenceforth until her marriage was a member of the family of "old Dr. Manning," of Ipswich, her uncle and guardian. In 1776, James Remich enlisted, in Haverhill, Mass., as a member of Capt. Marsh's company (Col. Pickering's regiment). His term of service having expired, he again enlisted (August, 1777), in Captain Eaton's company (Col. Johnson's regiment), and remained in the service until after the capture of Burgoyne; was a participant in the battle of Oct. 7, 1777, and was in one of the lines of the victorious army between which the surrendered British army passed. He enlisted twice subsequently for short terms, in response to calls for troops for special service. He removed from Haverhill to Berwick in 1781, from thence to Dover in 1792, and from thence, in 1795, to Barrington, where he died July 18, 1836.

David Remich removed from Charlestown to Haverhill in early manhood. He married — Whittier, a descendant of Col. John Whittier, one of the early settlers of Haverhill. They had five sons and three daughters. All the sons were in the country's service,—three in the army (one of whom died while in the service) and two in the navy (one of whom was killed in an engagement). David was commissioned second lieutenant of Capt. Gideon Parker's company, attached to Col. Willard's regiment, by Gov. Pownall, of "Massachusetts Bay," May 21, 1759; was at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, etc. He distinguished himself for bravery while in the service; was promoted to a captaincy, and received a grant of a township of land in Maine.

The father of David (so says a family tradition) emigrated from England to this country near the middle of the eighteenth century, landed at Boston, and made Charlestown his place of residence; was a "decorative painter and wonderfully skilled in his profession." It is also a family tradition that the last named and a brother came to this country together; that the brother made Kittery his place of residence, and that the many persons bearing the name in Kittery and Eliot are his descendants. Remich is a German surname, and it is probable that the above-named brothers were not more than two or three generations removed from the German stock. The name properly spelled gives *h* as the terminal letter, and not *k* as generally written.

JAMES OSBORN

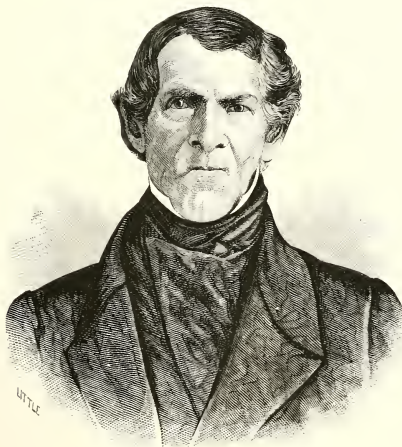
was born in Kennebunk, May 24, 1793, and resided there until his death, Oct. 25, 1876. He married, May 17, 1821, Lydia, daughter of Seth and Lydia (Lassel) Burnham, of Kennebunkport. She was born May 10, 1786, died Dec. 24, 1858. Their children are Pamela Parsons, born June 28, 1824, now residing at Kennebunk; Mary Ann, born Feb. 10, 1827, married, Sept. 5, 1854, Edward



James Osborn

P. Burnham, of Saco. Mr. Osborn married, Oct. 24, 1859, Mrs. Hannah Gilpatrick (born Sept. 14, 1806), who survives him. Mr. Osborn was a trader for sixty years, occupying the same store at the corner of Main Street, and that leading to Alfred. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, and was postmaster from 1829 to 1841; senator, 1845; collector of customs for the district of Kennebunk, 1845 to 1847. From 1847 to 1872, he was interested in navigation. For twenty-one years he was an officer of artillery in the militia, viz., lieutenant, 1819 to 1823; captain, 1823 to 1825; major, 1825 to 1840. He was a careful and industrious man of business. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, having a child-like trust in his Heavenly Father's love for all. He possessed decided opinions, and had a kind and benevolent nature, ever ready to aid the poor. His father, James Osborn, born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 20, 1760, was the son of John and Mary (Kidder) Osborn. He was six years in the army of the Revolution; was a fifer, and the close of his service, fife-major; was a part of the time in Capt. Jabez Lane's company, and was under Col. Nickerson and Col. Wm. Hull; was at the battle of Saratoga. He was afterwards in a private of fourteen guns, which captured an armed vessel on

the coast of Ireland. He was put on board the prize, which was recaptured, and taken to Halifax; he escaped and walked home through the woods in winter. From 1782 to 1784, he was a clerk in the store of Dr. Ivory Hovey, of Berwick, and June 24, 1784, married Nancy, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Wallingford) Lord, of Berwick. She was born June 7, 1762, and died Jan. 10, 1832. He came to Kennebunk, in 1784, as clerk for Tobias Lord. In 1792 he built the house in which he resided until his death, Nov. 10, 1836. For many years he taught school in Kennebunk and the neighboring towns. His other children were John, born 1785, died 1861; married, 1850, Mrs. Paulina Ford. Mary, born 1786, died 1868. Samuel L., born 1788, died 1857; married, 1820, Mary Woods. James Osborn, Sr.'s, father, was John, born at Charlestown, Sept. 25, 1737; was a chocolate-grinder, who died in 1764, at Granada, while on a voyage to obtain cocoa. He married, March 4, 1757, Mary, daughter of Isaac Kidder, and who, after his death, married Paul Wyman, of Woburn. His other son was John, born 1758, died in Ware, 1838. John, the chocolate-grinder, was son of James and Mary (Lane) Osborn, and grandson of Elkanah and Elizabeth Osborn, all of Charlestown.



JOSEPH HATCH.

JOSEPH HATCH

was born in Wells, York Co., Me., Oct. 10, 1766. He was the eldest son of Joshua and Susanna (Heath) Hatch. They had nine children: 1, Ann, who married Joseph Woodcock, of Boston. She died Sept. 22, 1855, aged ninety-one. They had two children, who died in infancy; 2, Joseph; 3, Jotham, died (unmarried) March 14, 1794; 4, Elizabeth, married Jotham Clark, of Wells. They had

four children, none of whom survive; 5, Samuel, married Mary Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., where he settled in early manhood, and died Feb. 22, 1861, aged eighty-seven. His wife, though in health at his decease, survived but forty-five hours. They had nine sons and one daughter. Johnson Hatch, Esq., of Jacksonville, Ill., alone survives; 6, Mary, married Benjamin Bourne, of Wells. They had nine children, none of whom survive; 7, Johnson, married

Jane Averill, of Alfred. He died at Trinidad, Dec. 21, 1805, aged twenty-six, leaving one child,—Jane Johnson, the wife of Oliver Bourne, Esq., of Kennebunkport; 8, Susanna, married Samuel Black Littlefield, of Wells. She died May 3, 1806, aged twenty-four, leaving one son,—Christopher,—now residing in Kennebunk; 9, Abigail, died (unmarried) in Boston, Feb. 15, 1852, aged sixty-six.

Joshua, the father, was the son of Joseph and Jerusha Hatch, and the grandson of Samuel, of whom honorable mention is made in Judge Bourne's "History of Wells" as serving on several committees chosen for important civil and parochial purposes. He lived to a great age, attending court at Alfred as a witness when upwards of ninety years of age. Like one of still more ancient times, he was greatly attached to his son Joseph. Tradition says that one day, during the absence of the latter, the aged father sat at his door, inquiring of every passer-by if they had seen his son Joseph. One man, after replying in the negative, added, "I have not been to the land of Egypt." Although Samuel had five elder sons, he devised his homestead farm, with all its appurtenances, to his son Joseph. His will was executed Feb. 7, 1741. The farm descended through Joshua to the subject of this sketch.

Joseph died March 9, 1752, aged forty-two. His wife, Jerusha, died Jan. 3, 1776, aged sixty-four. They had two sons,—Joshua and one who died young.

Joshua took up arms in the service of his country during the Revolutionary war, being engaged in the battles of Tippecanoe and Crown Point. He died Jan. 9, 1807. His wife, Susanna Heath, was born in Boston. She was the granddaughter of Joseph and Hannah (Goff) Parsons, of that town. She died Dec. 28, 1805.

Joseph, being the eldest son of Joshua, took upon himself—although only eleven years of age—the care of the family during his father's absence in the war. He cultivated to his best ability the homestead farm, securing also all that was possible of the scanty educational advantages of the times. When Theodore Lyman was selling corn at two dollars per bushel, it is probable that other articles were correspondingly exorbitant in price; so the lad, with a characteristic ingenuity and skill which continued through life, carved for his use an inkstand of wood, and, in order to fill it, compounded from various kinds of bark an article so excellent that the schoolmaster inquired where he obtained such good ink.

As years passed on the young man,—born in full view of the ocean,—wearied probably of the monotony of the farm, and longing to see more of the world, entered upon a seafaring life. It was asserted by his shipmates that having never heard a profane word fall from his lips, they determined to compel him to utter what they probably considered essential to the qualifications of a seaman. Accordingly, they one day confined him in the hold of the vessel, where preparations had been made to *smoke* him into a compliance with their wishes, but without success. Whether this was a fact or a myth, it equally proves the firm stand which he took at this early period of his life for uprightness of character. We have no hesitancy in asserting that no one in the course of his long life ever heard him utter a profane oath. As a navigator he was so prosperous,

making swift, safe, and successful voyages, that it was playfully declared by other shipmasters that Captain Hatch had a "track of his own to the West Indies," by which he was enabled to go and return in safety. While master of a vessel he never met with a disaster nor lost a man. His success was probably owing to his acute observation of all sights and sounds bearing on the safety of his vessel. Subsequently, when engaged in agricultural pursuits, the same keen perception of the agency of nature enabled him to foretell with great accuracy the changes of weather.

On the 16th day of November, 1797, Capt. Hatch was married, by the Rev. Dr. Hemmenway, to Miss Hannah Littlefield, of Wells, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Low) Littlefield. She was born July 28, 1774. Her father, Maj. Littlefield, is represented in "Bourne's History of Wells" as a "brave man and valiant officer;" as one of the "most careful and energetic men" of the town; as one of "its most valuable citizens, whose services the country needed." He was killed in the battle of Bagaduce, "his loss being deeply felt throughout the town." She died Dec. 15, 1846, aged seventy-two. Of this union were born nine children: 1, Joseph, who married Mary E., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Gilpatrick) Smith. He died Feb. 28, 1856, aged fifty-eight. His widow died Dec. 6, 1874, aged seventy-four. 2, Mary P., who died Dec. 24, 1874, aged seventy-four. 3, Charlotte, who died May 23, 1822, aged twenty. 4, Hannah A., who died Jan. 31, 1863, aged fifty-eight. 5, Daniel L., now living in Kennebunk, who married Mary T., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Couch) Smith. She died Jan. 5, 1855, aged forty-three. He subsequently married Julia A., daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Littlefield) Thompson. 6, Susan, who died June 13, 1812, aged four. 7, Elizabeth W., residing in Kennebunk. 8, Emeline L., who married Edwin Mauley, of North Easton, Mass. She died in Taunton, Aug. 11, 1872. 9, Susan, who married Capt. Tobias Lord, son of Samuel and Hannah (Jeffers) Lord. He died June 5, 1839, aged twenty-six. In 1853 she married Hon. E. E. Bourne.

It was the intention of the father to give his eldest son a collegiate education, and to this end sent him three years to Phillips (Exeter) Academy, but at the close of that period he acquiesced in the son's preference for a business life.

In 1800, Capt. Hatch purchased forty-five acres of land of Jacob Wakefield, in that portion of the town called Kennebunk, and erected the same year the house now occupied by his daughters. The Wakefield house, of one story, stood between the new house and the road, which at that time was merely wide enough for the passage of an ox-team; subsequently, when building a new fence on the opposite side, the owner threw into the highway fifteen feet of land, which, with the site of the old house, made the road its present width. About the year 1802 he retired from a seafaring life, but, retaining his interest in several vessels, continued to prosecute the West India trade until the war of 1812 rendered it no longer profitable. He then entered more fully into agricultural pursuits, adding to his farm by purchasing the estate of John Chadbourne (now owned and occupied by his son, Daniel L. Hatch), and also woodland of Joseph Storer, now owned by the Boston and Maine Railroad Company.

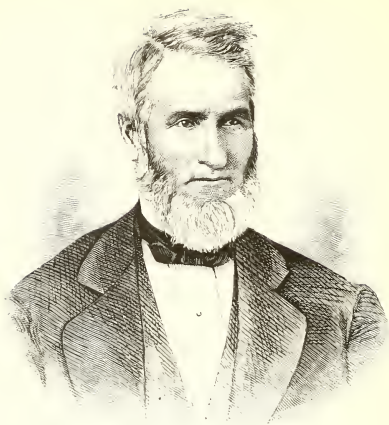


Photo. by Conant, Portland.

STEPHEN H. BERRY.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CAPT. S. H. BERRY,
BAR MILLS, MAINE.

In politics Capt. Hatch was a Whig, always feeling a strong interest in the welfare of his country, and faithfully discharging his duties as a citizen, but in no sense a demagogue, and never denunciatory of those with whom he differed. The next year after the organization of the town of Kennebunk he was elected one of the board of selectmen, continuing in that office from 1821 to 1827, inclusive. Political and professional eminence is often attained without the solid foundation of integrity and uprightness. While he never achieved the former, the latter were the cornerstones on which he built up a character of undeviating honesty and Christian fidelity.

Ever ready to espouse any measure having for its object the welfare or progress of mankind, Capt. Hatch at the inception of the temperance reform, although conforming to the prevailing customs of the times in the use of ardent spirits, at once abandoned them, and entered with zeal into the new movement, contributing cheerfully to its needs as occasion required.

Unostentatious in his charities, he never contributed to objects designed merely for display or popularity, but never withholding aid from the destitute and needy. As years wore on, he gradually retired from active life, accepting with cheerfulness the deprivations of age, happy with his books and social intercourse. He retained an interest in the affairs of life, inquiring frequently during his last days the news from the European war then in progress. He had a retentive memory, and was in the habit of conversing with his family upon what he had read. Speaking one day of the recent death of a millionaire in a distant city, he recounted to a friend the manifold ways in which his property was invested, and the amount of each investment. A neigh-

bor entered bringing the paper containing the account. After reading it, the friend remarked, "I thought you were telling a large story, but I find that you stated every item correctly." Such accuracy in an octogenarian was unusual. He was a member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Kennebunk, and for several years one of its deacons. He was strictly observant of the Lord's day, never absenting himself (until overtaken by sickness) from public worship, and always ready to contribute of his substance for the support of the ministry. Throughout his long life, those who best knew him saw nothing in his daily walk inconsistent with the spirit of the gospel, yet he was naturally reserved in the expression of his religious feelings. During the last year of his life a friend inquired minutely into his religious experience. In reply, he stated that when about six years of age he listened with great interest to a sermon from the text, "Be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long." Not fully understanding its meaning, on his return home he requested his mother—a woman of great piety—to explain it, which she did. "From that day to this," he added, "it has been the endeavor of my life to walk in the fear of the Lord all the day long."

The last year of his life brought physical weakness, the last month great pain and suffering, but his mental faculties were unimpaired to the last. Between his paroxysms of distress he conversed cheerfully, giving wise counsel to his children, and humbly acquiescing in the will of God concerning himself. Thus he passed quietly away on the 13th day of January, 1854, aged eighty-seven years and four months. Well was it to inscribe on his monument, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

B U X T O N.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Buxton is bounded on the north by Standish and Gorham, on the east by Scarborough, on the south by Saco and Dayton, and on the west by Hollis. The surface is generally level, Round Hill, in the northwestern part, being the only prominence of note in the town.

The principal streams are the Saco River, forming the entire western boundary, the outlet of Bonny Eagle Pond, which empties into the Saco in the northern part of the town, and Little River, in the northeast. Bonny Eagle Pond has an area of 190 acres. It lies in the northern part of the town and partly in Standish. The Portland and Rochester Railroad passes through the southern half of the town, crossing the Saco River a fourth of a mile above Bar Mills.

The lands comprising the present town of Buxton were a part of the grant made by the General Court of Massa-

chusetts, in 1728, to the 840 men belonging to that colony who participated in the expedition against the *Narragansett* Indians, in what is known as King Philip's war, in 1675.* Two towns were granted in 1728, and five in 1732. The conditions were "that the grantees should meet within two months from the date of the act to organize each proprietary of one hundred and twenty persons, to settle at least sixty families within seven years, to settle a learned orthodox minister, to erect a meeting-house, to clear a certain number of acres, and to reserve a certain proportion of the township for the use of schools and the first settled minister."

The grantees of the seven townships accepting these con-

* The order of the government under which these troops were gathered recites that "if they played the man, took the Fort, & Drove the Enemy out of the Narragansett Country, which was their great Seat, that they should have a gratuity in Land, besides their Wages."

ditions held a meeting on Boston Common, June 6, 1733, and formed themselves into seven proprietaries, or companies, of 120 persons each. Three persons were then chosen to make out a list of the grantees and assign them to their respective townships. These seven committees met October 17th of the same year at Luke Verdy's, in Boston, and assigned this, the "First Narragansett Township," to Philemon Dane, of Ipswich, and 119 others belonging to Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, Haverhill, Salisbury, Methuen, Hampton, Greenland, and Berwick. Philemon Dane and John Gaines, of Ipswich, and Col. Joseph Gerrish, of Newbury, were the committee of this town. The survey of the township was made in 1733, and reported in 1734. The first meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Capt. John Hale, at Newbury Falls, Mass., Aug. 1, 1733, at which Col. Gerrish acted as moderator, and John Hobson clerk. Joseph Gerrish, Esq., John Hobson, and John Gains were chosen "a Committee to view Some of the unappropriated Lands of this Province in order to Pitch a place for one Township for Said Soldiers."

The following is the original description of the

ANCIENT BOUNDARIES.

"This Plat describes two Tracts of Land Laid out for the Narragansett Soldiers, between Saco River and Presumpscott River, containing the contents of Six Miles Square in each Plat, with an Allowance of Seven Hundred acres formerly granted to Hill & others in that Township, next Saco River, & Thirteen hundred acres for Ponds, and in the Township joining to Presumpscott River there is an allowance for five Hundred acres for Ponds, and the st Plans are bounded and described as followeth: beginning at Saco River, at the Head of Biddeford [now Saco], & run Northeast by the Needle twelve Miles, by the Head of Biddeford [now Saco] & Scarbough & Falmouth, till it comes to Presumpscott River, & then bounded by Presumpscott River, & runs up the same till it makes Seven Miles and one-quarter of a Mile on a Straight Course North 33^d West, and then runs 9 miles and 50 Rods South W.-t. by the Needle, till it comes to Saco River, & then bounds Southwesterly by Saco River till it comes to the Head of Biddeford, aforesaid; and the Line between the two townships begins on the Line next the Head of the Township, Seven Miles and one-quarter of a mile to the Northeast of Saco River, and runs North 33^d West, by the needle, extending Seven Miles and one-quarter of a mile,—and these two Townships was surveyed by Samuel Sewall and Benjamin Stone, who were sworn for work before Justice Gray.

"EDWARD STROVE,	} Committee.
"THOMAS TILSTON,	
"JOHN HOBSON,	
"SAMUEL CHANDLER,	

"Dated 23^d of Novr. 1833."

This was approved by the House February 9th, and by Governor Belcher Feb. 22, 1734.

March 19th, a committee was chosen to lay out the land in lots, no lot to exceed twenty acres. A report of John Hobson, Samuel Chase, Philemon Dane, and Deacon James Chute was submitted, with the plan of lots at the proprietors' meeting, Nov. 17, 1735. These lots were drawn for November 24th ensuing. John Hobson drew lot 2, range E, on which the meeting-house was afterwards built. A second drawing for 60-acre lots occurred Nov. 8, 1738. April 11, 1739, £30 were voted to Deacon Jonathan Fellows to help him build a saw-mill on Stackpole's Brook, on "Lot 12. Range D, of First Division." The mill was afterwards built by Joseph Woodman, to release Thomas Gage and Stephen Mighill, who had given bonds for its erection, and was completed in 1750.

SETTLEMENT.

Appropriations were made and bounties were voted to any one who would go on to the lands and improve them. Deacon Amos Chase, of Newbury, Nathan Whitney, Joseph Simpson, Mr. Bryant, and a Thomas Gage are believed to have settled within the town as early as 1740 or 1741, and commenced to clear and build cabins; but a petition, dated May 26, 1742, headed "Us, the Subscribers, being Settlers of the Narragansett Grant, Number One," and addressed to the Governor, Council, and General Court of Massachusetts Bay, recites that the grantees had been unable to comply with the terms of the grant requiring settlement within seven years, except the petitioners and those whom they represent, and that they had in consequence been put to great expense in carrying on the settlement, and been obliged to live without any settled public worship of God, schools for their children, public buildings, or necessary fortifications; whereby they were exposed to constant danger for their lives and substance, and their children to a wilderness education, which they would not have submitted to if they had not expected others to comply with the terms of the grant. They further petitioned that the lots of the delinquents might be declared forfeited, and others be admitted in their stead and compelled to settle as soon as possible. This petition was signed by eleven settlers: Robert Brooks, Magnes Redden, John Davis, Sr., Nathaniel Durel, John Brooks, Nathan Whitney, James Sands, Jr., Joseph Woodman, Samuel Ingalls, Samuel Chase, and Ichabod Austen.

A notice was ordered served on the proprietors by the General Court, requiring them to answer at the next fall session. A proprietors' meeting was held October 20th, a committee appointed, and as an earnest of their interest the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, There was a Comth Chosen Some time Passed to build a meeting-house, at y^e Township Laid to y^e Narragansett Soldiers Called no: one and by reason of y^e talk of a french war it was not yet built, it is now voted that y^e Said Comth Shall forthwith go on & fully build & Compleat said meeting-house."

This meeting-house,—the first in the town,—if built according to original specifications, was "thirty feet long, Twenty-five feet wide, and nine feet stud of hune timber, and the Roof to be boarded and Short Shingled."

In December, 1742, the petitioners came up for a hearing, and were put off until May, 1743. In April preceding, a meeting was called by the alarmed delinquents, taxes levied to pay for the meeting-house, and a committee appointed to agree with a learned and orthodox gentleman to preach to the proprietors and inhabitants of the plantation. These active measures prevented any further action by the General Court.

To advance their interests and encourage settlement the proprietors had early made provision for a saw-mill. On the 18th of June, 1740, their records show a vote of £80, old tenor, to Mr. Samuel Chase, to enable him to build a saw-mill on Gages' Brook.

An affidavit of Nathaniel Mighill, dated Rowley, Nov. 17, 1742,* certifies that he was in Narragansett township No. 1, on the east side of Saco River, two weeks before, and saw a saw-mill in that town, which the millwrights

* Goodwin's Narragansett, p. 51.

informed him they desired to start in three or four days, and also five houses, and was informed there were several more scattered about the town. A saw- and grist-mill were built by John Elden, Jeremiah Hill, and Daniel Leavitt on the site of Leavitt's Mills, on Little River, in 1761.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

In November, 1743, the House of Representatives voted £100 (old tenor), to build a garrison in this town; and in December the proprietors voted to take care of the garrison when built by the province. Hon. Cyrus Woodman thinks this garrison was built at Salmon Falls, on lot 2 of range D, in first division, as stated on Dennett's map. Tradition supports this opinion, which is doubtless correct. That it was built during the next six months is shown by a petition for a meeting to be held May 1, 1744, "to see if the Proprietors will Clear Round the Garrison according to the Great & General Court's Com^{ds} Desire & order." The land on which it was built was set apart for public use, and is the same now occupied by Otis Dennett.

From the adjourned meeting of Nov. 6, 1744, to June 1, 1749, there was no proprietors' meeting held; and it is reasonable to infer that, under a dread of an attack by Indians, instigated by the French, and its almost certain result in their final defeat, the settlers abandoned their homes as winter gathered around them, and sought refuge in the more populous and fortified settlements, where they remained until the close of the French war. John Brooks and Joseph Woodman are the only ones who are known to have returned. Aug. 21, 1749, these were joined by Robert Brooks, Jacob Davis, John Reddon, Thomas Bradbury, Joshua Woodman, and Amos Chase, at Biddeford, in a petition for a proprietors' meeting. A meeting was held at Rowley, May 8, 1750. As a result a minister was settled, and roads opened. The fort was repaired and occupied. Water not being obtained by digging on the high ground upon which it stood, a petition was made for its removal. John Brooks, Benjamin Durrell, David Martin, Benjamin Dunnell, Samuel Rolfe, William Hancock (from Londonderry, Ireland), John Elden and Job Roberts (from Saco), Joshua Woodman (of Newbury), John Wilson, Samuel Merrill (from Salisbury), and Timothy Hazeltine (of Bradford, Mass.) were residents of the town, and signed a call for a meeting Aug. 3, 1753. These were, doubtless, nearly all there in the fall of 1750, at which time the resettlement and building was vigorously begun at Salmon Falls. The meeting-house, still standing, was repaired. May 29, 1754, it was voted that William Hancock have £8 on the completion of a fort to be built, 40 feet square, with palisades 3½ feet in the ground and 10 feet above; to be set double with a good flanker or watch-box at the two opposite corners. This fort stood upon the highest point of lot 11, range B, first division, at Pleasant Point. When visited by Hon. John Elden and Hon. Cyrus Woodman in 1867, the faint depressions of the old cellar were still plainly visible.

The dangers surrounding the first settlers may be inferred from the following incident. Having made some clearings and planted crops the season previous to bringing their families, they were in the habit of visiting their opening occasionally to see if all was right. Coming up from the block-

house one day, they found the door of the little fort which they had built near the dwelling of Samuel Mitchell standing open. They had left it shut. Capt. Bradbury, commander of the block-house on the other side of the Saco River, now Hollis, at Little Falls, aware of danger from the Indians, told them they must not return by the same path. Following this advice they struck into the woods, forded the river, and returned in safety. After the termination of the war, some Indians came into the settlement to trade, and told them they were surprised in the fort when the party of white men came into the opening, and hid themselves till they had passed; when they left they forgot to shut the gate. They lay in ambush all day upon the path by which they supposed the white men would return. During the nine years after 1750, James Thomas, Ephraim Sands, and seven others moved into the settlement.

In the spring of 1755 war began between France and Great Britain. The settlers, more numerous and better prepared for assault than before, remained at their homes, though, as they afterwards said, in an address to the General Court, they "were under Continual fears of the Indian Enemy, and were obliged to keep Watch and Ward till the reduction of Quebec in 1759." During this war a militia company was formed by Joseph Woodman, who was made captain. Samuel Merrill was lieutenant. It is not known that they were called out of town.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1755 it was voted to settle a minister, and in December, 1756, £96 were voted to defray ministerial charges for the past year. Appropriations were made until 1760, when a committee was appointed to procure a preacher and treat with the General Court to settle the town line. This shows there was preaching, but there was no settled minister. In 1757 a stay of execution against Obadiah Johnson was ordered. Twenty pounds were expended in repairing the meeting-house in 1758. In 1760 a new meeting-house was begun. This was 45 feet long and 35 feet wide. It was built on house-lot No. 8, range G, and completed the next year. Rev. Paul Coffin, son of Col. Joseph Coffin, of Newbury, Mass., was the first settled minister. A volume of his manuscript sermons, still preserved, bears the following marginal record in his own handwriting: "Narrag. No. 1. Sept. 6, 1761. A et P. M. Ibid: Aug. 15. 1762. the first sermons that were delivered in the Meeting-House." Of course this refers to the new meeting-house, just completed. At this time (1761), John Boynton, Eleazar Kimball, Nathan Woodman, Jonathan Clay, Humphrey Atkinson, Stephen Safford, John Cole, Richard Clay, and David Martin had become residents and proprietors in the town.

John Hopkinson, an officer in the British service, and a relative of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, resigned at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war and entered the Continental army. His son John (2d) came to Buxton, and settled on the Hopkinson homestead, near Union Falls.

Isaac Hancock settled on the right-hand side of the road leading from the first meeting-house to Salmon Falls. He was a good citizen, and died at the meridian of life, leaving a number of descendants, some of whom are pres-

ent residents of the town. He took the first newspaper that came into the town. Samuel Merrill settled within a quarter of a mile of the Falls, on the "eight-rod road." At the battle of Bunker Hill he was a lieutenant under Capt. Jeremiah Hill. He died in 1822, leaving numerous descendants in this and other States. Timothy Hazleton, who settled near where the meeting-house was built, was a deacon and firm supporter of the church from its organization until his death. John Elden and Job Roberts were his nearest neighbors, and both lived to an old age. Mr. Elden was a man of great force of character. He commanded a company at the siege of Boston, with honor to himself and credit to his town. Joseph Woodman settled with his brother Joshua, near Pleasant Point. Both were leading men in the community, and lived to respected old age. John Wilson, who settled on the Beach Plain road, leading from the lower corner to Saco, only remained a short time. The early settlers located in the south part of the town that they might be nearer the Saco market.

Deacon Amos Chase drove the first team from the plantation to Saco. He was the father of Rebecca Chase, the first white child born in the town. She was born in 1744, married to Mr. Chase Parker, and died in Saco, May 8, 1773. The second child born was Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Joseph Woodman, who was born Jan. 11, 1751 (O. S.), married Lieut. Moses Atkinson in 1772, died Feb. 3, 1833, and was buried in Hollis. The first male child born in the town was Nathan, son of John Elden, an original proprietor. The second was Robert Martin, of whom is related the following story: Being out of breadstuff, he arose one morning in May, milked his cow, drank some of the milk for his breakfast, and then started on foot with his bag for Saco, the nearest point from which he could obtain a supply. Upon reaching Saco he informed Col. Cutts of his destitute condition, and was furnished promptly with a bushel of corn, twenty-eight pounds of fish, a gallon of molasses, two pounds of coffee, and one of tobacco. With this load of nearly a hundred pounds, he started back. At Deep Brook he laid down his burden, rested a while, and drank some water. His next halting-place was at Capt. Bradbury's, where he again drank and rested. Resuming his journey, he soon reached home, and took another draught of milk. Dividing the corn, half of it was taken two miles to the river, a raft built on which to cross to Ridlon's mill, where it was ground, and he returned home. While waiting for a cake of it to be baked, he said he suffered more than he had during the whole day, and felt as though he should die of fatigue and hunger.

Among some of the trials of the early settlers were three remarkably dry summers in succession, which shortened their crops in days when they were raised for home use only, and not for export, producing much distress. Extensive fires ranged the woods, threatening destruction to their homes and improvements. The year 1783 was remarkable for a destructive frost on the 10th of August; and in 1785 occurred the greatest freshet known, causing great damage to bridges and mills.

The first mills on the Saco River, above Salmon Falls, were built at Moderation Falls, in 1795, and those at the bar shortly after.

The first post-office was established at the lower corner. Paul Coffin, Jr., was appointed postmaster.

Joshua Kimball and Mr. Daniel Dennett, who came from Marblehead, Mass., brought with them negro slaves. Mr. Kimball had a man named Caesar, and the other a woman, Caesar was a favorite of the family, and worked for himself making staves to keep a supply of pocket money, with which he was quite liberal. After obtaining his liberty, in 1788, he adopted the customs of the white folks, doing a credit business, and, like some of them, giving his notes, which he never paid. He appears to have also speculated in real estate, as his name is found in the records of Newfield, where he is taxed 1s. 8d., beside the names of Sip, Duce and Elipalet, whose assessments are respectively 2s. 8d. and 19s. 11d. A deed made by him is still held there.

In 1792 there were within the town 59 ratable polls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, and 246 above that age, 29 not ratable, and 1 pauper, making 335 in all. The town also contained 91 dwellings, 156 barns, 10 shops, 2 tanneries, 3 manufactories of potash, 3 grist-mills, and 7 saw-mills. There were 1749 acres of tilled land. The crops at that time, in their order, were: hay, 1546 tons; 5432 bushels of corn, 1357 of wheat, 1349 of rye, 521 of oats, 482 of peas and beans, and 45 of barley. The live-stock consisted of 1084 oxen, cows, and neat-cattle, 138 horses, and 307 swine.

WATER-POWER AND MANUFACTURES.

The water-powers, independent of those on the Saco, are small. The lower fall on that river, extending about half a mile below Union Falls, has a descent in that distance of eight or nine feet. It is not improved. At Union Falls, or Pleasant Point, a company, composed chiefly of residents of Boston, Mass., commenced a dam, and expended a large amount of money in 1831, preparing for the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, and of iron and steel. It was designed to invest about half a million of dollars in the business. Nothing further was done until the Saco Water-Power Company, its present owners, erected a good stone dam there, with a fall of fifteen feet at low water, in 1856. This is unoccupied, except by a grist- and saw-mill. The power is estimated at low water as equal to 465 horse-power for twenty-four hours, or 1000 horse-power for eleven hours a day,—sufficient to operate 40,000 spindles.

Salmon Falls, the next falls above, two miles distant by the course of the river, is utilized by a log dam twenty feet in height, over which the water flows in a narrow channel about two hundred rods to the foot of the falls, giving an entire fall of sixty-two feet. Here is an estimated power, day and night, of 1860 horse-power, equal to 74,400 spindles; or 4060 horse-power for eleven hours a day, sufficient to drive 162,000 spindles. On the Buxton side there were, previous to 1870, four saw-mills, of one saw each, and an aggregate capacity of 4,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. The falls takes its name from having been, in early times, the chief resort for salmon-fishing. There is a good site for mills at the foot of the falls. Granite for building, and clay for making brick, are accessible. One and a third miles above are Bar Mills Falls, where, in a distance of sixty rods, there is a fall of eighteen feet, with a



PHOTO'S BY EDWANT.

Mr. B. J. Palmer. Mrs. B. J. Palmer.



RES. OF BENJAMIN J. PALMER, BUXTON, MAINE.

power equal to 450 horse-power for twenty-four hours, or 1178 horse-power, equal to 47,120 spindles, for eleven hours a day. The nature of the ground furnishes excellent sites for manufactories and mills. This valuable power is occupied, on the Buxton side, by a saw-mill, heading-, box-, and grist-mill. Good granite quarries are within two miles.

Five miles above, by the course of the river, at the village of West Buxton, are Moderation Falls. Here is a fall of fourteen feet in thirty-six rods, with an estimated horse-power of 450, or sufficient to drive 16,800 spindles. An old log-dam stands at the head of the falls. There are favorable sites for the location of mills for some distance below the falls. This power is partially used by saw-, woolen-, and heading-mills. Granite for building stone is abundant within easy distance.

Bonny Eagle Falls, a mile and a quarter above, at the north line, is embraced by Buxton and Standish on the east and Hollis on the west side of the river. There is a fall of forty-eight and one-half feet in a distance of one hundred and sixty rods, twenty-five of which are obtained in a distance of fifty rods. The water divides at the head of the falls, forming Bonny Eagle Island, an island containing about 60 acres. The western channel is narrow and rocky, and the water reaches the foot of the falls in a succession of leaps and rapids. The eastern channel is the inferior one, and makes its descent in a continuous rapid. The surrounding banks are favorable for the construction of mills, and the cheap and easy construction of canals and reservoirs, particularly so the island. Here is a valuable power, estimated at 1504 or 60,180 spindles for twenty-four hours, or 3263 horse-power, equal to 130,320 spindles eleven hours a day. There is here a saw-mill, whose united capacity amounts to 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Building stone is abundant, and good bricks are made within half a mile of the falls. The chief manufacture is lumber, and neither of the water-powers on Saco River is taxed to its full extent.

VILLAGES.

SALMON FALLS

takes its name from the falls, and is in Hollis and Buxton. The eastern half contains 32 dwellings, the post-office, the shoe-shop of A. C. Came, and blacksmith-shop of S. Chick. It was formerly the centre of a prosperous lumbering business. The mills were torn down and removed in 1879. The river at this point enters a narrow trough or channel of solid trap-rock with steep banks, which is crossed, at its head, by one of the strongest wooden bridges on the river. A mile from the river, the old church and cemetery front on a beautiful park of some two acres, surrounded by fine dwellings, among which is the residence of Dr. A. K. P. Meserve, one of the leading men of the town.

BAR MILLS

is so named from the bar of rock which at this point extends entirely across the river. The Buxton side contains 56 dwellings, a church, school-house, and the following business houses and manufactories:

General merchandise: S. Meserve & Son, established in

1848 by Samuel Meserve; S. H. Berry & Son, established in 1877.

Groceries: James Towle, established in 1879.

Confectionery: W. H. Atkinson, established in 1859.

Grist-mill: Thomas Berry, since 1871; established by Wm. Woodman in 1839.

Lumber-, box-, and heading-mills: S. H. Berry & Son, established by H. Berry in 1849.

Carriage-shops: B. W. Spafford, established in 1863; Leonard McKenney, established in 1874.

Coffins: S. J. Lake, established in 1877.

Blacksmiths: Stephen Towle, Nathan Harmon.

Painting: Horatio Harmon.

Postmaster: Isaac H. Tale; mails daily.

Physician: A. K. P. Meserve, M.D.

A quarter of a mile above is the Saco River depot on the Portland and Rochester Railway, near the river.

WEST BUXTON.

West Buxton, in the northern part of the town, is a manufacturing village on Saco River, comprising 140 dwellings, of which 50 are in Buxton. Buxton business houses are as follows:

General merchandise: J. H. & H. N. Bradbury, established by H. N. Bradbury in 1873; A. K. P. Lord, established in 1843.

Stoves and tinware: Thomas Bradbury, Jr., since 1872; established in 1859 by J. & G. Emerson.

Millinery: Mrs. S. F. Hobson, established 1861; A. K. P. Lord, established 1874, under the management of Mrs. F. A. Clark.

Sovereigns of Industry store, a co-operative workmen's supply store, established about 1877, and successfully operated while the shops continued to run.

Buxton Savings Bank: incorporated Feb. 21, 1868, the first and only bank in the town; commenced business in May, 1868, under the administration of the present officers,—Oliver Dow, President, and Charles E. Weld, Treasurer. Available capital, \$129,000.

Lawyers: Weld & Brackett, established by Hon. Charles E. Weld, 1846.

Grist- and plaster-mill: Dow & Hill, three run of stones for each mill, erected in 1866.

Saw-, box-, and heading-mills: A. K. P. Lord, proprietor; capacity of 7,000,000 feet of lumber per annum; employing a force of 125 men; established 1843, on old mill-site.

Saco River Mills, Buxton Manufacturing Company: manufacture of repellants, etc.; 14 looms, 1600 spindles; employs 25 operatives, and consumes 60 tons of raw wool and 32,000 pounds of cotton annually, making about 936,000 yards of cloth; erected 1842; John Berryman, business manager.

Clothing: John Miles, established 1869, employs 16 operatives in shop; Charles Miles, established 1879, 4 hands in shop.

Shoes: J. P. Hall, custom shop, established 1878.

Harness: M. L. Cousins, established 1878.

Blacksmith: William A. Huff, established 1874.

Carriage- and sign-painting: D. W. Libby.

BUXTON CENTRE.

This village contains the North grammar school, Baptist church, town-house, and about 35 dwellings. The place is finely located and has an appearance of neatness and thrift. The Buxton Centre depot, on the Portland and Rochester Railway, is a mile and a quarter southeast, at which point the Grange have six acres of land, including a fine, large grove and building. The business of the village comprises the general merchandise store of S. Hanson & Co., established by Samuel Hanson in 1857, in the old "Elden Store," and clothing manufactory, employing 20 to 25 operatives in the shop, established soon after.

Boot and shoe manufactory: established by Joseph Davis in 1831, and employing 10 to 15 hands.

Carriages: James H. Flood, P. Waterman, E. Whitney.

Smiths: Horace Emery & Son.

Postmaster: Robert A. Bradbury; mails daily by rail-road.

SPRUCE SWAMP.

Spruce Swamp, on the old Portland road, takes its name from the former growth of spruce in that vicinity. There were formerly here a hotel, smith-shops, and store. The place now comprises 18 dwellings, two churches, school-house, and the large store of B. Soule, erected in 1871 by A. T. Hill.

There is also a store near Eagle Pond, opened by John T. Porter in 1876, and one at Kimball's Corner, established in 1875 by E. Hopkinson.

SCARBOROUGH CORNER.

Scarborough Corner, on the south line of the town, contains a school-house, church, the store of J. L. Milliken, and half a dozen dwellings in Buxton, with as many more in Scarborough.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The old house of Rev. Paul Coffin was built upon the ministerial lot, a hundred feet south of the residence of Charles L. Coffin, the end door opening directly upon the lawn in front. This house is believed to be the oldest two-story house in the town. It was in this house that Rev. Dr. Coffin lived during most of his sixty years' pastorate, and this was the house in which he died.* His study was in the northwest chamber. This is the room in which he died. After his death the house was sold and moved to its present position. It is now the residence of Joseph Garland.

The house of Deacon Timothy Hasaltine, now occupied by Mrs. Tristram Woodman, was erected within a few rods of the meeting-house. The lot on which it was built (home-lot 6, range G) was conveyed to Mr. Hasaltine by James Jewett, of Newbury, April 9, 1750. He was living here in November, 1762, and built the house probably soon after. Among the historic events in which it has borne a part was the ordination of Rev. Mr. Coffin and its festivities, which occurred within its walls, in 1763. The house was sold, with

* Rev. Dr. Paul Coffin was married to Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Gorham, a sea-captain, of Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 10, 1763, and it is reasonable to infer that his parishioners provided a home for him, and the house was built in 1765 or 1764 at the latest.

lot 6, to Mr. Thomas Cutts, in 1783, and was for many years after the home of Samuel Cutts, Esq., an honored citizen.

The old burying-ground, on the meeting-house lot, was eight rods wide and thirty long, containing one and a half acres. It was conveyed to the committee of the plantation by Isaac Haneock, in 1761.

The Michael Hanson house, a two-story house, opposite the Congregational parsonage, is one of the oldest in the town. It was built by Capt. John Lane, one of the three brothers who served in the two wars of 1757 and 1776. Capt. Lane was a son of Capt. John Lane, who died at Lake George in July, 1756, and grandson of John Lane, of Limerick, Ireland, an officer in the British service. Capt. Lane bought this lot in June, 1755, and was then described as "of Narragansett No. 1, Cordwainer." It is not known whether he built the house before or after the war, which ended with the fall of Quebec. In the records of the Court of Common Pleas for York County his license to keep "Publick-House" in Narragansett No. 1 was recorded in June, 1762, with Samuel Warren and Samuel Bradstreet sureties. This house, which was then occupied by him, was undoubtedly the first public house in the town. It formerly stood near the trees in front of the Nathan Woodman house, which were set by him in his door-yard, and the house since removed.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

Pleasant Point Burying-Ground is on a little knoll in the rear of the old residence of Hon. John Woodman. It is surrounded by a fine grove of evergreen and deciduous trees, making it a beautiful spot throughout the year. Few burying-grounds are more venerated or oftener visited. The ground, which descends to the southwest, overlooks a beautiful grove and the Saco River beyond, at the foot of one of the wildest and most romantic gorges along its course.

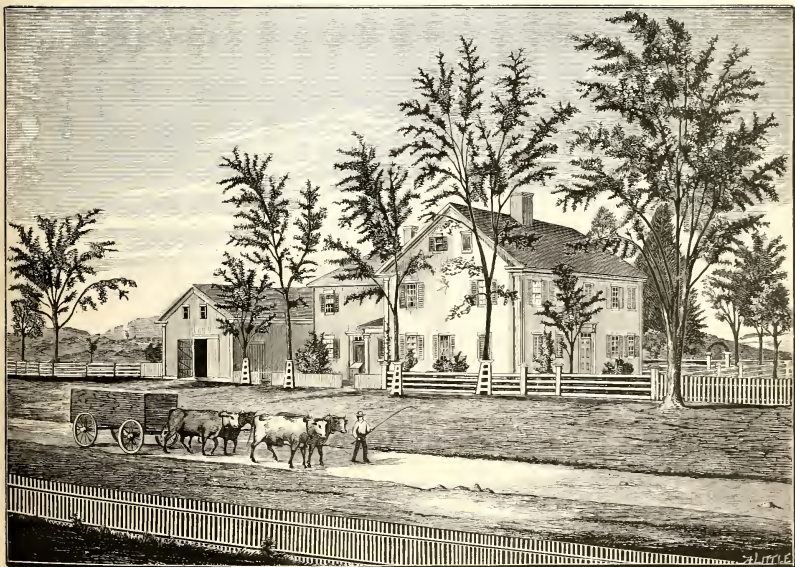
A Mr. Sewall first cleared this knoll while working for Capt. Joseph Woodman. On coming to his dinner one day, he told Capt. Woodman that he had been clearing a good place for a burying-ground. Dying a short time after, his words were remembered, and he was the first person buried there. Many of the graves are unmarked, others have rude stones, on which time has nearly effaced the ancient letters. Among the early and most known occupants are Capt. Joseph Woodman, who died in 1796; Mary, wife of Hon. John Woodman and daughter of Capt. Jonathan Bean, and others of their family; Samuel Leavitt, died 1797, and his wife, who was the daughter of the first settler in Gorham; Humphrey Atchinson, Samuel Cole, over whose grave has grown a large pine-tree, and members of the Davis, Bradbury, Elden, Gardner, Sands, Cole, Barnes, and Gray families.

The other chief burying-grounds are the old church-yard; the old ground east of Buxton Centre, where sleeps Thomas Hill, who died in 1876, Rev. Jonathan Clay, Joseph Bradbury, and others; and near the Baptist meeting-house at Spruce Swamp, the resting-place of Isaac Libby, a veteran of the Revolution, Joseph Elwell, who died in 1819, aged eighty-four, Gen. William Waterman, who died in 1860, aged seventy-seven, and other later occupants.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

A. L. CAME.



RESIDENCE OF A. L. CAME,
WEST BUXTON, YORK CO., MAINE.

INCORPORATION.

Twenty-two years had passed since the resettlement. Fear of the savage foe had given place to undisturbed industry and prosperity. Heavy forests still covered the greater portion of the town. Passable roads led to numerous clearings, and bridges spanned many of the streams. Two saw-mills were in operation on Little River which were furnishing the settlements with business, and with lumber for the frame houses fast replacing the first log cabins. Two grist-mills, one on Little River and one at Salmon Falls, ground corn, rye, and wheat, and the settler was no longer compelled to back his grist out of town to get it ground. The school and the church had borne their part in educating a second generation, who were fast becoming bound by new family ties and a common sympathy for the lands they could now call home. An effort had been made to have the town incorporated as early as 1764, since when the question had been constantly agitated. As a result the Narragansett Plantation was incorporated the seventh town of the district of Maine, July 17, 1772, and given the name of BUXTON at the suggestion of Rev. Paul Coffin.

Under a warrant issued to John Nason "in the thirteenth year of His Majesty's Reign," the first election was held in the meeting-house, Monday, May 24, 1773. John Hopkinson was chosen Moderator; John Nason, Town Clerk; Samuel Merrill, John Kimball, John Smith, Selectmen; John Kimball, Treasurer; Samuel Leavitt, Constable; William Bradbury, Isaiah Brooks, Tithingmen; Ephraim Sands, Richard Palmer, Fence-Viewers; Joseph Woodman, Matthias Ridlon, Joseph Leavitt, Surveyors of Roads; Richard Palmer, Hog-Reeve. £50 were voted for roads.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Nason,* 1773-79; Samuel Knight, 1780-94; Samuel Cutts, 1795-1820; Zenas Payne, 1821; Robert Wentworth, 1822-33; David Smith, 1834; Solomon Davis, 1835-37; Robert Wentworth, 1838-41; Frederick D. Edgerly, 1842; Asa McKenney, 1843; Robert Wentworth, 1844; Frederick D. Edgerly, 1845; D. L. Palmer, 1846-48; Ansel W. Hanson, 1849-53; William M. Jordan, 1854; A. H. Wilkins, 1855; William M. Jordan, 1856; A. H. Wilkins, 1857; William M. Jordan, 1858-60; Robert Wentworth, 1861-62; A. K. P. Meserve, 1863; Robert Wentworth, 1864; A. K. P. Meserve, 1865; Frank J. Cole, 1866-67; Joseph Davis, 1868; A. K. P. Meserve, 1869; S. S. Milliken, 1870; Reuben W. Murch, 1871-72; Allen T. Hill, 1873; Charles F. Carr, 1874-75; Samuel A. Hill, 1876-79.

SELECTMEN.

1773-74.—Samuel Merrill, John Kimball, John Smith.
1775-76.—Samuel Merrill, John Smith, Samuel Knight.
1777.—John Smith, Samuel Knight, Thomas Bradbury.
1778.—Joseph Atkinson, Samuel Knight, John Smith.
1779.—John Smith, Joseph Atkinson, Thomas Bradbury.
1780.—John Woodman, Ebenezer Wentworth, Jacob Bradbury.
1781.—John Woodman, Jacob Bradbury, John Smith.
1782-87.—Snell Wingate, Jacob Bradbury, John Woodman.
1788-92.—John Woodman, Snell Wingate, Samuel Cutts.
1793-94.—John Woodman, Samuel Merrill, Thomas Bradbury.
1795-96.—John Woodman, Samuel Merrill, Snell Wingate.
1797.—John Woodman, Jacob Bradbury, Esq., Clement Jordan.
1798.—John Woodman, Jacob Bradbury, Snell Wingate.

* Col. Joseph Coffin, Col. Tristram Jordan, Deacon Thomas Bradbury, and Hon. John Woodman were successively elected to fill the office of proprietors' clerk until the proprietors ceased to act as such.

1799.—John Woodman, Joseph Atkinson, Samuel Merrill.
1800.—John Woodman, Joseph Atkinson, Brice Boothby.
1801.—John Woodman, Joseph Atkinson, Brice Boothby.
1802-3.—Jacob Bradbury, Levi Elwell, Samuel Cutts.
1804.—John Woodman, Jacob Bradbury, Levi Elwell.
1805-6.—Jacob Bradbury, Levi Elwell, Thomas Bradbury.
1807-8.—John Woodman, Brice Boothby, William Merrill.
1809.—Brice Boothby, Capt. Gibeon Elden, William Merrill.
1810.—Capt. Gibeon Elden, Jacob Bradbury, James Woodman.
1811.—Capt. Gibeon Elden, Jacob Bradbury, John Woodman, Esq.
1812.—William Merrill, Benjamin Emery, Thomas Harmon.
1813-14.—John Woodman, William Merrill, Benjamin Emery.
1815.—Benjamin Leavitt, Thomas Bradbury, Isaiah Payne.
1816.—Benjamin Leavitt, William Merrill, Gibeon Elden.
1817.—Benjamin Leavitt, Brice Boothby, Gibeon Elden.
1818.—Benjamin Leavitt, Zenas Payne, Isaiah Payne.
1819.—Pelatiah Cane, William Merrill, Zenas Payne.
1820.—William Merrill, Zenas Payne, Benjamin Leavitt.
1821.—Benjamin Leavitt, Zenas Payne, Capt. James Woodman.
1822.—James Woodman, Zenas Payne, Samuel Elden.
1823.—Benjamin Leavitt, Esq., William Merrill, Joseph Hobson, Jr.
1824.—Joseph Hobson, Capt. James Woodman, Maj. Samuel Hill.
1825-27.—Maj. Samuel Hill, Capt. James Woodman, Nathan Elden.
1828.—Nathan Elden, Maj. Samuel Hill, James Woodman, Jr.
1829.—Maj. Samuel Hill, James Woodman, Samuel Dunnell.
1830.—Joseph Hobson, Jr., James Woodman, Maj. Samuel Hill.
1831-33.—John Woodman, Capt. Samuel Dunnell, Abraham Milliken.
1834-35.—Capt. Sam'l Dunnell, Abra'm Milliken, Capt. John Wingate.
1836.—Capt. Samuel Dunnell, William Rice, Cyrus Fenderson.
1837.—Cyrus Fenderson, William Rice, Charles Watts.
1838.—Samuel Dunnell, Peter Emery, Jeremiah Hobson.
1839.—Charles Watts, Peter Emery, Jeremiah Hobson.
1840-41.—Peter Emery, Abram L. Cane, Daniel Wentworth.
1842-43.—Charles Watts, Abraham Milliken, Daniel Kimball.
1844.—John S. Foss, Samuel Elden, Daniel Kimball.
1845.—John L. Foss, George W. Lord, Richard Clay.
1846-48.—George W. Lord, John Elden, Richard Clay.
1849.—John Elden, Ebenezer Hill, James Morton.
1850.—James Morton, Ebenezer Hill, William Milliken.
1851-52.—James Morton, Lemuel Merrill, William Milliken.
1853.—William Milliken, Gardner Brooks, Abram L. Cane.
1854.—William Waterman, Gardner Brooks, Abram L. Cane.
1855.—Gardner Brooks, Daniel Dennett, Jr., Joseph Davis.
1856.—Daniel Dennett, Albert G. Bradbury (3d), Joseph Davis.
1857.—Daniel Dennett, Albert G. Bradbury, Joseph Davis.
1858-59.—John Milliken, N. C. Watson (2d), Nath. Milliken (2d).
1860.—Henry Harmon, John D. Hill, Enoch B. Bradbury.
1861-62.—Henry Harmon, John D. Hill, Theodore Elwell.
1863.—Henry Harmon, A. W. Milliken, Theodore Elwell.
1864.—Joseph Davis, Moses G. Hill, John D. Sands.
1865.—Henry Harmon, Theodore Elwell, Aaron W. Milliken.
1866.—Charles E. Weld, Moses G. Hill, E. B. Bradbury.
1867.—Moses G. Hill, Joseph Burbank, Horatio N. Bradbury.
1868.—John Milliken, Perez Waterman, Samuel Dona.
1869.—J. M. Marshall, Horace Harmon, Samuel T. Eaton.
1870-71.—A. K. P. Meserve, Perez Waterman, Samuel Dunn.
1872.—James O. G. Harmon, Moses G. Hill, Daniel Townsend.
1873-75.—James O. G. Harmon, Dan'l Townsend, Sam'l W. Scribner.
1876-79.—S. S. Milliken, Moses G. Hill, Aaron McKinney.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NARRAGANSETT.

Oct. 20, 1741, the proprietors voted to build a meeting-house, for the accommodation of the settlers who were already in the town, and who had addressed a petition to the General Court the year previous. The building was erected soon after, on the public lot. There are no records of its being formally dedicated or occupied. The settlers, alarmed at the outbreak of the war between France and England, fled in 1744. The few returning in the spring of 1749 found it still standing unmolested, but in need of repairs. These were made, and a minister employed to

1799, with Hugh Moore leader. Richard Hubbard was pastor in 1802-3.

The society increased in 1802, and a meeting-house was built. Buxton became a station in 1847, and in 1848 the old church was torn down to build a larger one on the same ground. In 1870 there were 127 members, with a house of worship at Kimball's Corner. The society own a parsonage near the church.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church was formed as a branch of the Gorham Church, and about the year 1800 became a separate body. Among the early ministers were Elders McCarrison, Jonathan Clay, and Rev. Mr. Hobson. The first meeting-house was built near Meadow Brook, in 1806. This was replaced by the present one at West Buxton, which was dedicated in June, 1834. This church contained the first bell in the town. In 1847 it was enlarged. The later ministers were Revs. A. Hobson, P. Staples, S. F. Chaney, J. L. Sinclair, J. M. Bailey, P. S. Burbank, J. M. L. Babcock, E. G. York, G. W. Howe, E. Manson, J. M. Bailey, J. Burnham Davis, 1872 to 1876, Frank K. Chase to 1879. Officers: George H. Hill, Clerk; Joseph Decker, Ivory Hill, Deacons.

SECOND FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

As the result of a reformation conducted by Rev. Jonathan Clay and Rev. Joseph White, from 1830 to 1834, the church increased, so that it became expedient to form a second body in the east part of the town. This church was therefore organized April 8, 1834, by members of the church who joined by letter. These were Elder Jonathan Clay and his daughter, Harriet Clay, George Carll and wife, Elijah Owen and wife, Isaac Redlon, John Cresley, Ebenezer Whitney, Reuben Murch, and Isaac Libby, Jr., who were made clerk and treasurer. A Sunday-school was opened in the school-house, where meetings were held until the erection of the meeting-house at Spruce Swamp in 1839. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. James Libby, of Poland, in the fall of that year. Elder Clay was pastor from the organization until his death, Feb. 20, 1849. He was succeeded by Elder Uriah Chase, in 1853; I. R. Cook, 1854; Josiah Keene, 1855; Charles Bean, 1861; I. M. Bedel, 1862; George W. Whitney, 1865; Oliver Butler, 1867; A. G. Hill, 1869; B. P. Parker, 1872; W. J. Twort, 1873; W. T. Smith, 1875; Thomas H. Millett, licentiate, 1878; Otis F. Russell, 1879.

The first deacons were Samuel Elden, who died Oct. 27, 1872, and Elijah Owen, died March 29, 1879; present, Samuel Merrill, Thomas H. Smith. There is a parsonage near the meeting-house, which is held by subscription to shares among the members. Present Clerk, William F. Carll; trustees of parish, W. F. Carll, Andrew Flood, L. H. Owen. Membership, 88.

SCHOOLS.

The first public school was opened Aug. 20, 1761, by Mr. Silas Moody, a graduate of Harvard College, who came in May of that year with Rev. Paul Coffin. He afterwards

became a minister, and was especially eminent for his genial qualities and true piety. The first appropriation recorded for the maintenance of schools was that of £30 in 1777. School was kept in the house of Mr. Ebenezer Ridlon, in 1785, by Barnabas Sawyer, who received £25 4s. for teaching six months. In 1783, "Class (district) No. 1" was "connected with Class No. 2, as far as Beach Plains road extends, and also Classes Nos. 3 and 4 are connected, including only those on the way from Haines' Meadow Bridge to Hovey's." There were at this time six classes or districts. Samuel Cutts taught school in 1787, and afterwards a Miss Sands, and Masters Huse, Bangs, Grace, Kinsley, and Morrissey to 1794, the last teaching for about fifteen years. Gen. Irish, of Gorham, taught several terms in the Waterman District.

In compliance with the law of 1789 establishing grammar schools, two grammar schools were opened in the north and south districts, and taught respectively by Zenas Payne and Charles Coffin.

Through Mr. Coffin's efforts the Buxton Academy was chartered in 1830. This failed soon after from the nearness of other academies.

In 1879 there were reported by Dr. A. K. P. Meserve, Horace Harmon, and John H. Harmon, Superintending School Committee, 750 scholars, 401 of whom attended school in summer and 519 in winter. There were \$3968.23 available for schools in that year, of which \$582.41 were for the two grammar schools, and the balance for the fifteen districts comprising the town. The town appropriation for schools was \$2100. The grammar schools are under the management of Charles Moulton, agent for the north, and George Hanson, agent for the south, district.

ASSOCIATIONS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Saco Valley Lodge, No. 43, organized June 9, 1875, with the following officers: J. B. Davis, Noble Grand; A. H. Barnes, Vice-Grand; Thomas Bradbury, Jr., Secretary; P. H. Hill, Treasurer. Present membership, 91. Officers, J. H. Wilson, N. G.; Marshall P. Sawyer, V. G.; Rev. G. W. Howe, Secretary; J. H. Bradbury, Treasurer.

MASONS.

Buxton Lodge, No. 115, F. and A. M., chartered May 7, A.D. 1863, to take precedence from March 18, A.D. 1863. The charter members were Samuel Hill, Oliver Tracy, B. F. Harmon, J. C. Bean, Wm. Butler, Emerson Smith, D. A. Maddox, I. P. Higgins, Wm. Hobson, Peter Hill, H. Willard Briant. Officers: B. F. Harmon, W. M.; Samuel Hill, S. W.; J. P. Higgins, J. W.; Emerson Smith, Treas.; Wm. Butler, Sec.; Oliver Tracy, S. D.; D. A. Maddox, J. D.; J. C. Bean, Tyler. Present officers: Willis Crockett, W. M.; George H. Libby, S. W.; I. T. Brackett, J. W.; Geo. W. Howe, Treas.; James Meserve, Sec.; O. D. Rand, S. D.; Charles H. Harmon, J. D.; B. F. Randall, S. S.; Geo. A. Sprague, J. S.; Abel G. Smith, Tyler; Wm. Pierce, Chaplain. Number of members in 1879, 98.

PROFESSIONAL.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Sanborn, who came in 1791, but remained only a short time, was the first physician of the town. His successor was Dr. Royal Brewster. Dr. Bacon, the third physician, though quite deaf, continued to practice, by aid of an ear-trumpet, until his death, in 1848.

A. K. P. Meserve, M.D., a prominent citizen of Buxton.

LAWYERS.

Barker Curtis, Esq., the lawyer who first opened an office for practice in Buxton, remained but a short time, and was succeeded by J. Adams and Charles Coffin. Hon. Charles E. Weld was admitted to the bar in 1842, commenced practice in West Buxton in 1846, was elected to the Legislature in 1865, to the Senate in 1866 and 1867, and treasurer of York County in 1879.

Joel M. Marshall began practice in Buxton, became partner of Mr. Weld, in 1865, and removed to Bar Mills in 1871, where he is still in practice.

Caleb P. Brackett was admitted to the bar in 1875, and became law partner of Mr. Weld in 1874.

Many citizens of Buxton who have entered the profession of the law have become prominent outside their native town and State. Previous to 1846 there were located at Buxton, John Adams, S. P. S. Thatcher, Charles Coffin, Joseph Woodman, William T. Hillard, Samuel V. Loring, and Edwin W. Wedgwood.

Francis Bacon began practice in Buxton, held several positions of responsibility and trust in York County, and died in 1871.

Joel M. Marshall began practice here in 1866.

Hon. Cyrus Woodman, of Cambridge, Mass., son of and grandson of Rev. Paul Coffin.

Charles G. Came, editor, poet, politician.

Hon. Mark M. Dunnell, of Minnesota.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Among the more prominent citizens of Buxton have been Jacob Bradbury, Esq., who was elected the first representative of the town in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1781, and re-elected for several years afterwards.

Hon. John Woodman, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for a number of years senator in the General Court of Massachusetts, was a native of this town. He died in 1827.

MILITARY.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WAR OF 1755-59.

A company of militia, the first in the town, was organized previous to 1757, in which year two muster-rolls in the State archives at Boston, Mass., were signed by Joseph Woodman, captain. Samuel Merrill was lieutenant.

John Lane enlisted, was a lieutenant in the war, and on his father's death,* which occurred July 14, 1756, was promoted captain. He was twenty-two years of age at his

* His father was Capt. John Lane, who commanded the Biddeford company, in Col. Joseph Dwight's regiment, in which his three sons, John, Daniel, and Jabez, a son between eleven and twelve years old, and marked on the rolls, in September, 1754, as "under age," accompanied him.

enlistment. He afterwards served as captain in the army of the Revolution.

Daniel Lane, his brother, enlisted at the age of sixteen, served with him through the war, and was at the capture of Quebec. He also was a captain in the Revolution.

FIRST MILITIA COMPANY.

Under the constitution of Massachusetts, Joseph Goodman, Jr., Samuel Merrill, Jr., and Gideon Elden were the first commissioned officers. When the militia of the town was divided into two companies, Capt. Hugh Moore, Mark Rounds, and John Smith were appointed in the second company, leaving Capt. Bradbury, who commanded the block-house, in charge of the south division.

It is related that on one occasion, when the men were all absent from the settlement for a day and night, an alarm was raised that the savages were approaching. Mrs. Elden, wife of the captain, equal to the occasion, arrayed herself in regimentals, and, taking a rusty sword, assumed the authority of her husband, bidding the other women to follow her example. Armed with old muskets and bayonets, she marshaled them around the premises, giving orders in as stentorian a voice as she could command, as if to officers and soldiers. With short intervals of rest, the parade was kept up through the night and into the succeeding day, till they were relieved by the appearance of their husbands and brothers, who were very much surprised to find their settlement a garrison of soldiers.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

At the breaking out of the war the patriotic young town of Buxton called a meeting, which assembled June 26, 1774, and appointed Capt. John Elden, John Lane, Samuel Hovey, Samuel Merrill, and John Mason a committee to draw up resolves expressing their sense of the injustice of the British in blockading Boston Harbor, and of other acts which they deemed destructive to American liberty. When the conflict came, their quota of men, provisions, and clothing was furnished from time to time for the army, and £30 sterling were voted for the relief of the families of those who enlisted in 1778. Citizens of Buxton fought at Cambridge; John Elden, Jr., and Roger Plaistead were in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Plaistead was in the engagement between the "Boxer" and the "Enterprise." The first military officers in the town, John Elden, Samuel Merrill, and Thomas Bradbury, held their commissions under the authority of the king. These they resigned on the day of rejoicing for peace, in 1783.

Thirty men enlisted previous to Aug. 26, 1777.

In Capt. Jeremiah Hill's Biddeford company, in the 30th Regiment of foot, under Col. James Scamman, enlisted May 3, 1775, part of whom crossed the Delaware with Washington, and fought at Monmouth.

Lieutenant, Samuel Merrill.

Ensign, Daniel Hill.

Sergeants, Ward Eddy, Phineas Towle.

Corporals, John Elden, Matthias Redlon.

Privates, John Cole, Nathan Woodman, Samuel Merrill, Jr., Robert Brooks, William Andros, James Redlon, Ezekiel Bragdon, John Sands, Michah Whitney, Jonathan



AARON McKENNEY.



RESIDENCE OF AARON McKENNEY,
BUXTON, MAINE.

Fields, Joseph Goodwin, Samuel Woodsum, Nehemiah Goodwin.

Capt. Daniel Lane's company was in Col. Ichabod Allen's regiment, and afterwards in the 7th Regiment, under Col. Brooks. They were enlisted in 1777; were in the Ticonderoga expedition with Gen. Schuyler, and afterwards with Gen. Gates, and participated in the campaign ending with the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y. Capt. Lane was a prisoner at the time of the surrender.

David Lane, captain, enlisted Nov. 14, 1776; discharged Jan. 1, 1780.

John Woodman, sergeant, enlisted June 19, 1777; discharged Oct. 10, 1779.

Isaac Lane, fifer (son of the captain), enlisted Jan. 18, 1777; discharged Jan. 18, 1780.

David Redlon, enlisted March 20, 1777; discharged Dec. 31, 1780.

Ebenezer Redlon, enlisted Feb. 28, 1777; died May 5, 1777.

John Wilson, enlisted March 5, 1777; killed May 3, 1778.

Nathan Woodman, corporal, enlisted Jan. 1, 1777; discharged Jan. 2, 1780.

Nathan Woodman, Jr., enlisted Jan. 20, 1777; discharged Dec. 31, 1779.

Samuel Cole, enlisted March 18, 1777; discharged Dec. 30, 1780.

Benjamin Elwell, enlisted Feb. 13, 1777; discharged Feb. 13, 1780.

John Elwell (son of Benjamin Elwell), enlisted March 20, 1777; discharged March 20, 1780; re-enlisted for the war.

John Edgerly, enlisted Jan. 20, 1777; transferred to invalid corps Dec. 30, 1779.

John Cole (2d), enlisted Feb. 9, 1777; discharged Dec. 31, 1779.

John Cole, Jr., enlisted Jan. 20, 1777; transferred to Capt. Derby's company, Dec. 31, 1779.

William Hancock, enlisted Jan. 20, 1777; discharged Feb. 20, 1780.

Samuel Woodsum, on pay-roll of October, 1778.

John Woodsum, on pay-roll of October, 1778; transferred to commissary department.

John Smith, ensign, on pay-roll of October, 1778.

Capt. Jabez Lane's Company.—This company was in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. Thomas Nixon, and was with the army at Boston, Cambridge, Long Island, and with the Northern Department at Ticonderoga and West Point, under Gen. McDougall. The following names are from a memorandum of clothing issued, kept by the captain; the main items charged are "great cot's (coats), stockings, jaccots, shurts," and "lather briches." The dates are in March, 1776.

Names: Benjamin Woodman, Phineas Tole, John Cole, Lemuel Rounds, Robert Broox (probably Brooks), Elijah Bradbury, John Hancock, William Andros, Ebenezer Redlon, John Boynton, Daniel Boynton, Ephraim Sands, Dr. Moses Atkinson, James Woodman, Stephen Whitney, Richard Clay, Henry Flood, Prospect Hill, John Lane. Abiathar and Joshua Woodman, Isaac Boynton, Samuel

Brooks, and Benjamin Clay, whose names occur elsewhere, should be added to this list.

Capt. John Elden's Company.—In this company, raised Feb. 26, 1776, for two months, were James, Joseph, Benjamin, and Sergt. John Woodman. These were at Dorchester Heights, March 4th, and fought at Bunker Hill. Samuel Woodman was one of Gen. Washington's life-guard.

Capt. John Lane's company, raised in 1775, were in Col. Foster's regiment eight months, stationed at Cape Ann, after which they joined Col. Varnum, on Long Island. They were at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78. There were in this company, from Buxton, John Lane Hancock, Elijah Bradbury, Joshua Woodman, Samuel Woodman, and Thomas Harmon, afterwards members of Gen. Washington's life-guard, Abiathar Woodsum, and Samuel Woodsum.

Caleb Hopkinson was one of Gen. Gates' body-guard.

Michael Rand was under Gen. Stark at Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777; under Gen. Greene in the South, at the battles of Cowpens, Guilford Court-House, Eutaw Springs, and at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Va. He was discharged there, Oct. 19, 1781, after five years' service, and returned to his home in Buxton on foot.

Roger Plaisted, who was in the navy, was taken prisoner and confined in Mill Prison, England, whence he escaped to France with several others, by digging under the walls of the prison with an iron hoop. Phineas Towle and William Andros were especially commended for bravery.

Many of the Revolutionary soldiers sleep in unmarked graves in the town cemeteries.

In other or unknown commands.—Ephraim Alley, Elisha Andrews, Lieut. Thomas Bradbury, Winthrop Bradbury, Jacob Bradbury, Daniel Coolbroth, James Coolbroth, William Davis, Thomas Davis, Gibeon Elden, John Elwell, Benjamin Emery, Daniel Emery, Thomas Emery, Daniel Fields, Elias Fogg, John Hancocb, Joel Harmon, Peltiah Harmon, Nathaniel Hill, John Jose, John Lane, Jr., Abijah Lewis, Esdras Lewis, Joseph Leavitt, James Moody, Hugh Moore, John Owen, Ebenezer Redlon, Jeremiah Rolfe, James Rounds, Joseph Rounds, Samuel Rounds, Theodore Rounds, Asa Simpson, Samuel Smith, Ebenezer Smith, John Smith, William Smith, Jonathan Whitney, Stephen Whitney, John Wentworth, Ephraim Woodman, Michael Woodsum.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

John Woodman, 1790-95; Jacob Bradbury, 1796; none, 1797; John Woodman, 1798-99; Jacob Bradbury, 1800; John Woodman, 1801-2; Maj. Samuel Merrill, 1803-4; John Woodman, 1805; Samuel Merrill, Jr., Nathan Elden, 1806; Capt. Jas. Woodman, Samuel Merrill, 1807; William Merrill, 1808; Lieut. William Merrill, Maj. Samuel Merrill, 1809; Maj. Samuel Merrill, Capt. James Woodman, 1810; Gibeon Elden, Brice Boothby, 1811; Gibeon Elden, William Merrill, Benjamin Leavitt, 1812; Benjamin Leavitt, 1813; none, 1814-15; Levi Hubbard, 1816; none, 1817; Benjamin Leavitt, 1818; Joseph Woodman, Samuel Merrill, Jr., William Merrill, 1819.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STEPHEN H. BERRY

was born in Buxton, York Co., Me., Dec. 22, 1811, the youngest child of Thomas and Mehitabel (Harmon) Berry. His parents were natives of Buxton; after marriage settled at Bar Mills, on the place now owned and occupied by Wm. Sawyer, and here their three children—Sarah, Arthur, and Stephen H.—were born. Sarah, wife of Joseph Garland, of Buxton, is deceased; Arthur was drowned in the Saco River when about three years of age. His father died when Stephen H. was seven years old, and he lived with his mother until her death, which occurred in January, 1833. He received a common-school education, supplemented by upwards of a year's attendance at the Alfred Academy. His father was part owner of a saw-mill at Bar Mills, Buxton, and thus Stephen H. became early employed in the manufacture of lumber, which occupation he followed during his life, carrying on an extensive business in that line. He dealt largely in timber-lands, and at his death left a large property in them. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, but, though often solicited, uniformly declined to accept public position. His time was fully devoted to the prosecution of his business enterprises. He was prompt and honorable in all his dealings. His word was as good as his bond. He contributed his share of means towards the support of the churches and other benevolent enterprises of his neighborhood. Though not a member, he was a church-going man. He was married, Dec. 14, 1834, to Catharine Coffin, daughter of James and Jane Coffin. Mrs. Berry was born in Porter, Oxford Co., Me., Dec. 21, 1807. Her father was among the earliest settlers of Porter, was justice of the peace and selectman there many years, and occupied other offices of trust. Mrs. Berry was educated at the Fryeburg and Saco Academies. The children are as follows: Thomas H., born Sept. 2, 1835; married, June 30, 1869, Anna Woodman, daughter of Sewall Woodman, of Hollis; wife died Aug. 19, 1871. Martha H., born Sept. 24, 1839; wife of N. F. Lord, of Buxton; died Jan. 12, 1878. Abba C., born July 20, 1841; died March 28, 1847. Stephen E., born July 7, 1844; died Dec. 17, 1866. Andrew L., born Dec. 4, 1845; married, Feb. 6, 1878, Susan A. Came, daughter of Abram L. Came, of Buxton. Addison P., born Nov. 3, 1847; died Sept. 21, 1849. Kate, born Dec. 25, 1849.

Mr. Berry died Sept. 25, 1877.

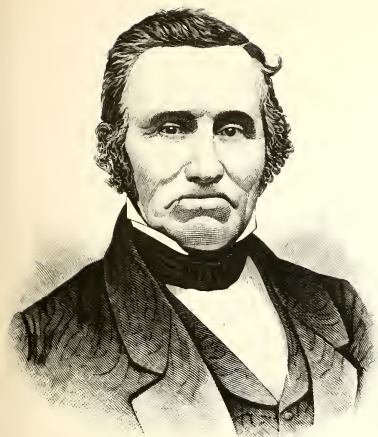
At the present time all the surviving members of the family are residing at the homestead, a representation of which, with the portrait of Mr. Berry, appears on another page of this work.

AARON McKENNEY

was born in the town of Saco, York Co., Me., April 4, 1806. His grandfather, John McKenney, was an early settler in the town of Scarborough, Cumberland Co., Me., and here his four sons—Samuel, Aaron, Philemon, and John—were born. He moved from Scarborough and settled in Saco, where his sons became prominent and extensive farmers. The family has been noted for its longevity. John McKenney lived to be nearly one hundred years old, each of his sons upwards of ninety years, and Aaron McKenney, from whom the subject of our sketch received his name, is still living at the advanced age of one hundred and two. Samuel McKenney, the eldest of the four sons, and father of Aaron, was born in 1774 or 1775; married Mary Parker, by whom he had six children,—four sons and two daughters,—viz., Alvin, Olive, Aaron, Asa, Mary Ann, and Samuel, all born in Saco. The daughters are deceased; the sons are all living. The father died at the age of ninety-six. It is said of him that he hoed one thousand hills of corn in a day when ninety-four years of age. Aaron McKenney spent his minority at home on his father's farm, receiving only a common-school education. He was married in Saco, in 1828, to Lucy Milliken, daughter of Abram Milliken, of Buxton. In 1833 he moved to Buxton and settled on the farm where he still resides. For twenty-nine winters in succession he was in the woods getting out logs and drawing them to the river-bank, employing a large force of men and teams, and did, perhaps, as large a business in this line as any one on the Saco River. About the year 1849, in company with his son Charles W. McKenney, he purchased the saw-mills at Bar Mills, on the Hollis side of the Saco River, and has carried on for years an extensive business in the manufacture of lumber. In politics, Mr. McKenney has been a life-long Democrat. He has filled a number of town-offices, and for the past four years has been chairman of the board of selectmen. In religious sentiment a Universalist. By a life of untiring industry he has secured a handsome competency, but, what is by far better, through strict integrity and honorable dealing, has gained the confidence and esteem of the entire community in which he lives. Strictly temperate in his habits, of a genial, social disposition, an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent parent, a good neighbor, Mr. McKenney deservedly ranks among Buxton's best citizens. His children in order of birth are as follows: Charles W., Maranda, Phoebe A., Mary, Martha, Abram, and Lucy Jane. Maranda, Martha, and Abram are deceased. Charles W. lives in Hollis; owns and carries on the mills at Bar Mills, doing an extensive lumbering business. Phoebe A. is wife of J. P. Waterhouse, of Portland. Mary and Lucy Jane are living at home.



Mark P. Emery



THOMAS EMERY.



MRS. THOMAS EMERY.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE THOMAS EMERY, DUXTON CENTRE, MAINE,
NOW THE PROPERTY OF MARK P. EMERY, PORTLAND, MAINE.

MARK P. EMERY.

The name of Emery is of Norman origin. Was introduced into England, 1066, by Gilbert D'Amory, of Tours, in Normandy, a follower of William the Conqueror, and with him at the battle of Hastings. In 1635, John, and son John, and Anthony, his brother, born in Romsey, in Nantes, a small cathedral town, about eight miles northerly from Southampton, embarked from the latter place for America, in the ship "James," Captain Cooper, and landed in Boston, June 3d of that year. They at once proceeded to Newbury. John there settled, and died in 1683. The locality of his longest residence, at Oldtown Lower Green, is still known as "Emery's Field." From him sprang a numerous progeny, whose representatives are scattered far and wide. Anthony went to Kittery, where he settled, and from whom proceeded the other branch of this numerous family.

A family reunion of the Emerys was held at "Ould Newberrie," Sept. 3, 1879, some eighty persons being present from all parts of the country. Among them were Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery, of Taunton, Mass.; George Emery, of Boston; Rev. Rufus Emery, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Emery, of West Newbury; Representative Levi Emery, of Lawrence; Moses Jefferson Emery, of Haverhill; George Edwin Emery, of Lynn; and Mark P. Emery, of Portland, Me.

The grandfather of Mark P. Emery, Thomas Emery, born in 1753, was a descendant of Anthony Emery, and a native of Biddeford, York Co., Me. He early in life settled in the town of Buxton, and was one of the pioneers of that town. Although a farmer by occupation, he was a man of mark in public affairs. Besides holding many offices in his town, he, as a member of the old Federal party, was a member of the State Legislature. He married Hannah Hammond, Nov. 27, 1773, and reared a family of eight sons and five daughters. She died Oct. 31, 1827, aged seventy-five years.

Thomas Emery, father of the subject of this narrative, was born in the town of Buxton, at which place he died Oct. 20, 1856. He married Oct. 4, 1799, Mary Woodman, of Buxton, and reared a family of six sons and four daughters,—Rufus, Mrs. Richard Steele, Mrs. John Bradbury, James W., Horace, Thomas J., Alexander J. (deceased), Mark P., Mrs. Joseph G. Steele, and Mrs. Joseph Dunnell. The mother of these children died June 27, 1858, aged seventy-nine.

Thomas Emery was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and used to raft his lumber down the Saco River for shipment to other ports. He was prominent among the citizens of his town and county; was selectman of Buxton, and sheriff of York County.

Mark P. Emery was born Feb. 17, 1817, in the town of Buxton, and spent most of his minority on the farm. He received his early education in the town school and Gorham Academy. At the age of twenty, unaided pecuniarily, he came to Portland, and for four years was a clerk with Smith & Brown, grocers and lumber-dealers. In 1845 he became a partner with J. B. Brown & Jedediah Jewett, with the firm-name of J. B. Brown & Co., in the same business, which continued three years, when the partner-

ship was dissolved. Mr. Emery was in business alone from 1848 to 1852 as a manufacturer and shipper of shooks, and an importer of molasses and sugar, trading in the West Indies. In 1855, after a rest of several years on account of impaired health, he took in Henry Fox as partner, with the firm-name of "Emery & Fox," and continued in the same business until 1868. About the year 1860 this firm added the lumber business to their already extensive shipping and import trade, and continued as lumber-merchants until 1876, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Emery sought to retire from the cares of so much business, after spending nearly forty years as a persevering, industrious, and enterprising business man. For some years past he has been engaged quite largely in real-estate operations in Vermont and New Hampshire. In local matters he has ever felt a deep interest, and has taken an active part in the promotion of enterprises tending to the good of society. His financial ability is recognized by business men, and his connection with the First National Bank of Portland as director, and with the Maine Savings Bank as trustee, for the past three years, has added strength to these institutions. He is also a director of the Maine Steamboat Company. He represented the Fifth Ward of the city as alderman for two terms, during which time as chairman of the committee of the fire department he purchased the first fire-engine used in Portland. He married Jan. 1, 1846, Mary S., daughter of Ezra Smith, of Hanover, Me.

ABRAM LORD CAME

was born in the town of Buxton, York Co., Me., April 20, 1800, the third child and only son of John A. and Phebe (Lord) Came. The progenitor of the family in this country was Arthur Came, who settled in York County, town of York, as early as 1670. The line is as follows: 1st, Arthur Came; 2d, Samuel, his only son; 3d, Joseph; 4th, Arthur; 5th, John; 6th, Abram Lord. His father was born in the town of York, York Co., Me., Oct. 27, 1767. By occupation he was a lumberman and farmer. He came to the town of Buxton in 1787, and after marriage, which occurred Oct. 2, 1794, he settled on the place still owned and occupied by his son. He died there Sept. 16, 1857. His wife died Sept. 10, 1835.

They left five children, viz., Polly, wife of John Eastman, born July 21, 1796, died Dec. 26, 1871; Hannah, born March 3, 1798, wife of Aaron Leavitt, of Buxton, died Feb. 5, 1856; Abram Lord, subject of this sketch; Phebe, born Oct. 6, 1803, widow of Wm. Boulter, and resides in Saco; Kesiah, born May 12, 1808, widow of Silas Berry, residing in Buxton.

Abram Lord Came has always lived in Buxton. His education was limited to an attendance at the common school. For occupation he has followed the business of lumbering and farming. His saw-mills are situated at Bonny Eagle, on the Saco River, in the towns of Standish and Hollis, and for many years he has carried on an extensive and successful business in lumbering. As a farmer, none rank higher in his locality. For a number of years

he has withdrawn from active employment in the conduct of his lumber interests, and they are carried on by his son, Isaac L. Came.

In politics, first a Whig, and a Republican since the organization of that party. He has served his town as selectman for a number of years, and was a member of the Legislature in 1837, 1838, and 1847. Thorough and efficient in the conduct of his own affairs, he was equally so in the discharge of all public interests committed to his care. Though Mr. Came has reached nearly fourscore years, he is still able to supervise the conduct of his farm, takes a lively interest in all political and public matters, and no man enjoys in greater degree the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives.

He was married, Feb. 2, 1825, to Annis Greene, daughter of John and Esther (Shaw) Greene, of Standish, Cumberland Co. Mrs. Came was born at Little Falls, Gorham, June 27, 1803. Their children are as follows: Charles G., born Sept. 25, 1828, a graduate of Yale College, and editor of the *Boston Journal* for twenty years, died Jan. 16, 1879; Isaac L., born Nov. 25, 1827, carries on the mills at Bonny Eagle; Esther, born Nov. 2, 1829, died May 23, 1863; John H., born May 12, 1832, died in infancy; Eliza C., born Nov. 29, 1833, living at home; John H. (2d), born April 29, 1835, first lieutenant in Company C, 27th Regiment Maine Infantry, died in the war, of fever, at Fairfax, Va., Jan. 16, 1863; Margaret A., born July 22, 1838, wife of Capt. J. F. Warren, of Buxton; Ann Maria, born April 29, 1842, died April 20, 1865; Susan A., born May 25, 1844, wife of A. L. Berry, of Buxton.

AARON CLARK

is a native of the town of Dayton, formerly a part of Hollis. He was born April 9, 1823. His principal business through life has been that of a clothier and manufacturer of woollen goods. Has been a resident of York County all his life, excepting about four years,—one year in Lawrence, Mass., and three years in Effingham, which town he represented in the Legislature of New Hampshire in 1869. His election was the result of the first combined political action on the part of the friends of temperance in New Hampshire for the enforcement of her good prohibitory liquor law, which was adopted in 1855, but had been, by consent of both political parties, almost entirely ignored in every county of the State.

Mr. Clark was first a Whig, because that party favored protection of American industry by tariff; was next a Republican, because this party in Maine opposed the extension of *rum* as well as negro slavery. Is not a strong partisan, but has invariably voted with the Republicans, when consistency as a temperance man would allow of it, because, on party issues vital to the interests of the State and nation, he believed them to be nearest right.

He was limited to a common-school education, but in boyhood was taught, not only by "precept and example," but by experience, the valuable lessons of temperance, industry, and economy, and by their practice through life has earned a reputation that has given him business positions of

much responsibility and trust. He taught school in the winter of 1844-45, and then commenced the manufacture of woollen goods, in which industry twenty years of his life have been spent,—most of this time in the capacity of agent for others.

Among the happiest reflections of his life is the consciousness of having been faithful and honest in the discharge of his trusts.

His father, Aaron Clark, son of Samuel Hill Clark, was a native of Hollis, born in 1786, and died in the same town in 1866, aged eighty years. He was in the marine service in the war of 1812, and had one battle with the enemy's ship. Soon after the war he married Mary Dyer, daughter of Benjamin Dyer, of Hollis. She died in May, 1836, leaving a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. The two oldest sons, Samuel H. and Benjamin D., settled in Orangeburg, S. C., about 1839. Both were blacksmiths, and followed that business through life,—owning and hiring slave-labor from necessity. They both married Southern ladies, and had families of six children each. Benjamin died in 1866, aged about forty-seven years. Samuel died in 1876, aged sixty-one years. The youngest brother, J. W. Clark, is a wool-carder, and lives in his native town, Hollis. The four sisters are all married and settled in Minnesota; each has a family of children.

Mr. Clark was married, June 21, 1846, to Susan Davis, daughter of Capt. Moses Davis, of Hollis. Mr. Davis was for many years a successful lumberman at Salmon Falls, and at one time, before the advent of railroads, he was manager and part owner of a mail-stage line, running from Portland to Centre Harbor, N. H. He died in 1865, aged seventy-seven years. His wife Mary survived him fourteen years, and died in March, 1879, aged eighty-six years. She had a family of twelve children,—seven sons and five daughters. She was the daughter of John Elden, of Buxton, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill.

BENJAMIN JONES PALMER

was born in the town of Buxton, York Co., Me., April 5, 1819, the youngest son of James and Betsey (Bradbury) Palmer. There were twelve children in the family, as follows, in the order of their age: Elijah B., Sally, Abigail, Nancy, Richard, James, Maria, Charles H., Benjamin J., Elizabeth, Joanna, and Ardelia. Of these only Nancy, Charles H., and Benjamin J. are living. Nancy, widow of John Jose, lives with her niece, Mrs. Stephen B. Palmer. Charles H. is a farmer in Hollis. His grandfather was Andrew Palmer, a farmer, who lived and died in Hollis. His father was also a farmer, and for many years owned and carried on the farm now owned by Mr. Watson, situated in Buxton, on the Saco River, one mile north of Bar Mills. He died there when Benjamin J. was nineteen years old. His mother died some years after. She was a sister of the late Jabez Bradbury, and descends in direct line, as follows, from: 1st, Capt. Thomas Bradbury, who emigrated from England in 1634; 2d, William, married Rebecca Maverick; 3d, Jacob, married Elizabeth Stockton; 4th, Jacob; 5th, Elijah, who was the father of Jabez and Betsey, his mother.



PHOTO BY LAWSON

Aaron Clark

Susan Clark



RESIDENCE OF AARON CLARK, SALMON FALLS, YORK CO., ME.

Benjamin Jones Palmer lived at home until he was twenty years of age, having only the advantages of a common-school education. After leaving home was employed by the month for a number of years, working for Ellis B. Usher, Living H. Lane, and Stephen H. Berry, in the different departments of their lumbering interests. In 1850 commenced a grocery trade at Bar Mills, and continued in it for nine years, when he gave it up on account of ill health. He was married, Jan. 8, 1857, to Mary Ann Goodwin, daughter of Nathan and Joanna Goodwin. Nathan Goodwin, her father, was born in Buxton, and, with the exception of five years in Limington, lived and died in Buxton. The children were Mary Ann and Moses B., twins, born April 6, 1820; Capt. W. F. Goodwin, born Sept. 27, 1825; Elizabeth Jane, born July 20, 1829; Martha R., born July 5, 1832; Sarah Frances, born Jan. 23, 1834; Moses B. Goodwin, graduated from Bowdoin College, a lawyer by profession, and formerly editor of the *Merrimac Journal*, Franklin, N. H.; Capt. W. F. Goodwin, also a graduate of Bowdoin and the law school of Harvard College, author of the volume entitled "Records of the Proprietors of Narragansett Township, No. 1," died March 12, 1872, at Concord, N. H.; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. J. W. Little, and Martha R., live at Concord, N. H.; Sarah Frances died Jan. 28, 1851. Mrs. Palmer's father died Oct. 7, 1853, aged fifty-nine years. Her mother died Jan. 17, 1872, aged seventy-six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have lived on the place where they now live since 1847; built his present residence in 1868; since which time has kept summer boarders and transient guests. They have one son, Edwin Augustus; born July 28, 1859; educated at Gorham Academy and Westbrook Seminary,—living at home.

Mr. Palmer has been a life-long Democrat; in religious preferences a Baptist, and a great enemy to rum and tobacco, regarding them the twin despoilers of the human race, and in this sentiment Mrs. Palmer is in full accord with her husband.

JOEL M. MARSHALL,

youngest son of Capt. Joel Marshall, who was a native of Scarborough, Me., and Mary Marshall, whose maiden name was Sweat, and at the time of her marriage with the above was the widow of Richard Moulton, Esq., then late of Freedom, N. H., was born at Buxton, May 23, 1834, and commenced at seventeen learning the trade of blacksmith; but, at the age of twenty, having been disabled by a severe accident, was obliged to discontinue the trade, and attended school at Parsonsfield, Limington, and Westbrook Academies, and fitted for college at the latter place. In 1859 he entered Bowdoin College, and graduated from that institution in 1862. He was engaged in teaching school winters from 1855 to 1861; was clerk in the Secre-

tary of State's office at Augusta in the winter of 1861. Immediately after graduation took charge of Oswego Institute, a school of the Friends' Society near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and remained there till April, 1863. In August of that year he commenced studying law with Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland, and continued with him and Vinton &



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

JOEL M. MARSHALL.

Dennett until his admission as a member of the Cumberland County bar in May, 1865.

In November, 1865, he formed a law-partnership with Hon. Charles E. Weld, of Buxton, and continued in practice with him until May, 1870.

In 1866 he was appointed assistant assessor of United States Internal Revenue, and attended to the duties of that office until his resignation in 1870. He was town agent, selectman, and assessor of the town in 1869-70, and was a member of the supervising school committee from 1866 to 1872, inclusive.

On June 23, 1870, he married Miss Ellen C. Meserve, a teacher of the public schools of La Crosse, Wis., who was also a native of Buxton.

In 1873 he was delegated to compile the historical sketches of Buxton furnished by Hon. Cyrus Woodman and others, and to complete the Revolutionary record of the town, and report and publish the proceedings of its centennial celebration of 1872.

He opened an office in 1871, at Bar Mills village, and there and at Salmon Falls, in Buxton, attends to the practice of his profession and to the care of his farm. He has been a Republican in politics from the formation of that party, and has been six years a member of the county committee.

WILLIAM EMERY was born in Sanford, son of William Emery, who was for many years a merchant and active business man; a descendant of Col. Jacob Emery, one of the first settlers of Phillipstown, now Sanford; educated at North Yarmouth, Me., and Andover, Mass.; read law in the office of Bradley & Haines and Bradley & Eastman, and completed his law studies at the Dow Law School, Cambridge, Mass.; aided in raising a volunteer company for the Mexican war, and was elected its captain. The service of this company was offered to the United States government, but the war having been brought to a speedy close by Gen. Scott, no company was taken from Maine.

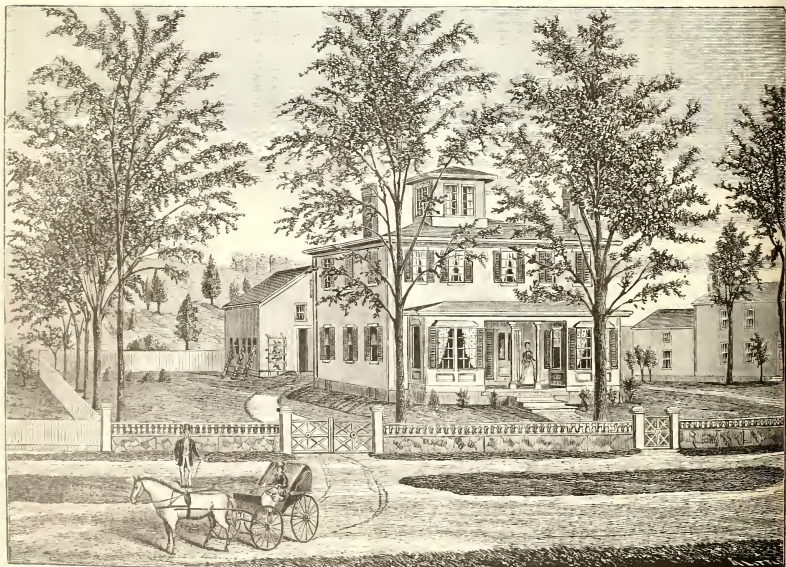
Admitted to the bar in York County, Me., May, 1848, and commenced practice in the town where he lived, doing an extensive law business till 1869.



William Emery

Photo. by Conant, Portland.

By reason of ill health spent that winter South, since which time he has had no law office, and done but little business. While in Lebanon, for a number of years held various municipal offices, and represented the towns of Lebanon and Sanford in the Legislature of 1854. Ill health compelling him to retire from active business, he removed to Alfred in May, 1871. Has for five years been one of the municipal officers of the town, and is now county attorney. In politics a Democrat; an earnest supporter of the reform measures of 1878, and among the foremost in advocating a reduction of salaries in York County, and in the expenses of State and county. With a view solely of promoting these objects, and only then at the earnest solicitation of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Emery consented again to accept an official position.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM EMERY,
ALFRED, YORK COUNTY, MAINE.

A L F R E D.

SITUATION AND TITLE TO LAND.

THE town of Alfred is situated nearly in the centre of the county of York, of which it is the principal shire-town. It is an oblong portion of territory, lying in a southeast and northwest direction, about twelve miles in length and about four in breadth in its widest part, tapering nearly to a point at each end, and bounded north by a portion of Waterborough, east by Waterborough and Lyman, south by Kennebunk, southwest by Sanford, and west by Shapleigh. It was originally included in Sanford, but in 1794 was incorporated in a separate district, and in 1808 received an incorporation as a town.

The first civilized men who penetrated the forests of Sanford and Alfred were trappers and hunters. Beaver were abundant, and left many marks of their labors in the beds of streams and shores of ponds that are visible to this day. Truck-houses were early established on the Saco and Piscataqua Rivers and at Salmon Falls, from which hunters were sent among the Indians to collect furs for the foreign markets. The first civilized owners of the soil obtained their rights between 1661 and 1664,* at which time Maj. William Phillips, of Saco, procured of Fluellen, Hobinowil, and Captain Sunday, Indian chiefs of Saco and Nuschawannok, several quit-claim deeds of territory of about four townships of the usual size, viz., Phillipsburg,† now Sanford; Alfred, the northern part of Phillipsburg, now Hollis; and part of Limington. This purchase, with revised bounds, was confirmed by Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of Sir Ferdinando,‡ to the grantee or his son, Nathaniel Phillips, of Saco, and that portion included in Sanford (comprising also Alfred) was devised by the will of Mrs. Phillips (widow of the major), Sept. 29, 1696, to Peleg Sanford, her son by a former husband, after whom the town of Sanford was named. The title to the town of Alfred is the same as that of Sanford, being derived from the Phillips estate, with the exception of about two miles square, including the village, which was claimed under the Governors' right (Hutchinson and Oliver), and was long in dispute. A suit was brought against one of the principal settlers, William Parsons, by the heirs of Saunders, in 1803; but before the writ was served Parsons hastened to obtain a deed from the heirs of Hutchinson and Oliver, counter-claimants, by which course they were made defendants at law, and finally gained the suit. The defense, however, involved an expenditure greater than the receipts of the land.

* Folsom's Saco and Biddeford, p. 164.

† Ibid.

‡ Sir Ferdinando Gorges died in 1647. His grandson, Ferdinando, inherited his title and estates in Maine.

FIRST SETTLERS.

[A Centennial History of Alfred, giving with great accuracy of detail the early settlers of the town, was prepared and left in manuscript by the late Dr. Usher Parsons, to which a Supplement was added by Samuel M. Came, Esq., a well-informed attorney-at-law, of Alfred; and the whole published in pamphlet form, with some additions and revision, in 1872. With the aid of Mr. Came this work has been again enlarged and revised, and appears in the present sketch of the town prepared for this work, together with considerable matter derived from other sources. The biography of Dr. Parsons, instead of preceding the history, as in the pamphlet, has been placed in connection with other personal sketches, farther on.]

In November, 1764, Simeon Coffin, the first settler of Massabesic, now Alfred, dwelt for a time in an Indian wigwam that stood a few rods south of the residence of the late Col. Ivory Hall. There was no white man living at that time within seven miles of him. A few Indians still lingered about Massabesic and Bunganut Ponds, one family being in a wigwam where the present house of Shaker worship stands; but soon all the aborigines disappeared.

There were three brothers named Coffin, the sons of Stephen Coffin, of Newbury. The eldest, named Simeon, was a shipwright. After building a vessel there, he lost it by the bankruptcy of the purchaser, and, being thus reduced to penury, he sought a shelter for himself in the wilderness, and also for his aged father and two brothers, named Stephen and Daniel, who arrived early in the spring of 1765. The father settled south of his son, Simeon, and the two other sons pitched their tents farther south, and were succeeded there by David and Moses Stevens. Beyond these settled soon after Daniel McDaniels, who was succeeded by David Hibbard, Andrew, and his son John Noble, from Somersworth, and George D. Moulton; next to him was James Harvey and, still farther south, Jeremiah Eastman, a shoemaker, near the dwelling of the late John Emerson. About the same time came his father, Daniel Eastman, from Concord, N. H., with five other sons, and settled a few rods south of Mr. Emerson. His son, Ezekiel, settled half-way between Lary's Bridge (now Emerson's) and the Brooks house, built by Rev. Mr. Turner. Daniel, Jr., built on the hill a few rods south of the house formerly occupied by the late Joseph Parsons and now by Mr. Charles Sayward, and was succeeded by a Mr. Alley, who afterwards moved to Parsonsfield. William Eastman lived near Nowell's Mill, a mile northeast from Col. Daniel Lewis; Jeremiah Eastman, the shoemaker, owned the site of the present Congregational meeting-house and grave-yard, which he sold to Mr. Nathaniel Conant and Mr. Emerson, and the lot opposite he sold to John Knight, who sold it forty years

after to Dr. Abiel Hall. It is now occupied by Alonzo Leavitt. Obadiah Eastman was younger, and hired out to labor.

Daniel Lary, a tanner by trade, built a house between Lary's or Emerson's bridge and Ezekiel Eastman's. The cellar is now visible. It was supposed to be the first frame dwelling-house built in Alfred. It was finally moved to the corner where the brick hotel built by C. Griffin stood, and was used many years as a school-house. Lary's tan-yard was by the brook, near his house. In felling a tree near the late Col. Lewis', he accidentally killed Daniel Hibbard.

In 1776 came Charles and John White, from Kennebecport, whose father, Robert White, came there from York in 1740. Charles married Sarah Lindsey, and John a Wakefield. They lived two or three years about 100 rods west of the brick house built by Andrew Conant, in what is still called the White Field. They erected half of a double saw-mill; and one Ellenwood from Wells, Thomas Kimball, and his brother-in-law, Seth Peabody, and Benjamin Tripe, owned the other half. The two Whites subsequently sold their field and mill, or exchanged them for a tract of land half a mile south on the Mousam road. Charles White was succeeded by his son, Deacon Samuel, and his grandson, Thomas, and is at present occupied by Mr. Albert Littlefield; and John White by his son, John, who afterwards removed farther south, having sold his lot to Daniel Conant, who dwelt and died there. This lot of John's was previously owned by Dodipher Ricker, who, after a short residence there, moved to Waterborough.

The father of Charles White was buried in the White Field near their house, and near the Moses Sweet house. In the same ground were buried the father of Samuel Friend and Daniel Conant, the brother of old Mr. Nathaniel. Ellenwood, head-carpenter in building the mill, erected a one-story house facing it on the hill; it stood opposite the present brick house. He finally sold it to Conant, who added a two-story front to it that faced the brick house. It was subsequently moved half a mile north, and was the residence of Rev. Mr. Douglass, Charles Paul, and the late Israel Chadbourne.

In 1770 arrived Nathaniel and Daniel Conant, and Samuel and John Friend, from Danvers. Samuel settled near where Albert Webber now resides, and John, a weaver, about half a mile north, where his son resides.

Nathaniel Conant, just named, had been a drover in Danvers. He bought the field west of the brick dwelling of the two Whites, and also their half of the saw-mill. Mr. Conant's residence was in the one-story building facing the mill, which had been built and occupied by Ellenwood, the millwright. To this one-story he employed Seth Peabody to add a two-story house, which, on the erection by his son, Andrew, of the brick house opposite, was, as before mentioned, moved north half a mile, to the lot opposite the late William Parsons'. Andrew Conant moved eastward, and died there. His father, Nathaniel, was an enterprising and useful citizen, and owned the largest real estate in the town. He died in 1807, leaving five sons and two daughters.

There were two or three Indian families on the east side of Massabesic or Shaker Pond and on the hill when Simeon Coffin, the pioneer, arrived. He soon after moved from the

wigwam near Capt. Hall's to a cabin a little north of Farnum's tannery, and then to the top of Shaker Hill, to one of the wigwams standing, as before remarked, on the site of the present house of Shaker worship. He was soon followed by Chase Sargent, Daniel Hibbard, and Benjamin Barnes, with his five sons, wife, and daughters. There came, also, Valentine Straw, near the site of the Shaker mill, and at the south end of Shaker Hill came and settled Ebenezer and Thomas Russell. About the same time several families settled about Bunganut Pond at Mast Camp, who soon became "Merry Dancers,"* and united with the others above named.

Besides the Coffins, who arrived in 1764 and 1765, there came in the latter year Daniel Giles, a native of Plaistow, New Hampshire, who tarried one year on his way in Sanford, and then settled a quarter of a mile north of Coffin's wigwam, on the bank of the brook near the potash-factory, subsequently established. His son, named Stephen, was the first male child born in Alfred; a female child was born among the Coffins a few months previous. Deacon Giles' wife died in 1774, which was the first death of an adult in Alfred. The first two-story house was built by said Giles. Daniel Hibbard, as before stated, succeeded Daniel McDaniels in the Noble house; he was accidentally killed by Daniel Lary in felling a tree, on the hill northeast of the late Col. Lewis'; his widow, Ruth Hibbard, taught a school in the Ezekiel Eastman house, with her daughter, Dolly, and then moved to the Barneses on Shaker Hill. The Barnes family came from Berwick, first to the John Knight house, north of the late John Sayward's, and were succeeded by Joshua Conant, John Knight, and Mr. Yeaton; the Barneses moved from the foot of Shaker Hill to the top of it, where they joined the Shakers.

Simon Nowell moved from York in 1770, and erected the saw-mill three-quarters of a mile north from Col. Lewis'; he was succeeded by James Hill, having moved to Shaker Hill.

John Knight came from Kittery Shore, near Portsmouth; he purchased land of Isaac Coffin, where Alonzo Leavitt lives; he built a barn and resided in one portion of it, and entertained travelers, with whom he acquired the name of "Barn Knight;" at one time religious meetings were held in it, which were much disturbed by the Merry Dancers; he moved to the Hill, now Yeaton's, and was in 1801 succeeded by Dr. Hall, and since by Gen. Thomas and Alonzo Leavitt.

Samuel Whitten, who married a Poindexter, and Humphrey Whitten, who married a Lassel, came from Cape Porpoise and settled in Back Street, and were succeeded by numerous children; their father came from Salisbury, Mass.

Matthew Lassel, near George L. Came's, was succeeded by Benjamin Whitten.

John Kilham, a shoemaker and gardener, came from Danvers; he was brother of Dr. Daniel Kilham, a senator in the Legislature; his wife was a Dodge, a relative of the elder Mrs. Nathaniel Conant.

Samuel Cluff came from Kittery Point and resided in

* Name applied to an emotional sect of "New Lights."

Back Street, near a bend in the road, and was succeeded by his son James and Rev. James A. Ferguson; he was promoted from a captain to a major.

Paul Webber came from Cape Neddick, in York; he was a soldier in the Revolution, and subsequently was hired on the farm of the widow of Samuel Friend, who became his wife; he built the house now occupied by George L. Came, and about the year 1795 erected the large house at the village occupied by the late Joseph Sayward; for many years he kept a hotel and grocery-store; he commanded the militia company as successor to Maj. Cluff; he afterwards, in 1808, returned to the present house of Mr. Came and died there, leaving one son named Paul, who occupied the house built by Joseph Avery.

Jotham Wilson came from Wells and resided many years near Mr. Came's house, recently occupied by young Mr. Ferguson, and was succeeded by Thomas Lord.

Gideon Stone settled in Back Street and moved to the Gore. He was succeeded by John Plummer, who came from Somersworth. His son, John Plummer, represented the town in the Legislature in 1834. The house is now occupied by Charles H. Fernald.

Eastman Hutchins came from Arundel and settled at the north end of Back Street, where he was succeeded by Abiel and George B. Farnum. Hutchins was a sergeant in the Revolutionary war, in the company of which Tobias Lord was lieutenant. He served as town clerk and selectman. He died without issue.

Levi Hutchins, cousin of Eastman, came from Cape Porpoise and was also a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He resided near John Plummer's.

Joseph Avery came from Cape Porpoise. He was the son of Joseph, who came there from Kittery in 1714, and lost seven children out of eleven with throat distemper. Mr. Avery was a selectman many years; a blacksmith; and moved to Shapleigh and died there.

Samuel Dorman, an old bachelor, came from Boxford in 1769. He was born in 1716 and died in 1804. He entered upon a strip of land, as a squatter, extending from the middle Mousam branch to the eastern. He sold the eastern portion of this strip to Goodrich, and resided himself on the west portion, which he sold in strips to William Parsons. The old brick school-house made the northwest corner of Dorman's or Goodrich's lot, sold to Joshua Knight, who gave the lot on which the school-house stood. Along the north side of this lot, towards the new bridge, ran the Pequawket road, crossing the river a little below the new bridge, so called, which is one hundred rods from Mr. Came's.

Tobias Lord, son of Capt. T., was born in Wells; was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army under Capt. Littlefield, and was in Col. Storer's regiment at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777. He died in Kennebunk, 1808.

Morgan Lewis arrived in 1772. His wife was sister of Benjamin Tripe, who helped build Conant's Mill. He came from the north parish of York, and settled near where his son, Col. Daniel Lewis, lived. There came with him Joseph Welch, Benjamin Lord, Sr., and a Mr. McIntire. After the war several of Mr. Lewis' old neighbors came, viz., William and Theodore Linscott, three Traftons,—Benjamin,

John, Jeremiah,—their mother and two sisters, Mrs. John and Ebenezer Sayward. These settled in what is called York Street. Mr. Lewis was lieutenant of a York company when the war broke out, and marched to Cambridge, and from there to Bunker Hill to cover the retreat of the exhausted soldiers under Prescott. His captain never joined the company, and he was promoted to the rank of captain and major. He purchased a place north of Farnum's tannery and placed Col. Joel Allen upon it as tenant, who afterwards moved to the Mast road, so called. Mr. Lewis' son Jeremiah lived there a while, and was succeeded by John and Joshua Conant and Roswell and Nathaniel Farnum.

Benjamin Trafton was a sergeant in the Revolutionary army. He was in the battles of Bunker Hill and Monmouth, and was in the retreat under Gen. Lee.

John Trafton, brother of Benjamin, lived near Ridley in York Street.

Moses Swett came from New Hampshire about 1772, and lived in a small house thirty rods east of Swett's Bridge. About 1795 he built a two-story house opposite, which was moved in 1801 a mile north, and is now occupied by James L. Emerson. Mr. Swett was a lieutenant in Lewis' company and marched to Bunker Hill.

John and Joshua Goodridge came in 1774 or 1775 from South Berwick. John settled where Albert Webber lives, and Joshua opposite Samuel Dorman's. They both moved to the Gore. They were blacksmiths.

Moses Williams settled near Deacon Giles, a few rods north, and at about the same period of time. He was an eminently pious man and good citizen. His descendants are numerous, but scattered abroad.

Ebenezer Hall came from Concord, N. H., in 1770, and resided where his nephew, Col. Ivory Hall, lived. The year previous to his arrival he spent at Fryeburg with Col. Frye. He and Deacon Giles were deacons in Mr. Turner's church. He kept a hotel; was a most genial and hospitable citizen, and universally beloved. He was the second militia captain of Alfred, Lewis being the first.

Archibald Smith, father of the elder, lived opposite where his son lived as early as 1771, and his son, Archibald, Jr., who settled one hundred rods west of him. He married a Tripe, and his brother, the elder, a Hodgdon, sister of the mother of John Noble. His wife's brother, Benjamin Tripe, Jr., resided near him.

Eliphalet Griffin was a blacksmith, from Deerfield. He was succeeded by his son, John Griffin. Orrin Downs, and later by Mrs. Ivory Bean. He was drowned in Shaker Pond.

John Turner, the first settled minister, was from Randolph, Mass., graduated at Brown, and settled in Alfred. He removed from there to Biddeford, and thence to Kingston. He died in Roxbury.

Joseph Emerson, son of a clergyman in Topsfield, graduated at Harvard, 1775. He taught school in Kennebunk; married a Miss Durrel. Soon after the war he removed to Alfred. Twice he taught school in Alfred village; was many years a justice of the peace and a selectman, and the first postmaster appointed in Alfred. His dwelling for many years was the one-story part of the house his late son Joseph resided in.

Jeremiah Clements built the house subsequently occupied by Joshua Emery, a quarter of a mile south of Shaker Bridge.

Moses Stevens, father of David and Aaron, bought the estates of Stephen and David Coffin, the pioneers, and resided there. It came into the possession of Tobias Lord, Esq., the wealthy Kennebunk merchant, who built there a handsome dwelling, which is now occupied by J. E. Pollard.

Thomas Kimball, one of the builders of Conant's mill, dwelt a quarter of a mile north of it. He sold to Amos Grandy, a seafaring man from Guernsey, and moved a quarter of a mile east of the brick school-house.

Benjamin Tripe, another builder of Conant's mill, lived half-way between it and Grandy's. He moved to Lyman, and was succeeded by Nathaniel Conant, Jr., who erected the fine house lately occupied by Mr. Herrick, then by James G. Allen, and now by Luke H. Roberts.

Seth Peabody, another of the builders of Conant's mill, and of Mr. Conant's two-story dwelling, resided thirty rods west of his brother-in-law, Thomas Kimball. He left for service in the Revolutionary war, having sold out to William Parsons, who, after residing in it seven years, moved it a quarter of a mile north and used it for a potash-factory.

William Parsons, after residing in the Peabody house, erected a two-story dwelling near the potash-factory. He was the son of Rev. Joseph Parsons, of Bradford, Mass., and grandson of Rev. Joseph P., of Salisbury. He was the first justice of the peace appointed in Alfred; was many years town clerk and selectman. He manufactured lumber and potash, surveyed land, kept a retail store, and carried on farming. He was succeeded by his son Wm. P., Wm. G. Conant, Jotham Allen, Nathan Dane, Jr., and George Tebbetts. Joshua Knight succeeded Goodrich, nearly opposite Wm. Parsons'. He married the daughter of Thomas Kimball. He was succeeded by Samuel Clark, and Clark by B. F. Knight. Daniel Knight, brother of Joshua and son of John, resided many years opposite the school-house at the corner, and moved to the hill near his father.

Otis Alley, whose father lived on the hill near Bean's, lived a few rods southwest of Swett's Bridge. He moved to Kennebunk, and was a ship-carpenter. He died a soldier in the war of 1812.

Ambrose Ridley came from Passamaquoddy, and settled in York Street, where his descendants live. He had five sons and several daughters.

Jotham and Joel Allen, sons of Col. Joel, married Garys,—the daughters of Deacon Joseph Garey and James Garey,—and both had children.

John Sayward came from York with the York Street emigrants, married a Trafton, sister of Benjamin and Jeremiah. He was succeeded by his son Rufus, and Jotham Allen.

Ebenezer Sayward, brother of John, settled near him. He was many years jail-keeper and deputy sheriff.

Daniel Lewis, son of Maj. Morgan L., resided next east of the river, in York Street. He married Abigail, daughter of William Parsons, and was succeeded by his son John, who died 1861, leaving four children. Daniel Lewis commanded a company, and was colonel of a regiment.

Morgan Lewis, the youngest son of the major, lived near the colonel.

Jedediah Jellison came from South Berwick, and settled a mile southwest of Swett's Bridge. His son Thomas settled opposite him, and was succeeded by Deacon Alden B. Kimball.

Samuel Jellison, brother of Jedediah, settled in Mouse Lane, and was succeeded by a Mr. Day. He removed to Shapleigh.

Simeon Witham, a Revolutionary soldier, resided near the Haleys, in York Street, and also at the grist-mill that once stood a quarter of a mile west of the late Aaron Littlefield's, who moved it to its present site, near the residence of the late Lyman Littlefield.

William Haley lived near the west side of the Round Pond. He moved to Shapleigh.

Elder Jonathan Powers lived half-way between the Round Pond and the Hay Brook, where Edmund Fernald now lives. He was an elder in the Baptist Church, and preached in Back Street.

Evat Willard lived near Hatch's, at the Hay Brook. He arrived at an advanced age. He came from Sanford.

Stephen Hatch was among the early settlers, and owned a brickyard, the second one in town. He came from York. Samuel Usher was the last occupant of the place.

Richard Phenix lived between Powers' and the Hay Brook. He was a shoemaker by trade, and had his leg amputated in 1799. He lived to a great age, and died in 1858.

Bartholomew Jones lived in Mouse Lane. He came from Boston, and was succeeded by his son Calvin. Bartholomew Jones, though a common farmer, was a most polished gentleman in manners, address, and personal appearance. He was an exemplary and religious man. George W. Tripp now lives on the farm.

There were two other Jones' in Mouse Lane besides Bartholomew, viz., Elisha, and Elisha, Jr., who were farmers.

Joseph Knight, John Linscott, Jacob Linscott, Henry and Wilton Day, Benjamin Estes, Joshua Goodwin, Ephraim and Solomon Ricker, John Shackford, Aaron and John Wormwood, and John, Jr., all resided in Mouse Lane, and were teamsters and farmers.

On the Gore, as it was called, there were three persons named Bean, viz., John, and his sons, John and Jeremiah. The first John was succeeded by John Hazletine and Edgecomb, and Jeremiah Bean by Benjamin Bean and Stevens, and the other John Bean by William C. Marshall and John Yeaton.

William C. Marshall, a blacksmith, built a log house in 1790. The place is now owned by John T. Hall.

Benjamin J. Jewett, a bowl and mortar turner, came from Stratham, N. H., in 1775. The place is now owned by his son.

William Smith, one of the first settlers, was succeeded by William Leavitt and John Wheelwright. David Davis was succeeded by his son Daniel, commonly called major, and Samuel Davis. There were also a Samuel Tweed, a farmer, and John Scribner, who resided in or near the Gore.

The number of tax-payers in Alfred in 1799 was 122, as shown in a list taken for "John Adams' direct tax," to which the following certificate was appended:



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

HON. SYLVESTER LITTLEFIELD

was born in the town of Wells, York Co., Me., May 27, 1820, the eighth child of Theodore and Martha (Hobbs) Littlefield. The progenitor of the family was Edmund Littlefield, who emigrated from Southampton, England, in 1637, first settling in Exeter, N. H., and removing to Wells in 1641.

Theodore Littlefield, father of Sylvester, was born, married, raised his family, and died in Wells. He was a millwright by trade, and a thorough mechanic. There were nine children in the family, viz.: one died in infancy, Theodore, Olive, Christopher, Woodbury, Ann, William H., Sylvester, and Enos H. Olive, Christopher, and Woodbury are deceased. Theodore and Enos H. are residents of Alfred. Ann is wife of Ivory Goodwin, of Wells. The mother died at Kennebunk.

Sylvester Littlefield received his education at the common school of his native town, and at Kennebunk and Parsonsfield Academies. At the age of sixteen he taught the district school at Wells one term. In 1836 he went to Tyngsborough, Mass., and learned the millwright trade of his brother Christopher. He remained here four years. For about three years following, in the employ of and accompanied by his brother Christopher, he was engaged in introducing a patent water-wheel in portions of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Canada. He came to Alfred in the fall of 1842, and taught the district school there the following winter.

Since 1843 he has carried on, in company with his brothers, Theodore and Enos H., the carding, saw, and grist-mills situated on the eastern branch of the Mousam River, one mile southeast of the village of Alfred. They also operated a steam saw-mill in the town of York from 1865 to 1870. For about ten years after coming to Alfred, Mr. Littlefield worked at his trade, in connection with his manufacturing interest.

In politics Mr. Littlefield was identified with the Democratic party up to the organization of the Republican party, and has since been an active supporter of the latter. He has filled the office of town clerk, and is at the present time chairman of its board of selectmen. Has served as county treasurer two years, and was a member of the Legislature in 1857 and 1862; was assistant assessor of internal revenue for a number of years, and an elector in the last Presidential electoral college. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Alfred for the last twenty-eight years.

He was married, Nov. 14, 1850, to Mrs. M. C. Burton, widow of Isaac M. Burton, and daughter of Benjamin J. and Mary (Conant) Herrick. Mrs. Littlefield was born in Alfred, Aug. 17, 1822. They have had three children; all died in infancy. Mrs. Littlefield has been a member of the Alfred Methodist Episcopal Church for about forty years.

"ALFRED, March 25, 1799.

"The foregoing is a true copy of the General List of letter D, in the 13th District and 2d Division of the State of Massachusetts, agreeable to an act of Congress, passed the 9th day of July, 1798.

"WM. PARSONS, *Principal Assessor.*"

MILLS IN ALFRED.

The first one erected was Conant's, already described. The water from it flowed back to the Pequawket road, and incommoded the emigrants to Fryeburg, who forded the river a few rods below the bridge, near Mr. Came's.

The second one was at the extreme south end of the town, formerly owned by John Parsons.

The third, Moody's mill, near the Gore.

The fourth, York's mill, above Moody's.

The fifth, Swett's mill, half a mile southeast of Conant's.

The sixth, north of the late Col. Lewis', called Novell's.

The seventh, John Knight's, north of Shaker Hill.

The eighth, Ricker's, near Knight's, afterwards the Shakers'.

The ninth, Sayward's, between John and Ebenezer Saywards'.

The tenth, Littlefield's, built near the bridge.

The first grist-mills were, 1, Conant's; 2, Shakers'; 3, Littlefield's, built by Morgan Lewis and William Parsons, fifty rods west of the present one; 4 and 5, Estes' and Moulton's, at the extreme end of the town; 6, Burleigh's, near the Gore.

The first pottery was started by Joshua Emery, as early as 1791; the second by Daniel Holmes, 1805, opposite the meeting-house, which was moved north to the road in front of Mr. Brooks' house, and afterwards to nearly opposite the court-house, by Porter Lambert; fourth, by the late Paul Webber.

The first tanners were Deacon Stevens, Daniel Lary, Maj. Warren, and Farnum & Lindsey.

The first postmasters were Joseph Emerson, John Conant, Abiel Hall, etc.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-teachers were females. Mrs. Hibbard and her daughter taught about 1770, and were succeeded by Dolly McDonald. The earliest schoolmaster was John Dennie, grandson of Rev. Dr. Coleman, of Boston, who taught one session among the Gileses. He was succeeded by Jonas Clarke, John W. Parsons, Joseph Emerson, John Giles, Mr. Emerson again, Rev. John Turner, Daniel Smith, Robert Harvey, and Robert Jenkins. Until the beginning of this century school-teaching was almost entirely at the Corner, and in the old frame house first raised in Alfred, by Daniel Lary. After 1800 the town was divided into school districts. In 1803 a brick school-house was erected, which was removed in 1860; the lot for the same was given, as before observed, by Joshua Knight, and the building erected by Joseph Parsons. The teachers after this century commenced were Daniel Smith, John Bucklin, Abram Peavey, Jotham Hill, Thomas Rollins, Abiel Hall, Usher Parsons, Isaac C. Day, Joseph Brown, John Frost, Henry Holmes, Benjamin Emerson, John P. Hale, and Daniel Goodenow.

ACADEMY.

The academy building was built by private subscription in the year 1828. The State granted \$300. W. C. Larabee was the first preceptor, and Bion Bradbury the second. It was kept in operation a portion of the year, most of the time until the erection of the graded school building in 1862. The building was removed from the old site and converted into a dwelling-house in 1879.

The high, or graded, school building is a commodious wooden structure, with bell and modern school-furniture. The school is well conducted, and has an average attendance of about 50 scholars. There are 7 districts in the town, with a population, in 1870, of 1224, and a valuation of \$427,140. The value of school property is placed in the State superintendent's report at \$5000; number of pupils registered, 251.

The first traders were: 1, Nathaniel Conant; 2, William Parsons, who brought a few goods with him from Berwick; 3, Thomas Giles; 4, Nathaniel Conant, Jr.; 5, Paul Webber; 6, William and Daniel Holmes.

The first brickmakers were Daniel Hibbard, who was accidentally killed by Lary, Gilbert Hasty, Nathaniel Webb, all of them near Conant's mill, and Stephen and Henry Hatch, near the Hay Brook.

The first potash-makers were Deacon Giles and Andrew Burleigh, which proved unsuccessful. William Parsons and Thomas Giles were successful, and continued the business several years. Parsons also carried it on at Waterborough Corner.

The first blacksmiths were John and Joshua Goodrich, Joseph Avery, and Eliphalet Griffin.

ROADS.

There were Indian trails leading through the forests of York County prior to 1620, by which trappers and hunters pursued their game. About this time, or a little earlier, a settlement was made at Winter Harbor, at the mouth of Saco River, and in 1624 mills were erected on the branches of the Piscataqua, at Newichawannock and Quampegan. Indians were numerous on the banks of these and of the Mousam River, and on the shores of large ponds, as the Ossipee, Massabesic, and Pequawket, or Lovel's Ponds, who collected furs and brought them to the truck-, or trading-house. The Indian pathways were most numerous along the rivers by which intercourse was held between the interior and the sea-board, where Indians were drawn in pursuit of shell-fish. Such was probably the course of travel until the truck-houses were opened at Saco, Wells, Salmon Falls, and Dover (Coheco), when the hunters opened new paths from river to river, across the intervening territory. Thus the first road that crossed Alfred, of which we have any knowledge, came from Salmon Falls over Oak Hill, and south of the house of old Col. Emery, and near Mr. Staniel's, to the Hay Brook, and thence near and a little east of Aaron Littlefield's bridge, and, crossing there, ascended the bank and passed along near the south side of the court-house, and onward to the new bridge, through Lyman to Little Falls, before a single house was erected in Alfred, and was probably the first road opened through the town. The road between Alfred and Kennebunk must have been

opened early for lumber to pass from Conant's mill. It is believed, however, to have passed through Mouse Lane. The Pequawket road from Sanford branched off many rods east of Littlefield's house, and went back of Alonzo Leavett's house, and of the jail and Emerson's barn, down to the brook at Lary's, and thence bore eastwardly to John Emerson's and to Shaker Bridge, giving off a branch to go by Griffin's up to the Coffin and Giles road, whilst the Shaker branch, after crossing at the foot of the pond, went onward to the mills nearer to the ponds than the present road, which goes over Shaker Hill through the village.

MILITARY.

Maj. Morgan Lewis, as before mentioned, was first lieutenant in the army of the Revolution, and served twelve months at Cambridge as acting captain, and was finally promoted to major. He marched at the head of the company from Cambridge to Bunker Hill to cover the retreat of Prescott's army. After his return from the war he commanded a company, and Ebenezer Hall was first lieutenant and William Parsons ensign. Hall was made captain on the promotion of Lewis, and Parsons lieutenant. They both resigned, and Samuel Cluff, the ensign, was made captain, Benjamin Trafton lieutenant, and John Parsons ensign. Cluff was promoted to major, Paul Webber chosen captain, and Parsons lieutenant, but declined the office, and Henry Day and Jotham Jewett were chosen lieutenant and ensign. After this Daniel Lewis was chosen captain, and in 1814 was chosen colonel of the regiment.

THE UNITED SOCIETY OF BELIEVERS, CALLED SHAKERS.*

Less than two miles north from the court-house is Shaker village, situated upon an eminence that rises between the Bunganut Pond on the east, and the Massabesic on the west, a most delightful and romantic spot,—a location well calculated for just such a quiet, industrious, orderly people as inhabit there, and a history of Alfred could not be complete without a limited history of this peculiar people, who have occupied a prominent place in the community, as well as being extensively known and respected in the county and State at large. There are but two societies of these law-loving, law-abiding, religious people in this State; the other is at New Gloucester, Cumberland Co.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SHAKERS.

Ann Lee was the founder of this order of people. She was born in Manchester, England, Feb. 29, 1736. In early childhood she was remarkably devout, and her mind was given to labor upon spiritual and divine things, and in early life she united with James and Jane Wardly, leaders of a branch of the Quaker order, who were greatly gifted in spiritual manifestations, and noted for the clear testimony they bore and the purity of their lives. By her exemplary life, deeply spiritual impressions, and soul-searching testimony, she soon became an efficient help and support to that society. Being greatly gifted in visions, revelations, and prophecy, and by her superior gifts and powerful ministrations she

soon became the acknowledged leader among them, and by her followers received the endearing title of Mother, which all her faithful followers repeat with pleasure.

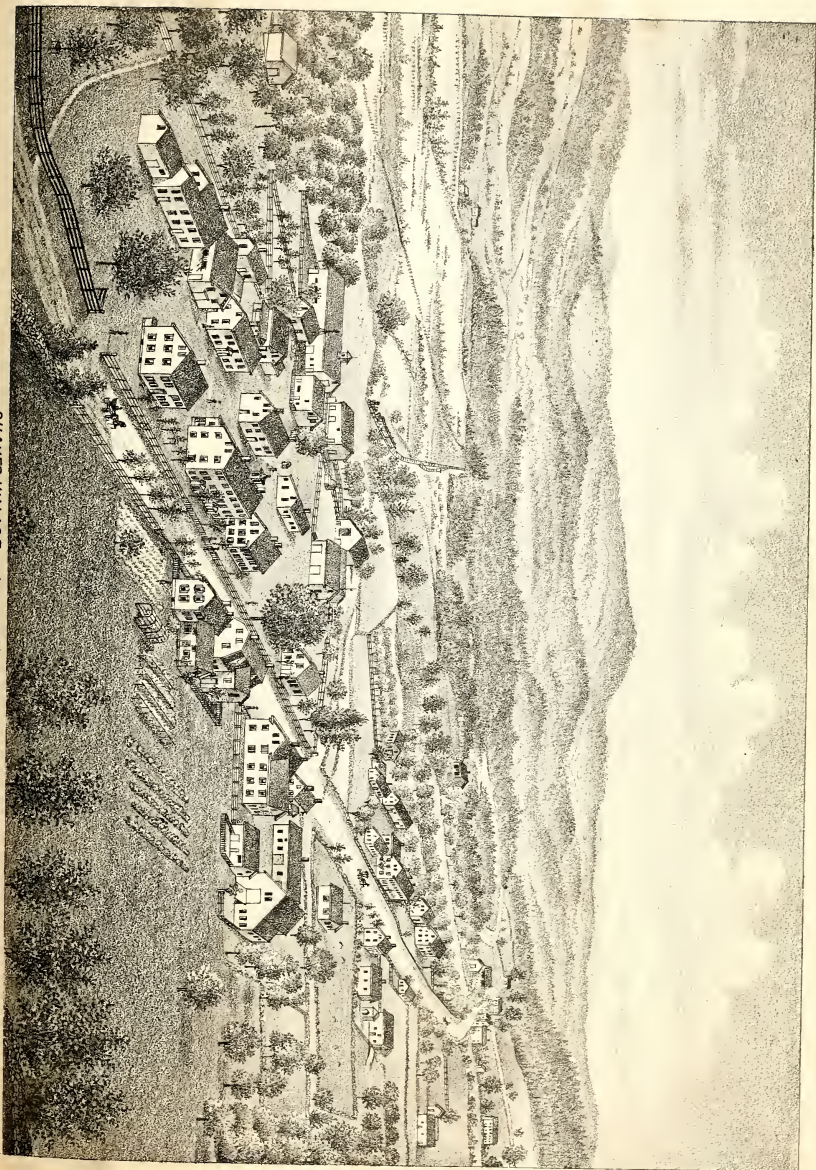
Her testimony was so strong and pointed against the seat of human depravity and sin in every form, so boldly declared and so piercing as to rend the covering and expose the deceit and hypocrisy of the corrupt human heart, that it aroused the enmity of the wicked, and she was most cruelly persecuted, mobbed, beaten, and abused, the marks of which she carried with her through life, and finally she was confined in a stone prison in Manchester, and kept fourteen days without food or drink, except once in twenty-four hours a youth named James Whittaker gave her a little wine and milk, which he conveyed to her by pouring it into the bowl of a pipe, the stem of which he inserted in the key-hole of the prison-door. At the end of the fourteen days the prison-door was opened with the hope and expectation of finding her dead, but to their astonishment she walked off as smart and strong as on the day she was imprisoned.

She soon after received a revelation directing her to repair to America; also, that the Second Christian Church would be established in America; that the Colonies would gain their independence, and that liberty of conscience would be secured to all people, which declaration was received with great joy by the members of her society.

Accordingly, on the 19th of May, 1774, she and eight of her followers embarked in a vessel called the "Maria," and, after a perilous passage of seventy-nine days, in which they miraculously escaped foundering at sea and all on board perishing, they landed safely in New York on the 6th day of August, 1774. The next morning, while she and her companions were walking up Pearl Street, she saw a woman sitting in the door of her house, when Mother Ann was impressed to step forward and say, "I am a stranger in a strange land, and am directed by the spirit of the Lord to come to your house to find shelter and a home." The woman and her whole family, whose names were Cunningham, made her heartily welcome, and treated her with great respect, care, and kindness, where she ever found a comfortable and quiet home, whenever she needed, until she and her companions, in the month of September, 1776, settled in the wilderness of Nisheuna, now Watervliet, N. Y. Here they at once commenced to clear land, build houses, raise crops, and lay in stores to supply the many people who Mother Ann prophesied would soon flock to them to hear the word of God and embrace her testimony. With great patience they labored on until the spring of 1780, when, as Mother Ann predicted, the gathering commenced, and she then clearly set forth the principles upon which the Second Christian Church was about to be established, in which woman, so long downtrodden, would come forward and take her proper place, co-equal with man in the order and government. She taught that Deity was as much female as male, hence we have a Mother in God as well as Father; that Jesus was not one of the "Triune Gods," but was a man born of woman, subject to all the infirmities of his brethren, baptized with the Christ spirit, and made perfect through suffering and obedience to the will of his Father in heaven.

* Furnished by Elder Otis Sawyer.

SHAKER VILLAGE, ALMED, MAINE.



That sin and the nature of sin separated souls from God, therefore the heart must be purified by an honest confession to God, in presence of His witnesses, of every known sin and transgression of His laws, "with the mouth confession is made to salvation," and "whoso confesseth and forsaketh his sins shall find mercy." Those composing the completed order of Christ's Church must live pure virgin lives, forsake the relation of father, mother, wife, and children, in the natural order, as Jesus required. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God" In Christ there is no selfishness nor private interest, but all property, time, and talents, are consecrated to God; and if serving God is worship, then may we worship Him in every act of our lives. That Christ Jesus was the Prince of Peace, and his true followers could not raise their hands in violence against their fellow-man. If "Peace-makers are the children of God," it was plain to discover the parentage of war-makers. That these were some of the revelations she received while in England, and the same spirit that revealed them to her, directed her to repair to America, where God would prepare a people who would co-operate with her in establishing the Second Christian Church upon this "Rock,"—the revelation of God.

Her testimony was often keen and powerful against every sinful indulgence, which aroused a spirit of opposition, and for proclaiming the truth above expressed she was destined to meet the same cruel spirit of persecution that she suffered while in England. Often were they interrupted in their meetings by mobs and lawless bands of wicked men, beaten and abused, and finally, with a hope of suppressing her testimony and crushing the infant church, Mother Ann and most of the principal leaders were arrested under various pretexts and imprisoned in the jail in Albany; but this only served to increase sympathy for those who were persecuted on account of their religious belief, it being a violation of one of the cardinal principles for which the American people were then contending,—*liberty of conscience*,—and hundreds flocked to the prison to hear and embrace her testimony, as the truths of the gospel were boldly declared to the eager multitude through the iron grates of the prison windows.

At length Mother Ann was separated from the rest of her companions and sent down the river to Poughkeepsie, it being the intention of her persecutors to banish her to the British army, which then lay in New York City, when word was conveyed to Governor Clinton, of New York, who at once ordered her release and that of all those confined in jail at Albany. This was the last of their imprisonment, but persecution did not cease. In Harvard, Mass., Elder James Whittaker was stripped to his waist, tied to a tree, and beaten until from his neck to his waist his flesh was cut and lacerated till his whole back was a gore of blood.

ORIGIN OF SHAKERS IN MAINE.

The fame of Mother Ann and her peculiar testimony, with a report of these cruel persecutions, reached Maine and excited an interest to investigate her doctrine, and the first person in this State to receive faith in her testimony was John Cotton, of Alfred, which was on the 26th of

May, 1783. He was son of John Cotton, born in Portland, in what is now called Cotton Street, Feb. 16, 1760. In July of that same year three disciples of Mother Ann, called Shaker preachers, came to this place from the West, namely, Ebenezer Cooley, of New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y.; Eliphalet Comstock, of Pittsfield, Mass.; and James Jewett, of Enfield, Grafton Co., N. H. They held their first meetings in the house of Benjamin Barnes, whose farm was centrally situated in the present large plantation now owned by the society. Meetings were held in several places in this town, Waterborough, and Lyman. They then extended their missionary labors to Gorham, where they were well received, and they preached to large audiences. Other missionaries came from the West during that season, and before the expiration of one year from the time of John Cotton's conversion, many persons, old and young, had embraced the Shaker faith. Among them were Benjamin Barnes and all his numerous family, two of whose sons, John and David, were married; Daniel Hodsdon, Josiah and Aaron Whitney, Jonathan Nowell, Isaac Coffin, Joshua and Stephen Emery, and others, all of whom had families and resided in this town and vicinity, besides a good many young, unmarried people; and in Gorham, Nathan Freeman, Sr., Joshua Harding, Robert McFarland, Ezekiel Hatch, Joseph Whitney, Samuel Brown, and many others, male and female. In 1788 they built their first house for worship, which was 30 by 36 feet and one story in height, situated near the house of Benjamin Barnes.

Persecution followed this testimony of Mother Ann wherever it was received; but in this State it assumed a different form. There was not so much open violence used as in other places, except occasional interruptions of their meetings and in threats and warnings to the believers to abandon their faith; but there were those who gave full vent to the abusive tongue of slander; wild and most inconsistent stories were put in circulation of the improprieties of these inoffensive but zealous Shakers, and the famed historian of Alfred, Dr. U. Parsons, and others, were deluded enough, innocently, we believe, to help perpetuate these disgraceful stories, which never had foundation, only in the brain of the malicious persecutor.

The organization of the society was begun in March, 1793, under the leadership of Elders John Barnes, Robert McFarland, and Eldresses Sarah Kendall and Lucy Prescott. Trustees were then appointed, namely, Gowen Wilson and Jonathan Nowell, to manage and superintend the secular affairs.

Preparations were made the year previous for building a larger and more convenient house of worship, which was erected but not finished until the following year, when it was completed and dedicated to the service of God, which is now used and in good repair; the shingles put on the roof at that time are on it now.

About this time all the members composing the society, both male and female, convened for the purpose of entering into a verbal covenant to consecrate their property, their time, and talents to the service of God, for the support of the Church of Christ, and for such other pious and charitable purposes as the gospel may require, and never to bring debt or demand against the society, nor any member

thereof, for any property they might have brought in, nor for any services they have or might render while considered members of the community. Here, then, was formed the first communistic society ever known in Maine, which was after the pattern of the Apostolic Christian Church established at Jerusalem. "Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own, but they had all things in common," etc. (See Acts, chapter iv., verse 32, etc.) Lumber and other material was collected to build a central dwelling for the community, and at the close of the year 1795, a large and, for that time, commodious dwelling was completed on the opposite side of the street, fronting the church, and the 1st of January, 1796, as many as could find accommodations moved into it.

Not far from this time three middle-aged men, brothers, from Londonderry, N. H., united and became members of the society, namely, James, John, and William Anderson. James, the eldest, received a collegiate education, with a design of entering the ministry of the Congregational order, but was diverted from that purpose by receiving faith in the Shaker doctrine. John was, in a great degree, a self-educated lawyer, and an uncommonly shrewd financier, and all three were mechanics, and introduced the trade of wheel-making, such as large wooden and linen wheels, clock reels, wooden spectacles, and, it is said, were the first of these kind of articles made in this State. All of the timber used was rived out and turned by hand in a foot-lathe. The society, to a limited extent, then entered into the manufacture of other wooden wares, such as tubs, pails, churns, brooms, dry measures in sets, whips, hair-sieves, oval boxes in nests, and mortars. Tanning was carried on for many years after the manner of such establishments in those days. The sisterhood spun and wove cotton cloth for the market, and, although laborious work, it was good-paying business for those times. After cotton yarn was manufactured they wove and whitened cloth for Portland merchants, receiving 20 cents per yard for weaving and whitening No. 30, and 2 cents more or less according to the number of yarn. The raising and preparing garden-seeds for the market was successfully carried on for many years. The fault was, they carried on too many branches of manufacture, and the income was very limited; a few of them might have been successfully conducted with far more profit.

The society, from small beginnings, gradually increased, and was able to erect houses, work-shops, and mills, and occasionally added to their real estate in this town, Lyman, and Waterborough, and have successfully carried out the principles of a communistic life, establishing beyond a doubt the true method and principles by which a perfect Church of Christ should be established. The succession of trustees from the first have been men of good principle and true to their trust, with one exception, although differing very materially in their executive financial ability; and the temporal success and progress of the society has been in like proportion.

GOVERNMENT OF SHAKER SOCIETIES.

The ministry are the central executive, generally composed of four persons, two of each sex, and in this state preside over the society at New Gloucester as well as this,

dividing their time equally between the two. Here follow the names, in regular succession, of the leaders in that office:

Elder John Barnes, resigned July 1, 1815. Succeeded by Elder Thomas Cushman, a man of strong mind and great ability, who died Oct. 21, 1816, aged fifty-seven years and eight months, much lamented by all the people.

Elisha Pote was his successor, and remained until age and infirmity compelled him to resign, Oct. 25, 1841. He died in 1845, aged eighty-one, succeeded by Joseph Brackett, who resigned October, 1859.

Eldress Sarah Kendall, resigned June 1, 1818, succeeded by Eldress Lucy Prescott, and the leadership has fallen in regular succession upon Rebecca Hodsdon, Deborah Fuller, and Lavina P. McIntire. Nov. 1, 1859, Elder Joseph Brackett and Eldress Lavina McIntire were needed to fill important places of trust in the society at New Gloucester, and returned there from whence they came, and Otis Sawyer, Hester Ann Adams, and Mary Ann Gillespie were appointed successors, and are still the presiding ministry over the two societies in Maine. Elders stand next in the order and government, composed of two of each sex, and preside over the families in which they live, direct the meetings, see that good order is maintained, attend to all the domestic affairs of the family, like parents in a well-regulated household, and settle all minor difficulties, if any arise. To give the names of all who have worthily filled this important place would occupy too much space. The present faithful and talented elders of the church family are John B. Vance, G. Henry Green, Harriet Goodwin, Mary P. Vance, and at the second family, or Novitiate order, Joshua H. Bussell and Eliza R. Smith.

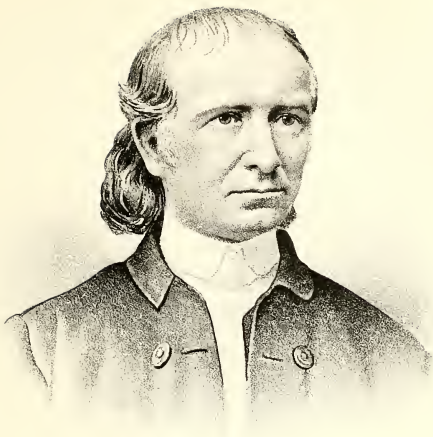
Thus has woman's rights been acknowledged, and all important places of care and trust are filled in the same *dual* order, and here, *right here* in the Shaker Society in Alfred (the same may be said of all Shaker communities), the zealous advocates of "Woman's Rights" may find a realization of their *ideal*, which has been practically and successfully carried out since the year 1794.

SUCCESSION OF TRUSTEES.

Oct. 12, 1801, Gideon Wilson and Jonathan Nowell were succeeded in the trusteeship by Thomas Cushman and John Anderson, two most able and talented men, under whose judicious management the society was very prosperous. They were followed in regular succession by John Woolley, Nathan Merrill, Ezekiel Hatch, Paul Nowell, Nathan Freeman, Isaac Brackett,* Edward Goodrich, Benjamin Bailey, Merrill Bailey, Hiram Tarbox, and the present talented and judicious trustees are John B. Vance and James H. Pender.

In the year 1870 the people in the two societies—Alfred and New Gloucester—finding their mechanical industries waning by the cheapness of the same kind of wares produced by large manufacturing establishments,—seed-growers of the West had glutted the markets by their over-productions, and having learned by long years of experience the impracticability of depending upon agriculture alone for the support of a large community,—that is, in this, or most of

* Betrayed his trust.



JOHN B. VANCE,

eldest son of Shubael B. and Elizabeth Moshier Vance, and grandson of the late Hon. William Vance, of Readfield, Me., who was a large land-holder in the eastern part of the State, and was a member of the convention for forming the constitution of this State after its separation from Massachusetts.

John Bell Vance was born in Baileyville, Washington Co., Me., May 9, 1833, where his father was in trade and proprietor of a hotel. He subsequently moved to Calais, Me., and was there engaged in lumbering and mill business.

In the season of 1838, Shubael moved into the western part of the State, and on the 14th of September of that year became a convert to the Shaker faith, and joined the United Society in Alfred, taking his son John with him, where he was reared and educated. At a very early age he evinced great tact for learning, and was a close student of his books, improving every leisure moment in study and storing his mind with useful

knowledge. At the age of sixteen years, he commenced teaching in the district school of the Society, and has taught the winter school more than half the terms since.

Possessing a deeply religious and spiritual nature, he imbibed the faith and principles of the United Society of Believers, and as he advanced in life, became an able debater and firm defender of the faith in the second manifestation of Christ, as held by these peculiar people, and expounder of their entire religious belief. He is their principal public speaker, and is remarkable for sound reasoning, and perspicuity in his sermons and exhortation.

At the age of twenty years, he was appointed elder in the Novitiate Order, and in January, 1872, at the reorganization of the Society, he was appointed elder of the Church Family, and also senior trustee of the Society, and for financial and executive ability is ranked among the best the Society has ever had.

the New England States,—they began to earnestly discuss the subject of disposing of their property in Maine and of moving West to some milder climate in a more fertile region. Two of the brothers were deputed to go West on a prospecting tour, and find some desirable place where the two societies combined might locate. Accordingly, in April of that year, they started westward, and made their first explorations in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. The inhabitants greeted them kindly, and they were shown many splendid plantations, but the oscillating armies in the late civil strife had denuded the country of wood and timber, the people were sad, and a cloud of gloom seemed to rest over that once cheerful, lovely valley. They moved on through Ohio and into Kentucky, in the not distant vicinity of the very prosperous communities in those States, where they found so many most desirable locations, that it was difficult to decide which was best. On their return the property of the community was advertised for sale, both in this country and in England; but parties who came with a view of purchasing found so many buildings in close proximity, extending a little over half a mile, all on one street, with more than 2000 acres of land spread out from this village, nearly half of which lay some four miles distant, that no one offered to purchase, except two wealthy men, Horace Woodman and Edward Eastman, Esq., from Saco, Me., who made an offer for the two large tracts of wood and timber-lands situated in the town of Waterborough. After making a thorough survey, they made an offer which the society through their trustees accepted, and at the close of the year 1871 the bargain was ratified, and a good clear title-deed was given the purchasers of that large tract of land long known as the "Mast Camp" property, comprising over 800 acres of land. The trade was mutually satisfactory, the purchasers were satisfied they had got all they bargained for, and willingly paid the price, \$28,000, and the society were perfectly satisfied with that, no more and no less.

At the commencement of the year 1872 the society was reorganized, placing members in more fitting positions, where every talent could be developed and put to good use, and the proceeds of sales of the land above described was intrusted in the hands of one of the ablest financiers the society ever had, in the person of Elder John B. Vance, which was carefully and safely invested in Western lands, with the income of which a line of building and improvements have been carried on in the last eight years unequalled in the history of the society; and his associate, James H. Pender, is a man of excellent judgment and good business ability, and under their judicious management the society was never more prosperous financially.

The plantation now consists of some over one thousand acres of land, a portion of which, though contiguous, lies in the towns of Lyman and Waterborough. Within the limits there is an excellent mill-privilege, on the outlet of the Bunganut Pond, as it flows into the Massabesic, which is only partially utilized.

With propriety it may be added, that not only prosperous financially, the moral and spiritual status of the society was never more progressive and encouraging, and besides the talented members named, G. H. Green, associate elder, is

a man of good education, a very active mechanic, and of persevering habit; Elder J. H. Bussell is a pillar in the society, and other conspicuous persons of high merit, both among the brothers and sisters. The church is open for public service from June first until the month of October, during which time the house is filled with intelligent audiences, who manifest an increasing interest in the worship, especially the instructive and eloquent discourses delivered with great clearness and perspicuity by Elder John B. Vance. Services commence at ten o'clock A.M.

The Shakers are a reading people. The society has a library of select reading, consisting of some three hundred volumes, which is yearly receiving additions from the best authors, and of papers take the following at the present time: *Eastern Argus*, weekly, 1 copy; *Portland Transcript*, 3 copies; *Maine Democrat*, 1 copy; *Boston Journal*, semi-weekly, 1 copy; *New York Tribune*, semi-weekly, 1 copy; the *Household Monthly*, 3 copies; also 50 copies of the *Shaker Manifesto*, a monthly periodical, published by the United Society.

The Shakers are a strictly religious people, believing in practically following the example of Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, whose teachings forbid all wars, and in the late civil strife in our nation, when members of the United Society were subject to draft to fill up the ranks of the army, reasons were presented to President Lincoln and the Secretary of War, why Shakers should be exempt from bearing arms or performing military duty. Among the cogent reasons given, it was shown that, for conscience' sake, this society alone had refused to receive pensions to which its members were legally entitled, for services rendered in the war of the Revolution, which, if it had been put at six per cent. compound interest, would, at that time, June, 1863, have amounted to the no mean fortune of \$88,997.58 (and since that time this sum would have more than doubled itself). Such an argument was strong evidence of the Shakers' peace principles, and convincing proof to the "lovers of Mammon."

To show that the Shaker virgin Christ-life is productive of longevity, we turn to our records and find that there have been 194 deaths in the Society, dating back to 1790, and the average age of the whole number is *sixty-two* years and five months; 82 exceeded seventy years, and of that number 14 were from ninety to ninety-eight years old at the time of their death. Where is the neighborhood or community of the same population that can present a death-rate like unto that?

STANDARD WORKS.

The following standard works are published by the United Society, called Shakers: The Testimony of Christ's Second Appearing, pp. 650; The Manifesto, by John Dunlavy, pp. 486; A Summary View of the Millennial Church, pp. 384; Tests of Divine Inspiration; Brief Exposition of the Established Principles of the United Society; A Short Treatise on the Second Appearing of Christ; Plain Evidences of the True Church of Christ; Compendium of the Origin, Rules, and Regulations of the United Society; Shaker Theology, by the learned Bishop of the United Society, South Union, Ky.

PROMINENT MEN.

Usher Parsons, M.D., youngest son of William and Abigail Frost (Blunt) Parsons, was born in Alfred, Aug. 18, 1788. His boyhood was mostly spent in that town, where he worked on his father's farm, and attended the village school. He went to Berwick Academy about a year. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Abiel Hall, of Alfred, in May, 1807. He attended anatomical lectures at Fryeburg by Dr. Alexander Ramsey.

In the autumn of 1809, being disappointed in receiving funds to attend a second course by Dr. Ramsey, in Portland, he walked about fifteen miles in the night nearly to Saco, slept a few hours on some hay in a barn, and reached Kennebunk the following noon, and Alfred in the evening. During the moonlight walk he meditated on the past and future course of his life. Though in his twenty-first year, with but limited education, he resolved that he would put forth all his energies for ten years to obtain the degrees of A.M. and M.D., and to become a teacher of anatomy. That resolution was the seed purpose of his life.

He studied the ancient languages under Rev. Moses Sweat, and at intervals taught school. In 1811 he went to Boston, became a pupil of Dr. John Warren, and was licensed to practice in February, 1812. He began practice in Dover, N. H.

In July, 1812, he received a commission as surgeon's mate in the newly-organized navy, the war with England having begun. He was soon ordered to New York, and volunteered for service on the Great Lakes. He spent the next winter at Black Rock, near Buffalo; in June, 1813, joined Capt. Oliver H. Perry, and was medical officer on his vessel, the "Lawrence," at the battle on Lake Erie, September 10th. The senior surgeons were sick, and the whole duties fell on him at that time. His diligence and success won him the warm regard of Perry, and paved the way to subsequent promotion. By a vote of Congress he received a silver medal for his meritorious services.

In April, 1814, he was commissioned surgeon; was afterwards attached to the frigate "Java," under Perry; and as a surgeon of that vessel sailed for the Mediterranean in 1816. In 1817 he returned to the United States, and attended medical lectures in Boston. He took the degree of M.D. there in 1818. In July, 1818, he sailed on the "Guerriere," for St. Petersburg, thence went again to the Mediterranean, and revisited many ports on that sea. He also went to Florence, Rome, Genoa, Lyons, Paris, and London, examining the institutions of all these cities, taking copious notes in the hospitals, and making the acquaintance of the most eminent surgeons and scientists.

He returned to Boston early in 1820, and was appointed surgeon to the marine barracks in Charlestown. He resided a good deal at Cambridge, while holding this appointment, and there wrote the "Sailor's Physician." He was, in August, appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in Dartmouth College. Thus he realized his youthful dream in the moonlight walk, 1809, of becoming a teacher of anatomy.

In April, 1822, he began the practice of medicine, in Providence, R. I., where he lived the remainder of his life. In September he married Mary J. Holmes, daughter of Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Cambridge.

He gradually rose to a very prominent position as physician, and especially as surgeon. He was widely known as consulting physician in all the towns around Providence. He performed repeatedly most of the capital operations of surgery. He had 50 medical pupils in successive years. From 1822 to 1827 he was professor of anatomy and surgery in Brown University. In 1831 he was professor of obstetrics in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1837 he was chosen president of the Rhode Island Medical Society for three years. He was also a frequent delegate to the meetings of the American Medical Association, and was chosen its first vice-president in 1853. He was honorary member of several State medical societies.

In 1843 he revisited Europe, renewing old acquaintances, and again observing surgical practice in the hospitals of Paris and London.

Dr. Parsons was an industrious writer on medical subjects. He received four Boylston premiums for medical dissertations, 1827-36, and one Fiske premium, 1842. In 1831 he published a volume on the "Art of Making Anatomical Preparations." He also was author of several discourses of a physiological or semi-medical character, on temperance, etc.

He was a leader in the efforts to found a general hospital in Providence, and when the Rhode Island Hospital was organized, he gave \$1000 to it, and was placed at the head of its consulting board.

Dr. Parsons became prominently distinguished as a historical student in three different connections: First. He was a diligent genealogist, and traced the lineage, migration, and personal history of his ancestors with great success. He published several papers on such subjects, including memoirs of members of his family connection. His most important work was the "Life of Sir William Pepperell," published in 1855, and reprinted in London,—a valuable contribution to colonial history, based in part on materials hitherto unpublished. Secondly. He was also deeply interested in the remains, languages, and customs of the aboriginal natives of New England. He collected many Indian remains, studied their history, and published a curious list of Indian names of places in Rhode Island. He visited repeatedly the old haunts and burying-places of the *Narragansetts*. Thirdly. He took a warm and active part in a controversy in regard to the battle of Lake Erie, and the merits of Commodores Perry and Elliott. He was warmly attached to Perry, and convinced that the claims of Elliott and his friends, and their endeavors to detract from Perry's fame, were unjust. He made this the subject of a stated discourse before the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1852. He also delivered discourses commemorative of the battle at the celebrations of its anniversary, in 1858, at Put-in-Bay, and in 1860, at Cleveland, Ohio.

For several years he was mostly withdrawn from active practice, and enjoyed leisure, travel, and study. His health and memory were obviously impaired for some years before his death, though he still took an active interest in passing events. His last sickness was an acute disease of the brain, of which he died, at his home in Providence, Dec. 19, 1868, aged eighty years and four months.

He left one son, Dr. C. W. Parsons, who, having gradu-

ated at Harvard College and Medical School, was, at the time of his father's decease, practicing medicine in Providence, and was lecturer on physiology in Brown University. He is the author of a memoir of seventy-two pages, from which this notice is compiled.

In the structure of Dr. Parsons' mind the reflective powers were largely predominant. These, with the co-operation of a strong desire to excel, of a steadfast purpose, and of a robust frame, strengthened by labor in early life, were well adapted to secure for him a prominent position in the physical sciences. The strength of local associations was a marked trait. It prompted him to re-visit often the localities of his youth, and to write the history of his native town. Another characteristic was his ready sympathies and strong affections. They made him tenacious in friendship. He would go out of his way to visit the humble roof of an acquaintance in early life, and the honest smile and cordial greeting revealed the delight which the interview afforded him. When with the breadth of his reflective powers and love of the old he pondered over time-honored institutions, his affections clung to them as a living friend. In regard to his social intercourse, one has written, "That his was a genial temperament, a kindly heart, with much of the jovial spirit of the seas in his hours of relaxation."

Hon. William C. Allen commenced practice in Alfred in May, 1822. Five years later he was appointed register of probate, and held that office, with the exception of one year, till January, 1841. In 1839, 1844, and 1845, he was a representative, and in 1846 a senator, in the State Legislature, and a judge of probate from 1847 to 1854, when he received an appointment in the post-office at Washington, which he held till his death, Aug. 12, 1859. He left two sons. Henry W., a graduate of Dartmouth College, is a resident of New York City. The younger son, Weld N., is a commander in the United States navy. Judge Allen was a man of marked traits of character. Singularly neat in dress and personal appearance, he was polite, precise, and systematic, a faithful public officer, and a respected citizen.

Jeremiah Bradbury, Esq., a native of Saco, came to Alfred in 1820, having been appointed clerk of courts, for which he had resigned his position of United States collector, at York. He was clerk till 1841, with the exception of one year, in which the position was given to another, on account of a political change in the State administration. From Alfred he moved to Calais, where he resided till his death, in 1848. In 1810 he married Mary Langdon Storer. They had seven children, the oldest of whom, Hon. Bion Bradbury, of Portland, formerly United States collector at Eastport, and, in 1863, the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor, is well known throughout the State as a good lawyer, and a gentleman of acknowledged ability. The kindly disposition of Mr. Bradbury, as well as the refinement and culture of his wife and children, made them a noted family in this place.

Jeremiah Goodwin, Esq., a native of Kittery, was a resident of Alfred from 1811 to 1840. He was two years a paymaster in the 33d Regiment of the United States army; register of deeds from 1816 to 1836; State treasurer

in 1839; and for more than twenty years postmaster of this town. In all these positions Mr. Goodwin displayed skill, accuracy, and integrity. He died in Great Falls, N. H., July 31, 1857, aged seventy-three years.

Dr. Abiel Hall was born in Alfred, Sept. 6, 1787, and at the age of twenty-two succeeded his father in the practice of medicine. During the sixty years of his professional duties Dr. Hall was always regarded as a discreet and reliable physician. He was always an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and rarely prescribed alcoholic liquors in his practice. In 1823 he was chosen a deacon of the Orthodox Church, and for the last twenty years of his life was one of its leading members. His labors and his usefulness ended only with his life, Dec. 18, 1869. His son, Dr. Edwin Hall, a graduate of Bowdoin and the Medical School of Dartmouth, was a very promising physician in Saco, but died young.

George W. Came, Esq., was born in York, April 24, 1791. By perseverance he acquired a thorough common-school education, and commenced life as a school-teacher at the age of nineteen. With the exception of a few years spent in mercantile business, this was his principal occupation, till he settled in Alfred in 1830. He was twice a member of the Legislature, and many years chairman of the Board of Selectmen. Mr. Came was a successful business man, and an influential citizen. He died Aug. 11, 1865. He left two sons. George L. succeeds him on the home estate; the younger, Samuel M., a graduate of Bowdoin in 1860, having read law in the office of Hon. Ira T. Drew, and completed his preparatory studies at the Harvard Law School, opened an office at Alfred, where he is now in practice.

Maj. Benjamin J. Herriek, son of Joshua Herriek, of Beverly, was born April 8, 1791. In 1816 he came to Alfred to engage in mercantile business. Was a deputy sheriff soon after, jailer from 1824 to 1830, representative in 1830, sheriff from 1831 to 1836, and register of deeds from 1836 to 1847. He was also town clerk and selectman, and a brigade major in the State militia. He always took an active part in religious and educational matters, having been for many years the leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, and one of the trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. During his long official career Mr. Herriek made many friends throughout the county. He died May 24, 1870. His son, Horatio G., a graduate of Bowdoin, 1844, practiced law several years at North Berwick. He now resides in Lawrence, Mass. In 1863 he was a United States provost-marshal, and is now sheriff of Essex County, and a commissioner of jails.

Hon. Joshua Herriek, brother of the above, was born at Beverly, Mass., March 18, 1793. He came to Maine 1811; was agent several years at Brunswick in the first cotton-mill in the State. In 1814 was a few months in the military service under Gen. D. McCabe, and stationed on the lower Kennebeck; afterwards a number of years deputy sheriff of Cumberland County. In 1829 he removed to Kennebunkport, and was appointed by Gen. Jackson collector of customs, which position he retained until 1841. In 1842 he was chairman of Board of County

Commissioners, but resigned in 1843, and was elected representative to the Twenty-eighth Congress from York district, serving on committee on naval affairs and accounts; was collector of customs again from 1847 to 1849, and from 1849 to 1855 register of probate for the county. During his residence in Kennebunkport he was for many years chairman of the Board of Selectmen. He is now a resident of this town.

The town of Alfred owes much of its growth and prosperity to Mr. Holmes.* No citizen contributed so much in time and expense to transfer the courts there, or to establish the academy. He was always ready to aid in educational, religious, and other enterprises that could benefit the public, and he presented a bell to the Congregational Church. Besides his political papers, he left but few memorials of his literary labor. A legal work called "The Statesman" is about the only important relic of his pen.

He was of a genial and jovial disposition, fond of indulging in anecdote and repartee, and could parry and thrust with all who might choose to measure swords with him in sarcastic raillery. His mirthfulness was great, but apt to run in turbid streams when his aim was to create laughter. As a lawyer he probably had few equals in the country, and no superior. He early made a profession of religion, and in his last hours derived from it consolation and support.

His career is suggestive of truth to the minds of the rising generation. It shows what young men may accomplish in attaining to high and honorable distinction by persevering industry, guided by sound Christian principles. It also shows the impolicy of indulging a thirst for political life, which rarely remunerates. Had he bestowed more time on the study and practice of his profession, he might have attained to the first rank in New England as an eminent lawyer.

Israel Chadbourne was born in North Berwick, Nov. 1, 1788, and moved to Alfred in 1831. He was jailer from 1831-37, and sheriff from 1837-54, with the exception of two years. It was while in this office that he became so well and favorably known throughout the county. In October, 1864, he was elected president of the Alfred Bank, and continued to discharge the perplexing duties of that position with ability till his death, June 5, 1865. Mr. Chadbourne was for many years one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party in this county. His sons, Benjamin F. and William G., are prosperous business men in Portland.

Nathan Kendall for many years was one of the deacons of the Congregational Church. He was for a long time in trade, and is remembered as a good citizen. His sons, Otis, at Biddeford, and Augustus, at Portland, are both active business men.

The sons of Col. David Lewis—William, a physician in Shapleigh, Daniel, a merchant in Boston, and John, a farmer and dealer in timber lands—were each judicious, upright, and prosperous men.

Hon. N. S. Littlefield was a prominent lawyer of Bridgton.

He was a member of the State Senate, and of the Legislature, and in 1841 was elected a representative to Congress. His brother, Elijah Littlefield, of Alfred, was a promising and successful business man, but died early.

Among the many other successful men who have been residents of Alfred may be mentioned David Hall and Alvah Conant, who left Alfred together, and were merchants of long standing in Portland. Both retired from business several years ago. Mr. Hall died April 14, 1863.

Henry Farnum, an enterprising business man in Boston.

Dr. Usher P. Leighton, now a resident of Ohio.

William, son of the late John Parsons, a furniture dealer in New York.

Benjamin Emerson, Esq., son of Joseph Emerson, graduated at Harvard, practiced law for several years at Gilmanston, and is now residing at Pittsfield, N. H. His brother, Capt. Joseph Emerson, was a quiet but energetic and esteemed citizen. He served as captain in the militia, and many years as one of the selectmen. He died Sept. 9, 1871, aged eighty-six.

William Parsons served about the same time as Capt. Emerson in the militia as adjutant, and was one of the selectmen several years. He was a retiring, obliging, and reliable man. He lived in Kennebunk the latter part of his life, where he died in 1864, aged eighty-four years. He left several children. John, a graduate of Brown University and Andover Seminary, is now settled in the ministry in Lebanon, in this county; Edwin, having engaged in mercantile business in Savannah, and then in New York, has been steadily advancing by wisely-laid plans and energy till he has become a millionaire. Having been married February, 1872, in Washington, D. C., to the only daughter of Mr. Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, he has gone to Europe. He formerly resided here. George and Charles have been successful merchants in Savannah and New York.

Among those now living in Alfred may be mentioned Hon. Nathan Dane, for more than forty years a resident of this town; has been a senator from this county. In 1860 he was elected State treasurer, when the embarrassed condition of the State finances absolutely demanded an officer of undoubted integrity and ability. He was annually re-elected so long as the constitution permits,—five years.

Ira T. Drew, having received a good common-school education, read law in his native town—Newfield—with Hon. Nathan Clifford and at Alfred with the late Judge Goodenow. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and first opened an office at Carl's Corner, in Waterborough, where, contrary to the experience of most young attorneys, he very soon had numerous clients and an extensive practice. In 1847 he was a member of the State Senate, and the next seven years county attorney for York County. In 1854 he removed to Alfred, and four years after was the nominee of the Democratic party for representative to Congress. From 1855 to 1871, Mr. Drew devoted his time almost exclusively to his profession, and during that time the name of no other attorney appears more frequently on the dockets of the Supreme Court for this county than his, especially in contested cases, a large percentage of the verdicts being in his favor. In 1871 he opened an office in Boston, and since that time, although a resident of this

* For sketch of Hon. John Holmes, see Bench and Bar.

county and engaged in many important cases here, his principal professional engagements have been at the Suffolk bar.

William G. Conant, for more than forty years engaged in mercantile business at Alfred, retired from trade several years since, but still continues one of the most active and influential citizens of the town.

Caleb B. Lord, a native of Parsonsfield, commenced practice in Limerick, but soon moved to Alfred to enter upon the duties of clerk of courts, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1858, and re-elected in 1861 and 1864. In 1871 he represented Alfred and Kennebunk in the State Legislature, and was United States assessor for the First District of Maine from 1871 till the office was abolished in 1873. A cautious and reliable counselor, a precise and careful official, his public and professional duties have been honorably discharged to the general satisfaction of his clients and constituents. Since leaving Limerick he has not resumed the active practice of his profession.

Amos L. Allen was born in Waterborough, Me., March 17, 1837. He left home at the age of fourteen, and, having completed his preparatory studies at Whitestown, N. Y., entered the sophomore class in Bowdoin College in 1857, and graduated with honor in 1860. From the time of graduating till he was admitted to the bar, in May, 1866, Mr. Allen taught school, read law with Messrs. Appleton & Goodenow, attended the Columbia Law School at Washington, and was a clerk in the United States Treasury Department, and was thus enabled to save enough above current expenses to pay the small indebtedness incurred while in college, having been obliged to pay the entire expenses of his education from his own earnings. In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for clerk of courts for York County, but suffered a defeat, and soon after was offered and accepted his old position in the Treasury Department. In April, 1869, he resigned this to accept the appointment of messenger in the United States House of Representatives, which position he held till his election as clerk of courts for this county in the fall of 1870. He has continued the successful discharge of the duties of that responsible office to the present time, having been re-elected in 1873, 1876, and 1879.

Moses A. Drew, having completed his preparatory studies with his father, Hon. Ira T. Drew, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and has since been in practice in Alfred.

Joseph M. Hawks, a graduate of the Northwestern University (Illinois) and the Boston University Law School, was admitted to practice in the courts of this State in 187—, and is now a resident of Alfred, but has not yet opened an office.

Richard H. Goding held various town offices in his native town,—Acton, Me.,—but devoted his time principally to farming, till his election as sheriff of York County in 1864. He served as sheriff six years, having received two re-elections, and during the last two years occupied the county-house in Alfred. In 1871 he served as chairman of the selectmen of Alfred, and in 1872 was representative to the Legislature. The same year he opened the Alfred House as a public hotel. In 1877 he was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of E. H.

Banks, and elected to the same office in September, 1877, and 1878. He died Aug. 20, 1879. In all his official positions Mr. Goding was successful in gaining the respect of those most intimately associated with him, while as a private citizen his good practical common sense and kindly disposition won for him many firm friends, and caused his death to be deeply regretted throughout the county.

Benj. C. Jordan first did business in this county at Bar Mills, in Buxton, in 1864, confining it exclusively to the manufacture of oak lumber. Mr. Jordan was the first lumber dealer in the State who kept oak lumber in stock ready to fill orders immediately, having manufactured as high as 3000 tons in a single year. In 1878 he moved from Buxton to Alfred, having leased the Shaker mill for a term of years; since that time the principal part of his manufacturing business has been done at this mill. He has recently begun the experiment of raising forest-trees by planting acorns, pine-cones, and the seeds of other valuable species, and by setting out large numbers of the young trees.

Dr. Frank B. Merrill, a native of Buxton, graduated at Bowdoin in 1847, and the Medical School of Harvard in 1849. Soon after he moved to Alfred, and rapidly rose in his profession. He now has an extended and lucrative practice.

Amos L. Allen, clerk of the courts, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1860; was admitted to the bar of York County in 1864. He has been nine years clerk of the courts, and recently re-elected for another term.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

This town, as before stated, was originally a part of Sanford, which was settled in 1764 and 1765, and not long after there were religious gatherings in Waterborough and Lyman, at Mast Camp, near Bunganut Pond. The first settlers had enjoyed religious privileges elsewhere and desired to establish them here, and were in the habit of meeting together for social worship. About 1780 a church was formed, consisting of from 12 to 20 members, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Little, of Kennebunk, and Merriam, of North Berwick, who administered the ordinances of baptism and the sacrament. In 1782 this society was formed into what was called the North Parish of Sanford, where itinerant preachers officiated occasionally. In 1786, Rev. Moses Sweat settled in Sanford, and frequently preached in the North Parish, or Massabesic, as it was then called. The ministrations of Mr. Little and Mr. Merriam wrought some conversions, but their zeal soon engendered extravagances, and some became strangely affected and disorderly, which gave them the name of Merry Dancers; most of them seceded, and joined those on Shaker Hill. In 1787 the North Parish attempted to settle a minister, and invited several preachers as candidates, among whom were Rev. David Porter, Isaac Babbitt, and Mr. White, all of whom declined. Feb. 7, 1791, Rev. John Turner was called and accepted, and was ordained the following September, and remained with them twelve years, and then moved to Biddeford. Soon after Rev. Jabez Pond Fisher preached a few Sabbaths, and was invited to settle, but he declined. In 1804, Rev. Joseph Brown was settled and remained four

years, when he resigned, and the society employed for a few Sabbaths Rev. Tilly Howe; and subsequently Rev. Mr. Coe, of Durham, and others, preached occasionally. In 1816 the parish was reorganized, and Rev. Nathan Douglass was settled and remained some ten or a dozen years, and in the early part of his ministry was very successful in reviving the church. He was followed, in 1828, by Revs. D. D. Tappan; in 1833, A. W. Fisk; in 1846, J. Orr. The first deacons in the Congregational Churches were Moses Stevens, Stephen Giles, Ebenezer Hall, Joseph Garey, John Wormwood, and Samuel White.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists in Alfred formed a society, and held their meetings in dwellings and bars, under the ministrations of Elder Henry Smith and Jonathan Powers. They were uneducated men, but possessed good natural abilities. An unsuccessful attempt was made, in 1810, to build a church on the hill between John and Samuel Friends'. Afterwards, in 1818, a church was built on Back Road, near Mr. Bickford's. Until the year 1822 or 1823 they were considered a branch of the Waterborough Church. At this time 30 members organized a church on Back Road. They kept up their organization more than thirty years under the ministrations of Revs. N. G. Morton, N. G. Littlefield, and others. In 1855 they joined the Baptist organization in the south part of Sanford, and built the meeting-house at Conant's, now Littlefield's, Mills. Their first preacher was Rev. A. Dunbar, who has been succeeded by Revs. J. N. Thompson, A. W. Boardman, S. Powers, C. D. Sweat, and others.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Green G. Moore, of Buxton and Limington Circuit, lectured in the Congregational meeting-house in Alfred, May 1, 1829, and during the following week in the Calvin Baptist house on Back Street, one mile from the centre of the village. This was the beginning of Methodism in Alfred. In the following fall he held meetings once in two weeks in a hall near the Corner. By perseverance a little class was soon formed. The first permanent meeting was established in May, 1830, by Rev. John Lord, who held a protracted meeting in the court-house. The next month Alfred was connected with Shapleigh; Revs. Daniel Fuller and Almon P. Hillman supplied the places alternately. In 1831, Alfred was separated from Shapleigh, and Rev. Ezra Kellogg was appointed to Alfred. During his service arrangements were made to commence the building of the church edifice, which cost about \$2000, and was dedicated Dec. 10, 1834. The vestry was finished in the fall of 1838, at a cost of \$1600, and the basement remodeled lately. Rev. J. W. Atkins succeeded Mr. Kellogg. From his time to the present consecutive appointments in number have been made and regular preaching maintained.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

Twelve members were dismissed from the Waterborough Church, Aug. 29, 1844, and organized into a Second Baptist Church, at the Gore. Meetings were held at the school-house until the building of the meeting-house, at a cost of \$700, in 1847. Rev. Z. Morton, their first minister, has

been succeeded by Revs. N. G. Littlefield, R. Chase, F. K. Roberts, C. Case, and S. B. Macomber. A chapel was presented to the society in 1871 by Wm. G. Conant.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

There was no common place of interment appropriated in Alfred until after the first Congregational church was built, in 1784. The first person interred was Maj. Morgan Lewis. This ground being mostly occupied, another has recently been appropriated. The old ground, as well as the site of the contiguous church, was a gift from Nathaniel Conant, Sr.

The first church was two-story and faced the west, and had a large porch at each end. In 1834 the present house was erected in the place of the first one, and an organ, raised by subscription, was placed in it in 1854.

COURTS.

Alfred became a half shire-town in 1802, a full shire-town by gaining the courts from York in 1832, and the principal shire-town by the removal of the January term to Saco in 1860.

COURT-HOUSE.

At the court of general session held at York, April 17, 1806, Wm. Parsons, John Holmes, and others, were appointed a committee to form a plan of the court-house and select a proper site. At the next September term they reported "that the spot on the southwest side of the road leading from Alfred meeting-house to Kennebunk, nearly opposite to Capt. Webber's, on a knoll partly on the land of Abiel Hall and partly on the land of William Parsons, is the most suitable; that the building should be 50 by 40 feet, two stories high, and that the cost would be \$3000." It was ordered that the building of the house should not be commenced until sufficient security is given by the district of Alfred, or subscribers, to defray the expenses of the frame and of erecting the same on the spot. In the summer of 1807 the court-house was built; cost, \$3499.69.

FIRE-PROOF.

The fire-proof was built in the fall of 1819, on the north-east corner of the court-house yard; cost, \$3056. The present fire-proof wings on each side of the court-house were finished in the fall of 1854; cost, \$29,171.50. In the summer of 1854 the "dome light" was placed on the court-house, over the court-room; cost, \$998.50.

THE JAIL.

In 1803 John Holmes was appointed an agent to procure a good title of a lot for a jail. Oct. 3, 1803, Thomas Hutchinson and others of the parish of Hevitee, in the county of Devon, England, deeded, through their agent, to the county of York, a tract of land containing two acres, in Alfred village, for a jail. In 1806 the log jail was completed; cost, about \$3000.

In October, 1833, a committee of eight from different parts of the county reported that a new stone jail was needed. Estimated cost, \$6000. It was built in 1834, costing \$7737.12. The lot for the new jail and house of correction was purchased, and the foundation of the building laid at a cost of \$6000. The Legislature subsequently



W. Hammond



Photos. by Conant, Portland

Mrs L. Parker.

Moses A. Safford

authorized the expenditure of \$30,000, and the building was completed in 1873.

TOWN-HOUSE.

The town-house was erected in 1854, and accidentally took fire in 1861, and, with some adjoining buildings, was consumed. It was rebuilt in 1862.

OCCURRENCES WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Persons drowned in Alfred: Andrew Noble, half a mile below Shaker Bridge, at the foot of the pond; Eliphalet Griffin, a blacksmith, in Shaker Pond; Bradford, son of Daniel Holmes, in Shaker Pond; John Leighton, grandson of Gen. Samuel Leighton, in a pond near Lyman Littlefield's mill.

A woman captive from Wells, on her way to Canada, became exhausted and was tomahawked by the savages near where the Saco road crosses the river below the bridge, near Mr. Cam's.

The smallpox prevailed about 1780. It was caught by a man named Gerrish, who took it from a pair of shoes he had bought of a peddler. Dr. Hall, then recently settled, and others, went into a hospital, at Harmon's, north of the Shakers, and were inoculated. Dr. Frost, of Kennebunk, took charge of the patients.

In 1817 an elephant was shot by a mischievous wretch from another town, as it was leaving the village near the Round Pond. The culprit was tried for the deed, but escaped due punishment.

A weekly paper, called the *Eastern Star*, was started in Alfred, to support Mr. Crawford for the presidency of the United States, chiefly under the auspices of Mr. Holmes. Adams was elected, and the paper died out.

MASONIC.*

On the 10th of January, 1828, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Maine granted a charter for a subordinate lodge to the following petitioners: John Gowen, William H. Pillsbury, Elisha Bodwell, Edward B. Remick, Jeremiah Goodwin, John Trafton, Charles Blanchard, John T. Paine, John Nutter, Benjamin J. Herrick, and Roswell Putnam, empowering these brethren to convene at Shapleigh, Me., and exercise there all the rights and enjoy the privileges of the ancient craft. The name assumed by the petitioners and conferred by their charter was that of *Fraternal Lodge, No. 55*.

At a meeting of the lodge holden Feb. 9, 1828, the following officers were elected: John T. Paine, W. M.; Elisha Bodwell, S. W.; Charles Blanchard, J. W.; John Trafton, Treas.; William H. Pillsbury, Sec.; John Gowen, S. D.; Edward B. Remick, J. D.

The charter was signed by Samuel Fessenden, W. G. M.; Robert P. Dunlap, S. G. W.; Amos Nourse, J. G. W.; William Lord, G. S.

On the 10th of March, 1852, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of Maine for the removal of Fraternal Lodge to Alfred from Shapleigh, upon a petition therefor made by Benjamin J. Herrick, Hiram N. Tripp, Edward Chase, Joshua Herrick, Albert Locke, Abial Farnham, and

Samuel Trafton. The dispensation was signed by John C. Humphreys, W. G. M., and Charles B. Smith, G. S.

The following is a list of officers first elected after the lodge was removed to Alfred: Joshua Herrick, W. M.; Edward Chase, S. W.; Hiram N. Tripp, J. W.; William Trafton, Sec.; Albert Locke, Treas.; Benjamin J. Herrick, S. D.; Abial Farnham, J. D.; Samuel Trafton, Tyler.

From this time until 1869 the lodge occupied a hall in the old academy building. June 9, 1869, the new Masonic hall—for which arrangements were made the preceding year, occupying the third story in a new store built by Frank H. Littlefield—was dedicated to its Masonic uses.

The Grand Lodge, under the auspices of which the ceremonies were performed, was represented upon this occasion by Warren Phillips as G. M., A. W. Mendum as D. D. G. M., H. H. Burbank as S. G. W., and George H. Knowlton as J. G. W.

Bradford Commandery, of Biddeford, furnished an escort of Sir Knights for the occasion, and an oration was delivered by Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, of South Berwick.

The following is a list of Past Masters: John T. Paine, Joshua Herrick, Wm. H. Miller, Jefferson Moulton, Moses W. Emery, Hiram N. Tripp, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Holland, John S. Derby, Alonzo Leavitt.

The lodge is in a very flourishing condition, with a membership of about 100, with the following officers: Marcus W. Towne, W. M.; Asa L. Ricker, S. D.; Otis R. Whicher, J. D.; Silas Derby, Treas.; William Emery, Sec.; Luke H. Roberts, S. D.; George W. Roberts, J. D.; Washington C. Taylor, S. S.; James H. Littlefield, J. S.; Hannibal M. Sawtelle, Chaplain; Willis J. Linscott, Tyler.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MOSES A. SAFFORD

was born in Kittery, Me., Sept. 28, 1833. Acquired his education at the public schools, by private instruction, and at a seminary,—a larger portion of four years being spent at sea.

Commenced reading law in 1857. Was admitted to the bar in 1861.

Was in the United States naval service, on the ship "Constellation," from November, 1861, to February, 1865, since which time he has practiced law in Kittery, a portion of the time in connection with official duties at the United States naval station at that place.

Is now register of probate and insolvency for York County, having served since Jan. 1, 1877.

WILSON HAMMONS

was born in the town of Lovell, Oxford Co., Me., Aug. 27, 1843, the second child of David and Martha (O'Brien) Hammons. His father and mother were natives of York County, the father of Parsonsfield, the mother of Cornish. Their children were Weston, Wilson, and Everett.

Weston and Everett are attorneys-at-law, the former

* Furnished by A. L. Ricker, Esq.

living at Anoka, Minn., the latter at Clinton, Kennebunk Co., Me. His father is a lawyer by profession, and is also engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber. His residence is at Bethel, Oxford Co., Me.

Wilson Hammons received his education at Bridgton and Gould's Bethel Academies, Westbrook Seminary, and Waterville College.

In 1861, went to California and remained there, and at Virginia City, Nev., three years, engaged in mining, and as local editor of a daily paper there.

Returning, in 1863, to Maine, took a course of study at the Edward Little Commercial College at Auburn. In the fall of 1866 commenced teaching at Phillips, Franklin Co. Taught three terms. Has been twice married. By his first wife had four children, viz., Willie P., Bessie M., Freddie D., and Charles.

In 1869 was employed as detective, in Chicago, under Allen Pinkerton, and afterwards as assistant superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency in New York City. For the next four years was engaged in merchandising at Anoka, Minn. Came to Alfred in the fall of 1873, and engaged in the manufacture of oak lumber. In 1876, in addition to this business, has carried on a general store.

Mr. Hammons is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Alfred. He is also a member of the Masonic, Odd-Fellows, and Good Templars societies.

ASA LOW RICKER

was born in Waterborough, Me., April 13, 1841, the fourth son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (Low) Ricker. His father was born in Berwick, Feb. 9, 1801, and is now living in Shapleigh, aged seventy-eight years. Gideon Ricker, father of Thomas, was born in Berwick in 1773, and married Mary Buzzell, about 1795. Noah Ricker, father of Gideon, was born in Dover, N. H., in 1726, and married Margaret, daughter of Simon Emery, of Kittery. He died in Ber-

wick, Dec. 17, 1811. His wife died in Waterborough, January, 1822, aged ninety-three years. Joseph Ricker, father of Noah, lived in Somersworth, N. H. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Jabez and Dorcas Garland, Nov. 16, 1720, with whom he was admitted to the Dover First Church, March 22, 1730. He married his second wife, Mary May, in Berwick, Dec. 17, 1761. Joseph was the second son of Maturin Ricker, who came from England to Dover, N. H., and was taxed there in 1672. He was killed, with his brother George, by the Indians, June 4, 1706. He left four children,—Maturin, Joseph, Noah, who was captured by the Indians when his father was killed; he was carried to Canada, was educated, became a Catholic priest, and remained there,—and Sarah, who became the second wife of John Wingate. The mother of Asa L. Ricker was Sarah Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Abigail (Ham) Low, was born in Shapleigh, Me., Aug. 21, 1802, and died in Waterborough, Aug. 25, 1863.

Asa L. Ricker was brought up on his father's farm in Waterborough; received a common-school education; taught school in Shapleigh in the winter of 1860, and in Waterborough in the winter of 1861; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 32d Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Nov. 2, 1861, and was discharged from the United States service March 24, 1863; taught school in Sanford in the winter of 1864; was married to Augusta K., daughter of Richard Shakley, of Sanford, May 19, 1864. His wife was born in Acton, Me., Dec. 18, 1844. They have two children, Elma A., born in Waterborough, July 27, 1866, and Annie A., born in Alfred, April 28, 1874. Mr. Ricker was selectman of Waterborough in 1869 and 1870, was elected register of deeds of York County, in 1872, and again in 1877. Religious preferences, a Baptist, and in politics a Republican. Is a member of Fraternal Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Murray Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, of Maine Council of Royal and Select Masters, and of Bradford Commandery of Knights Templar.

KITTERY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The town of Kittery comprises about fifteen square miles of territory, at the extreme southern point of York County. It was one of the earliest points of white settlement in the county, and was incorporated the first town of the province of Maine in 1647. At that time its boundaries extended to the southern corner of Lebanon, and included the towns of Berwick, North Berwick, most of South Berwick, and Eliot, which were unsettled, except at Quampegan Falls, in South Berwick, and by some fishermen at Eliot.

The Berwicks, which were constituted a perpetual common in 1652, were taken off in 1713. The northern half of the remaining town, which was identified with it in the

history of the later Indian wars and the Revolutionary struggles, became a separate town under the name of Eliot in 1810.

The present town of Kittery is bounded on the northwest by Eliot, on the northeast by York, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Portsmouth Harbor, and on the southwest by the Piscataqua River.

Spruce Creek forms a large bay or harbor, extending from its narrow entrance at Kittery Point, two and a half miles to the northward, with an average width of half a mile, and an irregular broken shore. Its coast is broken and lined with islands, among which the principal are Gerrish and Cutts, on the Atlantic coast, severed from the mainland by

a narrow stream, Seavey's, Fernald, now the United States Navy-Yard, Badgers, Jamaica, and, nine miles off Kittery Point, to the southward, the Isles of Shoals.

The surface is broken and rocky in the south, rising to the northward in rolling farm-lands, mainly occupied by workmen employed about the navy- and ship-yards. The soil is a productive clay and granite deposit, abounding in marine matter in the lower portions, and producing abundant crops of black and tame grasses, corn, potatoes, and vegetables.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers came to this town for traffic, and not to make for themselves homes. One of the first and most lucrative employments offered was that of fishing. And as this required but a small capital, it was admirably adapted to the circumstances of many of the first settlers, who were men of small means. The foundations of some of the largest fortunes of the State were laid by humble beginnings in this business. To those who had no taste or talent for this branch of business, lumber offered peculiar inducements. The banks of the Piscataqua, with its tributaries, were covered with a dense growth of oak and pine timber, excellent for ship-building, and easily rafted to the mouth of the river, whence it could be shipped to England or the West Indies; while to the more adventurous the boundless forests opened their leafy aisles abundantly filled with game, the skins and furs of which were valuable articles of export.

The locality began to be familiarly known to history at the time of the settlements at Agamenticus and Piscataqua, now Portsmouth, early in 1623. Capt. Champernoon, in connection with a cousin of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, had charge of the settlement. Twelve thousand acres, included in the Agamenticus patent, were on the south of York, or Agamenticus, River. The southern part of Kittery was first called Champernoon's.* The most convenient and available points were soon occupied by industrious fishermen, to the head of tide at Quampegan Falls, at Spruce Creek, on Sturgeon Back (Eliot), and at Kittery Point, previous to the arrival of Walter Neal in 1630. These settlements were then known collectively as the plantation of Piscataqua, and had been made for six years.†

Mr. Neal, who was agent for both Gorges and Mason, sold all the lands in Kittery between the date of his arrival and his departure in 1633. The "townsmen," or committee on prudential affairs, were afterwards authorized to grant lands, and from them nearly all the early settlers derived their titles.

Among the early settlers were three brothers from Wales, John, Robert, and Richard Cutts. John settled at the Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth), and acquired wealth in mercantile pursuits. Richard at first carried on the fisheries at the Shoals, and then removed to Portsmouth. Robert, after a short residence at Barbadoes, located on Great Island, but afterwards removed to this town and carried on ship-building.‡

* Belk. N. H., pp. 48, 50; 3 Col. Mass. Hist. Soc., p. 7.

† Williamson, i. 244.

‡ At the siege of Louisbourg, 1745, an officer from this section, by the name of Cutts, met a kinsman from the mother-country who spelt his name with an *s* as final letter, after which the same mode of spelling was adopted by part of the family in this country.

Capt. Francis Champernoon settled in Kittery, and two of his daughters married into the Cutts family. A third married Humphrey Eliot, whose son, Champernoon Eliot, was the principal heir of Capt. Champernoon.

Capt. Thomas Cammock obtained a grant in 1633 extending half-way to York River. This he sold to James Truworthy in 1636.

Mr. Godfrey had charge of a trading-post in Kittery in 1632. In 1633, Capt. Thomas Wamerton succeeded him. His land was south of Capt. Cammock's, joining. He was the friend of whom Jocelyn said that, upon the occasion of his return to England in 1639, he "came off to the vessel and drank his health in a pint of rum at a draught."

Supplies of live-stock, farming and domestic utensils, clothing, and building materials were sent from England, and corn for bread was raised elsewhere, and, after being ground in mills upon the Charles River, now Boston, Mass., was brought in slow sailing-vessels.

The trade along the coast began to manifest a spirit of exclusiveness soon after permanent settlement began. In May, 1634, Mr. Hoskins, sailing from Piscataqua to Cush-cnock, a later settlement to the eastward, was forbidden to trade with the natives and ordered to depart. The magistrate, finding him determined to remain, sent three men to cut his cables. They parted one, when Mr. Hoskins with an oath exclaimed, "*Touch the other and death is your portion!*" At the same time he seized a gun. They proceeded to cut the cable, when he shot one of them dead, at the same time receiving a fatal wound himself. Beaver-skins were the chief articles for which trade was conducted with the natives at this time, their production filling a demand now supplied by the various modern manufacturers.

It is stated by Williamson that in 1630 there were 200 souls, all told, in the Piscataqua settlements: but he makes six to a family his base of estimates, which would hardly be expected to be the case in a new country, where only those with grown families or very young are accustomed to settle. An ordinary basis in settled communities is four and one-half to a family. This would give but 149, which is a much more reasonable estimate. Forty-one persons signed the compact in 1640 in this plantation, and there were some others also then living on the Isles of Shoals.

Among the other settlers were John Andrews, Philip Babb, Mary Baylie, John Bursley, Humphrey Chadbourne, William Chadbourne, Nicholas Frost, Charles Frost, William Everett, Nicholas Shapleigh, Thomas Withers, Capt. F. Champernoon, Edwin Small, John Heard, John Edgecomb, John Pickes, John Fernald, and Peter Wyer.

Among those recorded as receiving grants of land for "home-lots" within the ancient town from the select- or townsmen, previous to 1650, are recorded the names of Thomas and Richard Spencer, Goodman Green, Richard King, William Chadbourne, John White, Henry Pouning, John Andrews, and Thomas Witley. Previous to 1652 were Brazil Parker, Moses Lysonce, John Somcoll, John Lambert, James Emerson, Hugh Gunnison, on Goose Creek; Dennis Downing, near Downing's Point; John Emeroll, Thomas Crockett, John Simons, George Rogers, Daniel Paul; William Palmer, at Great Cove. Between then and 1659, John Lambert, Nicholas Hodgdon, Andrew

Maxwell, William Ellingham, William Low, Joseph Allcock, Thomas Lane, Tristram Hardison, Richard Tozer, "joining William Piles, above Salmon Falls;" Timothy Prout, Thomas Etherton, Reynold Jenkins, Robert Mendams. In 1662, Peter Grant, and in 1670, Christian Remick, William Gowen, William Furbish, Robert Knight, John Bray, Gabriel Selkerly, and Alexander Cooper.

Christopher Adams purchased land of Nathaniel Fryer in 1668. It descended to John Adams, and then to his son John, who was the father of Mark Adams. This property has been in the Adams family two hundred and twelve years. The land laid out in 1651 to Jeremiah Slercs was laid out to Christopher Adams, May 28, 1674.

Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh had a land grant of 500 acres, including Kittery Point, but a person by the name of Billings had a grant earlier than that of Shapleigh. In 1654 the town, through their selectmen, granted Shapleigh 30 acres additional of meadow-land, or what would make it, provided good meadow-land could not be found ungranted.

When Edward Godfrey became Governor, Nicholas Shapleigh and Thomas Withers were made members of his council, and as a mark of honor to them the prefix of Mr., when spoken to or of, was mentioned in connection with their names.

In 1652, Thomas Withes was granted the island near Mr. Crockett's land, "laying over against the Indian graves that are on the north side of Crooked Lane." Deeds made in that year refer to the "old corn-ground" on Thompson's Point.

It was voted in this year that all the marsh known by the name of the Fowling Marsh, lying above Birchen Point, shall be and remain commons to this town forever. This act was soon after so modified as to except two miles along Salmon Falls River to the head of the town, and half a mile of timbered lands on both sides of Great Works River.

A court record of 1653 states that, "Whereas Jon. Towle, by a former testimony of about Oct. 14, 1651, did blemish Geo. Nolan's name, and say he stole oil," etc., he now acknowledges the injustice of the same before Ed. Rushworth,* J. P., Jan. 18, 1652.

The first tax levied under the provincial government was £4 11s. Of this Piscataqua paid £2 10s.; Gorgeana, £1; Saco, 11s.; Casco, 10s.

Portsmouth, with Kittery, Dover, and Exeter, for purposes of protection and government, formed a combination or independent republic in 1641, but soon after Portsmouth and Dover placed themselves under the protection of Massachusetts.

When Massachusetts asserted her claim to jurisdiction, commissioners were sent into the plantation, and the inhabitants were summoned to assemble at the house of William Everett, in Kittery, Nov. 15, 1652, and submit themselves to the government of that colony. After a parley of four days 41 of the principal inhabitants subscribed to articles of submission, and a government was duly organized like that in force in Massachusetts. Among

those who signed the submission were Humphrey Chadbourne, the two Frosts (Nicholas and Charles), Heard, Jenkins, Jones, Lord, Mason, Paul, Shapleigh, Spinney, and Gowen Wilson. Descendants of nearly all of these men of early times are still residents within the old plantation limits.

In the court records of York County for 1640 there was a presentment from Piscataqua against John Lander *for securing two oaths*. To prevent destruction by wolves, which were quite numerous, the court ordered twelve pence to be paid by every family between Piscataqua and Kennebunk for each wolf killed within those limits, the hunter receiving an order from the nearest councilor on which to draw his premium.

In 1645 an action was brought by John Trelawny, of Piscataqua, against John Winter, for services in the fishery at Richmond's Island, while resident there.

Nicholas Shapleigh was appointed one of Governor Godfrey's councilors in 1646, and again in 1648. He was made sergeant-major and *commandant* of the militia in 1656, on the organization of the militia of Maine. He was required to meet with the officers of Wells, Kittery, York, and Cape Porpoise for improvement in military tactics and to see that the soldiers were all well armed, equipped, and disciplined. The following sentence in 1674 shows that "discipline" was not an empty word in those days:

"Richard Gilson, for mutinous conduct toward his commander, Capt. Chas. Frost, is appointed to receive by Jno. Parker, Sargent, 25 stripes on his bare skin; and Capt. Frost shall have warrant to call before him Richd. Gilson ye next training-day at Kitterrie, and either he is to order him to be layed, and tied neck and heels together, at ye head of his company for two hours, or to ryde on ye wooden horse at ye head of his company, for insolence of behavior."

The children were also taught in the severe school of the fathers. In 1675 the selectmen of the town were presented by the grand jury for not "taking care that the youth of the town be taught their catechism, according to law."

In 1665, Capt. Francis Champernoon and Richard Cutts were appointed justices of the peace for Kittery, and John Wincoln (Wincoln) for Newichawannock.

At the outbreak of the Indian war in 1675 there was a force of 700 soldiers in the seven towns, comprising the Yorkshire militia. Of these 180 were men of Kittery, including those from all the Berwick settlements to Mr. Tozer's, above Quamphagan Falls. To relieve the besieged inhabitants of Saco, Capt. Wincoln proceeded with 16 of his company, in September, to the mouth of Winter Harbor, where he arrived, after a loss of three men on the way, to be confronted by a force of 150 savages. In the skirmish which ensued he was overpowered and compelled to seek shelter with his men behind a pile of shingle-bolts, where they successfully withstood the assault. In retaliation for this, the assault on Tozer's and other frontier dwellings in Berwick was made, and Capt. Wincoln's buildings, near the upper mills, were burned, together with 100 bushels of corn. In October, Major Waldron, of Dover, N. H., and Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh were appointed a committee by the General Court to treat with the Indians for peace. October 7th three persons were shot at Newichawannock. On the 16th, Richard Tozer was killed, and

* Edward Rushworth.

Lieut. Roger Plaisted, after writing a hurried appeal to Major Waldron, at Dover, for help, was killed the same day, while attempting to rescue the body of Mr. Tozer.

Before leaving, the Indians burned three houses, two barns and a mill, and a dwelling on Sturgeon Creek, where they killed two or more men, and it was only through rare presence of mind that Capt.—afterwards Maj.—Frost, saved himself and family from destruction. The next day a woman was killed on the beach opposite Portsmouth Battery, and while plundering his house the Indians were dispersed in terror by a cannon shot. Being followed, they abandoned their plunder in a swamp, and fled. During this three months of terror, 80 persons were slain between the Piscataqua and Kennebec Rivers. In April, 1678, a peace was concluded, and the inhabitants were again permitted to devote their attention to their homes. All new houses were strong, defensive garrisons. The northern settlements were again plundered and destroyed after a fierce resistance, in 1690, by the French and Indians under Lieut. Hartel.

Robert Rogers, a corpulent man, was captured, escaped, was recaptured, and burned with most savage tortures. At Spruce Creek they killed an old man and captured a woman, whom they took to New Hampshire. In August, 1693, a body of 250 Indians, under Modockawando, Bomaseen, and Moxus, returning through the town from a plundering expedition to Dover, killed three more at Spruce Creek, and took a boy prisoner. Five days later they made a bold attack on Kittery, slew eight persons, scalped in a barbarous manner a little girl, and left her in a stunned and bleeding condition, from which she finally recovered. In June, 1695, Maj. Hammond was seized near Saco Fort, and taken prisoner to Canada. In the spring of 1696, Maj. Hammond and about 30 others were released, and returned to the province.

In 1697 a party of Indians secreted themselves, and shot Maj. Frost as he was returning from meeting. Two young men, who were sent to Wills garrison with the direful news, were killed on their way.

Another victim—an old man—fell at Spruce Creek, May 9, 1698, after he had surrendered, and his two sons were taken prisoners. A few hours later his murderer shot himself accidentally, with his own gun, while using it to pull his canoe ashore.

On the declaration of peace, in 1799, the town abounded in garrisons and strongholds. They were houses of many gables, with small doors and long narrow windows morticed between two hewn logs. Between the upper openings or windows the initials of the owner in large letters of wood, or some fanciful design, were nailed fast, and from a pole at the side a flag waved in the breeze, ready to signal to the nearest neighbor news of approaching danger.

A wooden shoe is shown, by the descendants of Mr. Gowen Wilson, which has been in the family a hundred and fifty years. The story connected with it is something like this: A mother and son, a mere boy, by name of Hutchins, were captured by the Indians. The boy was given a pair of wooden shoes to wear. One of them hurting him, without loosening it, he split it from his foot with a hatchet. The coolness of the act, and the precision with which it was done, so pleased his captors that he was accorded kind treatment

and allowed to keep the mate as a trophy, and, after a captivity of several months, he and his mother were permitted to return to their friends.

The selectmen in 1692 granted the application of John Woodman for a ferry between Kittery and Strawberry Bank. A ferry also was employed across the mouth of Spruce Creek to connect the two portions of the town, till the toll bridge was built there, about 1838.

On account of its favorable location for commerce, and the large shipping and fishing interests developed here during its early history, Kittery increased more rapidly in wealth and population than any other town in Maine. Foreign merchants, finding they could supply themselves more cheaply with vessels here than elsewhere, flocked hither to make their purchases, and the shipping industry was thereby stimulated to great activity.

Rum was quite a common beverage in those times, and was considered necessary at all ship-launchings, in the following measures: one barrel for the men, and a barrel of wine for the ladies. At loggings, huskings, raisings, and raftings its presence was thought indispensable. Into even more solemn assemblies it was admitted, and in a bill of expenses incurred at an ordination in the vicinity of Kittery Point is a charge for eight quarts of rum and two of brandy for the clergy and council, and at a funeral was a charge for five gallons of rum, ten pounds of sugar, and half a pound of allspice for the *mourners*.

In 1776, at a town-meeting, a bounty of £6 was voted to able-bodied efficient men to enlist for three months in the Continental army. The quota for the town was sixty men. A vote also passed, 1779, regulating the price of various articles, as well as of labor: "And all who bought or sold at a higher price than the fixed one were to be considered enemies to the United States of America, and to be treated with that contempt their conduct deserves." Some of the articles enumerated are as follows: West India rum, per gallon, retail, £7; New England rum, £5; molasses, £4 10s.; coffee, 18s. per lb.; brown sugar, 15s.; Bohea tea, £6; cotton, £2; steel wire or iron work to be reduced in proportion to the produce of the country; Indian corn, per bushel, £5; rye, £6; barley, £4; wheat, £9; beef, mutton, and veal, 4s. 6d. per lb.; butter, 12s.; best cheese, 8s.; hay, per ton, £30.

In the struggle for independence, although some of her leading citizens were loyal to the mother-country, yet Kittery voted men and means as they were required of her. Portsmouth Harbor was an important station, and war vessels and privateers were fitted out here. The harbor was fortified and garrisoned, both on the New Hampshire and Maine sides.

Fort McClary, situated on the western side of a promontory formed by Spruce Creek and the river, was garrisoned in 1812, and also during the Rebellion.

June 9, 1713, Berwick was incorporated from its northern portion, and March 1, 1810, Eliot was taken off, reducing it to its present limits.

THE ISLES OF SHOALS.

The Isles of Shoals, eight in number, are about nine miles from the Point. The harbor is on Haley's Island,

which opens to the southwest. The line between Maine and New Hampshire passes through them, leaving the larger portion on the Maine side. Hog, the largest, contains an area of 350 acres, and its greatest elevation above high-water mark is 57 feet. Smutty Nose has an area of about 250 acres; greatest elevation, 45 feet. Star Island contains 180 acres, and its height 55 feet. The surface is mostly rocks, with thin soil in places. They were discovered in 1614 by Capt. John Smith, and by him named Smith's Isles. They were first visited by fishermen, and a large business was carried on with the neighboring towns in fish procured from the adjacent waters and dried here. The deed given to John Wheelright and others, in 1629, by the Indian sagamores, includes these isles.

Wm. Pepperell, father of Sir William, and a Mr. Gibbons, from Topsham, England, were among the earliest settlers, and successfully prosecuted the fishing business here. Smutty Nose and Malaga are connected by a sea-wall 14 rods long, 13 feet high, and 20 or 30 feet in width, built by Mr. Haley, "King of the Shoals," to protect Haley's inlet and wharf from easterly storms. The government, some years ago, built the sea-wall connecting Star and Smutty Nose Islands, for the purpose of forming a safe anchorage on the northwest side for fishing vessels. The islands are composed of ledges of gneiss, bearing unmistakable marks of igneous origin, being traversed by veins of quartz, trap, and ironstone. Chasms in the rocks upon all of them appear to have been caused by earthquakes. The earthquake of 1633 is known to have produced some changes on the northern islands of the group. The most remarkable chasm is on Star Island, N. H., in which one Betty Moody secreted herself from the Indians, who visited the island and took away many female captives. The visitor is still pointed to it as Betty Moody's Hole.

On the Maine side of the line are Duck, Hog, Smutty Nose or Haley's, and Cedar Islands.

Duck Island, which is two miles to the north of the group, is ill-shaped, low, and rocky, and the most dangerous to approach. A rocky ledge extends half a mile northwest from its shores. It is seven-eighths of a mile in length.

It was on these islands that the "dun fish" were cured in so celebrated a manner as to become known in the ports of Spain and the Mediterranean Sea. In 1745 a quintal of these celebrated fish sold for a guinea, when all other articles of food were low. They are caught in the summer, and dried slowly upon the rocks, with but little salt. Their curing was a trade-secret for many years among the inhabitants of these isles. Several thousand quintals of fish were annually caught and cured here, which gave employment to a number of schooners, besides numerous smaller boats.

In 1661 these islands contained about 40 families, and were, in May, incorporated by the General Court, under the name of Appledore, and invested with privileges as other towns. They were then so much frequented as to make it necessary that they should have municipal authority for their own protection. The settlers were an industrious people, distinguished for their intelligence and morality. Their population was nearly 600 previous to the Revolution.

Two representatives were sent to General Court when a

like number were sent from Kittery, York, and Wells. There was a court-house on Haley's Island, and at one time a session of the General Court convened here. The name was subsequently changed to Gosport. A meeting-house was first built on Hog, and afterwards on Star, Island, and at one period an able ministry sustained.

About 1642 the Rev. Richard Gibson, a minister of the Church of England, visited the islands, and performed the ceremonies of marriage and baptism, for which he was complained of to the General Court.

Rev. Mr. Gibson was a good scholar, a popular speaker, and highly esteemed as a minister of the gospel, especially by the fishermen at Richmond's Island and the Isles of Shoals. He returned to England in 1643.

In 1647, John Renalds was complained of for taking his wife, hogs, and goats upon the islands, contrary to the order of court "that no women, hogs, or goats shall live there." In the issue the wife was allowed to remain, but the hogs and goats were ejected.

The pious ministry of Rev. John Brock among these islanders, from 1650 to 1662, is worthy of particular notice. He came to New England when a youth, and graduated at Harvard College in 1647. From early life he was distinguished for his quiet and remarkably trustful piety.

It is said of him that a fisherman of generous disposition, whose boat had been of great use in helping the people to and from the house of worship on the Sabbath, had the misfortune to lose it in a storm. When regretting his loss, Rev. Mr. Brock said to him, "Go home contented, good sir, I'll mention the matter to the Lord,—to-morrow you may expect to find your boat!" It was made the subject of prayer by the worthy pastor, and, strangely enough, it was brought up the next day by the flukes of an anchor, and restored to the owner.

In 1795 a woman by the name of Pulsey died in Gosport, aged ninety. In her earlier days she kept two cows, cutting the hay upon which they were fed in winter from among the rocks with a knife by hand, and yet it was said they were always in good condition. In 1775 the British took them from her, and they were killed, to the no small grief of the good old lady.

Scarcely a trace of the former business and population of the Isles of Shoals now exists. Latterly they have become famous as a place of summer resort, and some large hotels have been erected, and are yearly filled with those seeking health and pleasure. During the summer season a steamer plies between the Isles and Portsmouth.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

There are three post-offices within the town: one at Kittery, one at Kittery Point, and one at Kittery Depot.

KITTERY.

The main business centres at Kittery village, which is separated from the United States Navy-Yard by a narrow channel a mile southeast of the depot. The village is finely laid out, and commands a flourishing trade with the surrounding part of the town, and the many government operatives employed here. The business consists of

Dry-goods and groceries: A. A. Hayes; Lewis & Brooks,

established 1865; John R. Wentworth, established 1877; Sweat & Seaward, established 1879 (formerly D. A. Hill).

Drugs: James O. Trefethen, established in 1863.

Groceries: E. C. Nealley & Co., established in 1876.

Boots, shoes, and clothing: H. W. Trefethen, established in 1874.

Stoves and tinware: Henry F. Fuller, established 1874.

Fruits, confectionery, and news: Frank M. Osborn, established in 1878.

Meats and provisions: J. E. Chase, established in 1870; William A. Williams, established in 1878.

Auctioneers: George O. Chapman, A. A. Hayes.

Marine railway and ship-yard: Neal & Co., established in 1872.

Shoemakers: I. G. Jones, Benjamin Bunker.

Painter: W. Ball.

Livery-stables: Charles W. Cottle & Son, Frank P. Shannon & Co.

Hotel: James E. Chase.

Wreck commissioner: Luther P. Call.

Physicians: M. F. Wentworth, A. W. Johnson.

Lawyer: M. A. Safford.

Postmaster: James O. Trefethen; mails daily.

Coronet band: F. Cate, leader.

KITTERY DEPOT.

A post-office has been opened here to accommodate the business built up with the opening of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad at this point, which crosses the river from Portsmouth, N. H., and, passing northward two miles through the town, enters Eliot on its way to Portland. The buildings occupy three streets, extending half a mile, nearly continuous with the lower village. There are some 40 dwellings and the following business interests:

Stores: H. B. Parker (established by W. G. Parker in 1858); W. H. Adams.

Carriage manufacturers: S. Frye, G. C. Spinney.

Carriage painter: E. A. Abrams.

Smith: W. H. Brown.

Carpenter: Washington Williams.

Postmaster: Horace B. Parker.

KITTERY POINT.

Kittery Point, three miles from the depot, at the south part of the town, occupies a peninsula a mile and a quarter in length, extending directly westward, and forming the eastern shore at the outlet of Spruce Creek, which is here spanned by a substantial bridge. The point is from a quarter to half a mile wide. For a distance of more than two miles eastward to Cutts Island a thickly-settled road-way continues. Branching off half-way, and continuing north around the east side of Spruce Creek, the settlement continues close for nearly a mile. Most of these dwellings are the homes of workmen and managers in government employ. The business of the place consists of—

Groceries: J. E. Frisbie, John C. Call.

Provisions: E. Hoyt.

Confectionery: Safford & Clarkson, S. Frisbee, I. D. Phillips, John Safford, S. B. Grace, W. H. Riley, John H. Blake.

Millinery and ladies' goods: Mrs. Emma Keene, Mrs. Jane Hoyt, J. C. Safford, E. Bedell.

Carver: John Bellemey.

Carpenter: J. E. Patch.

Carriagesmith: W. Brown.

Physician: E. Q. Adams.

Hotel: Edward F. Safford, who is also postmaster. Mails daily.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Kittery was incorporated Oct. 20, 1647, and was the first town in Maine. The first selectmen were Nicholas Shapleigh, John Heard, and Nicholas Frost.

At a town-meeting held at Kittery, July 16, 1648, it was "ordered and agreed that Mr. Nicholas Shapleigh, John Hord, and Nicholas Frost* be townsmen, and rate the market this year, and that the townsmen shall receive all fines made within the township by any defaults, and the townsmen for to dispose of it for any public charge." Any one who failed to improve his "Lott" within one year was declared to have forfeited his title.

The first full election recorded was in 1692, when William Scrivner was elected to act with the seven selectmen for assessment; Maj. Joseph Hammond was elected Town Clerk; Mark Adams, Capt. John Wincoill (Wincoln), Lient. William Fernald, James Emery, Sr., John Shapleigh, Joshua Downing, Benoni Hodsdon, and Humphrey Chadbourne, Selectmen; James Emery, "Deputy or Representative to serve at the Great or General Court at Boston;" Elisha Gunnison, William Scrivner, Ensign Thomas Abbott, and Christian Rennie were chosen to instruct "the said Deputy;" Nathaniel Lord, Richard Briar, Constables; John Shapleigh, Humphrey Axell, Edmund Page, Nicholas Tucker, Peter Grant, James Warren, Jr., Surveyors of Highways and Fences; Daniel Stone, Sealer of Leather; Nicholas Tucker, Culler of Staves and Packer of Meat and Mackerel; Peter Lewis, Culler of Fish; Capt. John Wincoill, Surveyor of Lands; Richard Tozer, John Cooper, Jabez Jenkins, Joshua Downing, and William Pepperell, Grand Jurymen.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Humphrey Chadbourne, 1647-66; James Heard, 1667-69; Charles Frost, vacancy, 1669; Capt. Charles Frost, 1670; Maj. Joseph Hammond, 1692-1722; Charles Frost, 1722-† Charles Frost, 1723-31; Tobias Leighton, 1732-45; Tobias Fernald, 1746-61; William Leighton, 1762-75; Dennis Fernald, 1776-88;† P. Fernald, 1789-90; Andrew Pepperell Fernald, 1791-1800; John Rogers, 1828; John Wentworth, 1829-32; Josiah Haley, 1833-34; John L. Lawrence, 1835; Joseph Dame, 1836; Daniel Jones, 1837-39; Daniel Pierce, 1840-43; Richard Rogers, 1844; Daniel Pierce, 1845; John R. Haley, 1846-47; Ephraim Otis, 1848-49; Isaac D. Phillips, 1850-51; Benning Haley, 1852-53; Briard A. Currier, 1854-55; Isaac D. Phillips, 1856-57; Rev. Geo. M. Payne, John Wentworth, 1858; Jefferson T. Lewis, 1859-60; John Rogers, 1861-62; Daniel P. Hutchings, 1863-64; D. M. Shapleigh, 1865-66; Benjamin G. Parker, 1867-68; Charles L. Duncan, 1869; Calvin L. Hayes, 1870-72; William M. Sanborn, 1873-75; Dennis M. Shapleigh, 1876-79.

* Nicholas Frost was appointed constable by the Provincial Court in 1640.

† Vacancy by death of Major Hammond.

‡ William Leighton declined to swear in.

SELECTMEN.*

- 1647.—Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, John Heard, Nicholas Frost.
 1630.—Nicholas Shapleigh, John Heard, Anthony Emery.
 1631.—Thomas Withers, Humphrey Chadbourne, Abram Conley.
 1632.—Thomas Withers, Nicholas Shapleigh, John Wincol, Nicholas Frost, Anthony Emery.
 1634.—Nicholas Shapleigh, John Wincol, Anthony Emery.
 1639.—Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, Thomas Withers, Richard Mason, James Heard, John Simons.
 1661.—Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, Thomas Withers, John Deamens, Nicholas Frost, James Heard, Niles Thompson, Roger Plaisted.
 1666.—Richard Mason, Thomas Withers, Robert Mendam, John Wincol, James Emory, Wm. Seely.
 1667.—Nicholas Shapleigh, William Seely, Thomas Withers, James Heard, Charles Frost, Richard Mason.
 1668.—Nicholas Shapleigh, Thomas Withers, Charles Frost, James Heard, Richard Mason, Roger Plaisted, Wm. Seely.
 1669.—John Meredith, James Emery, Thomas Withers, Robert Mendam, Roger Plaisted, Capt. Charles Frost.
 1670.—Capt. John Wincol, Lieut. Roger Plaisted, Thomas Withers, Thomas Mills, Robert Mendam, Christian Rennie, Capt. Charles Frost.
 1672.—Christian Rennie, Robert Mendam, Thomas Mills.
 1673.—Robert Mendam, Christian Rennie, Francis Cook.
 1674.—Lieut. Roger Plaisted, James Emory, Wm. Spencer, Wm. Fernald, Thomas Spinney, Wm. Low, Gowen Wilson.
 1683.—John Wincol, James Emory, James Plaisted, Wm. Low.
 1692.—Capt. John Wincol, Lieut. Wm. Fernald, James Emery, Sr., John Shapleigh, Joshua Downing, Benoni Hodsdon, Humphrey Chadbourne.
 1693.—John Shapleigh, Elihu Gunnison, Wm. Pepperell, Joshua Downing, Lieut. Wm. Fernald, Richard King, James Emery, Sr.
 1694.—Lieut. John Shapleigh, Richard Cutt, Elihu Gunnison, Capt. Wm. Fernald, James Emery, Sr., Ensign Thomas Abbott, Benoni Hodsdon.
 1695.—Ensign Thomas Abbott, James Emery, Jr., Daniel Goodwin, Jr., Capt. Wm. Fernald, Lieut. John Shapleigh, Richard Cutt, Joshua Downing.
 1696.—James Emery, Daniel Goodwin, Jr., James Warren, Jr., Capt. Wm. Fernald, Lieut. John Shapleigh, Joshua Downing, Elihu Gunnison.
 1697.—Wm. Pepperell, Lieut. John Shapleigh, Ensign John Leighton, Richard Cutt, Daniel Goodwin, Jr., James Emery, James Warren, Jr.
 1698.—Wm. Pepperell, Lieut. John Shapleigh, Richard Cutt, Ensign John Leighton, James Warren, James Emery, Benjamin Nason.
 1699.—Wm. Pepperell, John Shapleigh, John Leighton, Richard Cutt, Benj. Nason, James Emery, James Warren.
 1700.—Wm. Pepperell, Richard Cutt, Joshua Downing, John Leighton, Capt. John Hill, Lieut. Charles Frost, James Warren.
 1701.—Wm. Pepperell, John Shapleigh, Ichabod Plaisted, Charles Frost, John Hill, John Leighton.
 1702.—Capt. John Hill, Lieut. Charles Frost, James Warren, Ensign John Leighton, Elihu Gunnison, Joseph Hill, Joseph Wilson.
 1703.—Capt. John Hill, Lieut. Charles Frost, James Warren, Lieut. John Shapleigh, Ensign John Leighton, Wm. Pepperell, John Wilson.
 1706.—Joseph Hill, Joseph Couch, Richard Cutt, Joseph Hammond, Jr., Lieut. Charles Frost, James Emery, Daniel Emery.
 1707.—Capt. John Hill, Daniel Emery, Phil. Hubbard, Jacob Remick, Henry Barter, Roger Deering, Jr., Thomas Hanscom.
 1708.—Capt. John Hill, Deacon Daniel Emery, Philip Hubbard, Capt. Wm. Pepperell, Lieut. Roger Deering, Jacob Remick, Thomas Hanscom.
 1709.—Capt. John Hill, Daniel Emery, Philip Hubbard, Samuel Winkley, Elihu Gunnison, Jr., Jacob Remick, John Dennett.
 1710.—Roger Deering, Jr., John Croade, Philip Hubbard, John Key, Richard King, Henry Barter, Thomas Hanscom.
 1711.—Richard King, Roger Deering, Philip Hubbard, Henry Barter, Thomas Hanscom, John Croade.
 1712.—Daniel Emery, John Croade, John Key, Samuel Winkley, Joseph Curtis, John Dennett, Richard King.
 1713.—Capt. John Hill, Charles Frost, Daniel Emery, Jacob Remick, John Dennett, Roger Deering, Jr., Ebenezer More.
 1714.—Capt. Wm. Pepperell, Capt. John Leighton, Elihu Gunnison, Jr., Nicholas Weeks, Peter Staple, Nicholas Morrell, John Thompson.
 1715.—Elihu Gunnison, Jr., Nicholas Weeks, John Dennett, Peter Staple, John Thompson, John Adams, Nicholas Morrell.
 1716.—Elihu Gunnison, Jr., John Thompson, Nicholas Weeks, Peter Staple, John Adams, John Dennett, Nicholas Morrell.
 1717.—Joseph Hammond, John Dennett, John Adams, Nicholas Weeks, Stephen Tobey, Daniel Emery, John Gowen.
 1718.—Elihu Gunnison, Capt. John Heard, Daniel Emery, John Dennett, Ebenezer More, John Fernald, John Thompson.
 1719.—Capt. John Heard, Elihu Gunnison, Daniel Emery, Ebenezer More, Peter Staple, John Dennett, John Thompson.
 1720.—Joseph Hammond, Elihu Gunnison, John Adams, Daniel Emery, Wm. Fernald, Ebenezer More, John Thompson.
 1721.—Capt. John Heard, John Dennett, John Fernald, Rich. Gowell.
 1722.—Capt. William Pepperell, Henry Barter, John Adams, Maj. Joseph Hammond, Capt. John Leighton, Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, James Chadbourne.
 1723.—Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, Nathan Bartlett, Richard Gowell, John Dennett, Ebenezer More, George Frinke, Charles Frost.
 1724.—Ebenezer More, John Dennett, Richard Gowell, John Thompson, Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, Nathan Bartlett, Charles Frost.
 1725.—John Dennett, John Thompson, Nathan Bartlett, Ebenezer More, Richard Gowell, Jr.
 1726.—Wm. Pepperell, Wm. Tetherly, John Thompson, Noah Emery, John Dennett, Richard Gowell, Jr., Samuel Thorp.
 1727.—Wm. Pepperell, John Dennett, Richard Gowell, Benjamin Fernald, William Tetherly, Peter Staple, Noah Emery.
 1728.—Wm. Pepperell, Noah Emery, Capt. Timothy Gerrish, Capt. Stephen Eastwick, William Tetherly, William Leighton, Peter Staple.
 1729.—Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, John Dennett, Richard Gowell, Charles Frost, Withery Berry, John Rogers, Noah Emery.
 1730.—Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, John Dennett, Richard Gowell, Withery Berry, John Rogers, Jacob Remick, Jr., Noah Emery.
 1731.—Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, William Tetherly, Withery Berry, John More, James Chadbourne, Joseph Gunnison, Noah Emery.
 1732.—Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, Joseph Gunnison, Noah Emery, Richard Cutt, Jr., Joseph Weeks, James Chadbourne, John More.
 1733.—Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, Peter Staple, Nathan Bartlett, Richard Cutt, Jr., Noah Emery, Joseph Gunnison.
 1734.—Richard Cutt, Jr., Peter Staple, Nathan Bartlett, Joseph Gunnison, Noah Emery, Joseph Weeks, John Shepard.
 1735.—Joseph Hammond, Richard Cutt, Jr., Lieut. Nathan Bartlett, John Rogers, Richard Gowell, John Shepard, Tobias Leighton.
 1736.—Richard Cutt, Lieut. Nathan Bartlett, Richard Gowell, John Rogers, Joseph Gunnison, Thomas Hutchins, Tobias Leighton.
 1737.—Richard Cutt, Capt. Nathan Bartlett, Lieut. Noah Emery, Richard Gowell, John Rogers, Joseph Gunnison, Tobias Leighton.
 1738.—Richard Cutt, Capt. Nathan Bartlett, Capt. William Whipple, Noah Emery, Joseph Gunnison, Nathaniel Leach, Tobias Leighton.
 1739.—Richard Cutt, Capt. Nathan Bartlett, Noah Emery, Richard Gowell, Tobias Leighton, John Rogers, Capt. Samuel Mitchell.
 1740.—Richard Cutt, Capt. Nathan Bartlett, Capt. John Shapleigh, Richard Gowell, John Rogers, Thomas Cutt, Samuel Lunt.
 1741.—Wm. Pepperell, Noah Emery, Tobias Leighton, John Rogers, Capt. Samuel Mitchell, Robert Staple, Thomas Cutt.
 1742.—Noah Emery, Tobias Leighton, John Rogers, Capt. Samuel Mitchell, Richard Rice, John Godsoe, Benjamin Parker, Jr.

* Records incomplete till 1692.

- 1743.—Richard Cutt, Noah Emery, Tobias Leighton, John Rogers, Joseph Hammond, Jr., Thomas Cutt, Ebenezer Fernald.
- 1744.—Noah Emery, Joseph Hammond, Jr., Tobias Leighton, Thomas Cutt, Eben. Fernald, Timothy Fernald, Jr., John Dennett.
- 1745.—Noah Emery, Joseph Hammond, Jr., Tobias Leighton, William Tethery, Thomas Cutt, Timothy Gerrish, Jr., John Dennett.
- 1846.—Timothy Gerrish, John Dennett, Thomas Cutt, Ebenezer Fernald, Joseph Hammond, Jr., Nathaniel Remick, James Gowen.
- 1747.—Joseph Hammond, Jr., John Dennett, Timothy Gerrish, James Gowen, Benjamin Stacy, Thomas Cutt, Nathaniel Remick.
- 1748.—John Hammond, James Gowen, Nathaniel Remick, John Dennett, Timothy Gerrish, Samuel Haley, Capt. William Wentworth.
- 1749.—Noah Emery, Joseph Hammond, Thomas Cutt, John Dennett, Timothy Gerrish, James Gowen, Nathaniel Remick.
- 1750-51.—John Dennett, Nathaniel Remick, Timothy Gerrish, Thos. Cutt, Joseph Hammond, James Gowen, Ebenezer Fernald.
- 1752.—Nathaniel Remick, Tobias Fernald, Richard Cutt, Elihu Gunnison, Jr., Noah Emery, Joseph Hammond, John Dennett.
- 1753.—Simon Frost, Nathaniel Remick, Elihu Gunnison, Richard Cutt, Capt. Wm. Wentworth, John Dennett.
- 1754.—Simon Frost, Richard Cutt, Capt. Wm. Wentworth, Joseph Hammond, James Gowen, John Dennett, Elihu Gunnison, Jr.
- 1755.—Simon Frost, Richard Cutt, James Gowen, John Dennett, Joseph Hammond, Elihu Gunnison, John Adams.
- 1756.—Timothy Gerrish, Elihu Gunnison, John Dennett, Robert Cutt, Joseph Hammond, James Gowen, John Heard Bartlett.
- 1757.—James Gowen, Joseph Hammond, John H. Bartlett, Elihu Gunnison, Timothy Gerrish, Robert Cutt, Samuel Rice.
- 1758.—James Gowen, Joseph Hammond, Elihu Gunnison, Timothy Gerrish, John H. Bartlett, Nathaniel Remick, Samuel Rice.
- 1759.—Richard Cutt, Joseph Hammond, John H. Bartlett, Capt. James Gowen, Elihu Gunnison, Deacon Thomas Cutt, John Dennett.
- 1760.—Richard Cutt, Capt. James Gowen, Capt. John H. Bartlett, John Dennett, Elihu Gunnison, Alexander Shapleigh, Deacon Thomas Cutt.
- 1761.—Capt. James Gowen, Capt. John Bartlett, Richard Cutt, Elihu Gunnison, Alexander Shapleigh, Deacon Thomas Cutt, John Dennett.
- 1762.—Richard Cutt, James Gowen, John H. Bartlett, John Dennett, Elihu Gunnison, Thomas Cutt, Alexander Shapleigh.
- 1763.—James Gowen, Capt. John H. Bartlett, Maj. Nathaniel Remick, John Dennett, Elihu Gunnison.
- 1764.—James Gowen, John H. Bartlett, John Dennett, Elihu Gunnison, Nathaniel Remick.
- 1765.—James Gowen, Charles Chaney, Esq., John Dennett, Elihu Gunnison, Nathaniel Remick.
- 1766.—James Gowen, Richard Cutt, John Dennett, Deacon Joseph Gunnison, Nathaniel Remick.
- 1767.—James Gowen, John Dennett, Nathaniel Remick, Joseph Gunnison, Richard Cutt.
- 1768.—Benj. Parker, John Dennett, Nathaniel Remick, Joseph Gunnison, Capt. John H. Bartlett.
- 1769.—Capt. John H. Bartlett, John Dennett, Nathaniel Remick, Joseph Gunnison, Benjamin Fernald.
- 1770.—Nathaniel Remick, Wm. Lewis, Samuel Weeks, Joseph Gould, Benjamin Fernald.
- 1771-72.—Benj. Parker, Wm. Lewis, Samuel Weeks, Joseph Gould, William Leighton.
- 1773.—Capt. John Frost, Wm. Lewis, Samuel Weeks, Samuel Fernald, Wm. Leighton.
- 1774-75.—Benj. Fernald, Wm. Lewis, Samuel Weeks, John Frost, Wm. Leighton.
- 1776.—James Gowen, Nathaniel Remick, Joseph Gunnison, Richard Cutt, Nicholas Spinney.
- 1777.—Capt. Samuel Leighton, Nath. Remick, Wm. Lewis, Joseph Cutt, Nicholas Spinney.
- 1778.—Nathaniel Remick, Capt. Samuel Leighton, Wm. Lewis, Joseph Cutt, Nicholas Spinney.
- 1779.—Nathaniel Remick, Japhet Emery, Capt. Samuel Weeks, Joseph Cutt, Wm. Remick.
- 1780.—Nathaniel Remick, Joseph Emery, Joseph Cutt, Wm. Lewis, Nicholas Spinney.
- 1781.—Thomas Hanscom, Joseph Emery, Mark Adams, Wm. Lewis, Joshua Hubbard.
- 1782.—Wm. Lewis, Nicholas Spinney, Capt. Samuel Weeks, Thomas Hanscom, Joshua Hubbard.
- 1783.—Joshua Hubbard, Wm. Lewis, Nathaniel Rogers, Thomas Hanscom, Nicholas Spinney.
- 1784.—Joshua Hubbard, William Lewis, Thomas Thompson, Mark Adams, Capt. Benj. Parker.
- 1785.—Wm. Lewis, Thomas Hanscom, Joshua Hubbard, Mark Adams, Nathaniel Rogers.
- 1786.—Mark Adams, Thomas Hanscom, Joshua Hubbard, Benjamin Parker, Wm. Lewis.
- 1787.—Mark Adams, Thomas Hanscom, Elisha Shapleigh, Maj. Samuel Leighton, Wm. Lewis.
- 1788.—Maj. Samuel Leighton, Mark Adams, Capt. Elisha Shapleigh, Capt. Benj. Parker, Wm. Lewis.
- 1789.—Mark Adams, Maj. Samuel Leighton, Capt. Elisha Shapleigh, Capt. Benj. Parker, John Tobey.
- 1790.—Capt. Benjamin Parker, Mark Adams, Maj. Samuel Leighton, Capt. Samuel Weeks, John Tobey.
- 1791.—Capt. Benjamin Parker, Mark Adams, Dependent Shapleigh, Samuel Remick, Maj. Samuel Leighton.
- 1792.—Mark Adams, Capt. Samuel Weeks, Capt. Benjamin Parker, Maj. Samuel Leighton, Capt. Dependent Shapleigh.
- 1793.—Capt. Benjamin Parker, Maj. Samuel Leighton, Mark Adams, Capt. Dependent Shapleigh, Col. Andrew P. Fernald.
- 1794.—Mark Adams, Maj. Samuel Leighton, Capt. Benj. Parker, Capt. Samuel Weeks, Capt. Dependent Shapleigh.
- 1795.—John Rogers, John Fogg, Andrew P. Fernald, Elisha Shapleigh, Wm. Thompson.
- 1796.—Maj. Wm. T. Gerrish, John Rogers, Capt. Dependent Shapleigh, Alexander Rice, Andrew P. Fernald.
- 1797.—Joshua Hubbard, Capt. Dependent Shapleigh, William T. Gerrish, Alexander Rice, Nathaniel Staple.
- 1798.—Maj. Alexander Rice, William T. Gerrish, Nathaniel Staple, John Rogers, Capt. Dependent Shapleigh.
- 1799.—Joshua Hubbard, Capt. Dependent Shapleigh, William Leighton, Thomas Gerrish, Maj. Alexander Rice.
- 1800.—William T. Gerrish, Alexander Rice, Ephraim Allen, Capt. Dependent Shapleigh, Capt. Richard Rogers.
- 1801.—Maj. Wm. T. Gerrish, William Leighton, Capt. Alexander Rice, Ephraim Allen, John Hill.
- 1802.—Maj. Wm. T. Gerrish, Capt. Alexander Rice, Capt. Richard Rogers, John Hill, William Leighton.
- 1803.—Maj. Wm. T. Gerrish, Capt. Alexander Rice, Stephen Neal, John Hill, John Hammond, Jr.
- 1804.—Maj. Alexander Rice, Wm. T. Gerrish, Joseph Hammond, John Hill, Enoch H. Lewis.
- 1805.—Maj. Alexander Rice, Wm. T. Gerrish, John Hill, Joseph Hammond, Jr., Stephen Neal.
- 1806.—Wm. T. Gerrish, Alexander Rice, John Hill, John Rogers, Stephen Neal.
- 1807.—Wm. T. Gerrish, Alexander Rice, John Hill, Col. Samuel Leighton, Joseph Hammond.
- 1808.—Wm. T. Gerrish, Alexander Rice, John Hill, William Cuts, Joseph Hammond.
- 1809.—Wm. T. Gerrish, Alexander Rice, Col. Samuel Leighton, Daniel Goodwin, David Libby.
- 1810.—William T. Gerrish, Alexander Rice, John Dennett.
- 1811.—Alexander Rice, William T. Gerrish, Mark Dennett.
- 1812.—Alexander Rice, William Cuts, Jr., William T. Gerrish.
- 1813.—Alexander Rice, William T. Gerrish, Mark Dennett.
- 1814.—Alexander Rice, William Cuts, Joshua T. Chase.
- 1815.—Alexander Rice, Mark Dennett, Joshua T. Chase.
- 1816.—Joshua T. Chase, Capt. Mark Dennett, John Dennett, Jr.
- 1817.—Capt. Mark Dennett, Joshua T. Chase, Benjamin Johnson.
- 1818.—Capt. Mark Dennett, Joshua T. Chase, Peletiah Fernald.
- 1819.—Capt. Mark Dennett, Joshua T. Chase, John Wentworth.
- 1820.—Joshua T. Chase, Capt. Mark Dennett, John Wentworth.
- 1821.—Joshua T. Chase, John Wentworth, Thomas Chase.
- 1822.—Joshua T. Chase, Capt. John Dennett, Thomas Chase.
- 1823.—Alexander Rice, Joshua T. Chase, Thomas Chase.
- 1824.—Joshua T. Chase, Thomas Chase, Capt. Thomas Cuts.

- 1825.—Mark Dennett, John Parsons, Capt. Thomas Cutts.
 1826.—Mark Dennett, Capt. Thomas Cutts, Capt. Joseph A. Spinney.
 1827.—Mark Dennett, Daniel Bartlett, Thomas Chase.
 1828.—Thomas Chase, Daniel Bartlett, Thomas Chas.
 1829.—Capt. Charles Stimson, Charles Johnson, Mark Dennett.
 1830.—Capt. Charles Stimson, Charles Johnson, Caleb Eastman.
 1831.—Mark Fernald, Joseph Dame, Gowen Wilson.
 1832.—Joseph Dame, Col. Gowen Wilson, John Dennett.
 1833.—Col. Gowen Wilson, Mark Dennett, Joseph Dame.
 1834.—Joseph Dame, Charles Stimson, Nicholas Shapleigh.
 1835.—Joseph Dame, Edward Cutts, Nicholas Shapleigh.
 1836.—Mark Dennett, Daniel Frisbie, Roger Deering.
 1837.—Mark Dennett, David Frisbie, Daniel Pierce.
 1838.—Daniel Pierce, Roger Deering, Asa Gunnison.
 1839.—David Pierce, Richard Rogers, Asa Gunnison.
 1840.—Richard Rogers, Jr., Asa Gunnison, Mark Dennett.
 1841.—Gowen Wilson, Richard Rogers, Jr., Benning Wilson.
 1842.—Benning Wilson, Richard Rogers, Jr., Thomas Frisbee.
 1843.—Richard Rogers, Jr., Benning Wilson, Gowen Wilson.
 1844.—Oliver Cutts, John R. Haley, Hanson H. Adams.
 1845.—Gowen Wilson, Asa Gunnison, Franklin Adams.
 1846.—William G. Parker, Ephraim Otis, Benning Wilson.
 1847.—Ephraim Otis, Edward D. Safford, William G. Parker.
 1848.—Edward D. Safford, John R. Haley, Joseph Adams.
 1849.—Edward D. Safford, Ephraim Otis, Rufus Remick.
 1850.—Daniel Frisbee, Benning Wilson, Rufus Remick.
 1851.—Daniel Pierce, Daniel Frisbee, Hanson H. Adams.
 1852.—Ephraim Otis, Asa Gunnison, John R. Haley.
 1853.—Isaac D. Phillips, Edmund Dixon, Theodore Trafton.
 1854.—Edward D. Safford, Benning Haley, Rufus Remick.
 1855.—Joseph E. Cox, John Wentworth, Oliver Cutts.
 1856.—Luther Morton, Ephraim C. Spinney, Albion E. Parsons.
 1857.—Ephraim C. Spinney, Albion E. Parsons, Luther Norton.
 1858.—Albion E. Parsons, Chandler Brooks, Moses A. Safford.
 1859.—Moses A. Safford, John T. Paul, Albion E. Parsons.
 1860.—Daniel Pierce, Isaac D. Phillips, George B. Preble.
 1861.—James Philbrick, Joshua H. Sanborn, Joseph Frisbee.
 1862.—Joshua H. Sanborn, James Philbrick, Charles Duncan.
 1863.—John P. Wentworth, Warrinton Paul, Charles Duncan.
 1864.—John P. Wentworth, Warrinton Paul, John Williams.
 1865-66.—John P. Wentworth, Albert Wilson, William W. Lock.
 1867-68.—Alexander Dennett, Edward F. Safford, Dennis M. Shapleigh.
 1869.—Alexander Dennett, Dennis M. Shapleigh, Edward F. Safford.
 1870-71.—Dennis M. Shapleigh, Edward F. Safford, William W. Locke.
 1872.—William W. Locke, Joseph H. Seewards, James W. Brooks.
 1873-74.—Joseph H. Seewards, Warrinton Paul, Augustus H. Adams.
 1875-76.—Samuel Fernald, Jesse E. Frisbee, James R. Philbrick.
 1877.—Samuel Fernald, Franklin H. Bond, James R. Philbrick.
 1878-79.—James R. Philbrick, Franklin H. Bond, Thomas J. Pettigrew.

SHIP-BUILDING.

One of the earliest ship- or boat-builders was a man named John Bray, who came from Plymouth, England, about 1660, bringing with him his family, among whom was Margery, a child one year old. He settled at the Point, near the Pepperell mansion, where he engaged in a profitable and flourishing business of building and repairing boats for the fishermen.

In 1714, Massachusetts made the Point a port of entry; a breastwork was thrown up northerly of the Point, and a platform for six guns laid; a naval officer and notary public were appointed, and all sea captains and persons trading at the river were required to pay imposts, powder money, and other duties, according to law.

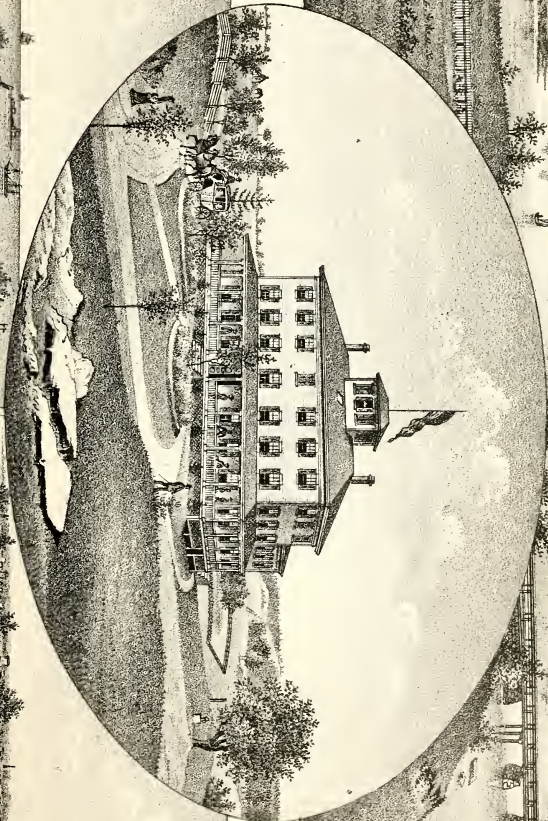
The vessel of most historic interest was the "America," built on Badger Island. Nov. 9, 1776, the American Congress ordered the building or purchase of three 74-gun ships, five 36- and one 18-gun ship, and one packet.

Under this order the keel of the "America" was laid soon after. The island was then owned by John Langdon, and came to be known as Langdon Island. At the time of the construction she was the heaviest ship that had ever been laid on the continent, and the first of her class built by the confederated colonies after the rupture with the mother-country,—the only one, of the three 74's authorized, even begun. The plan was changed to a double-decker and work pushed forward upon it in the latter part of 1779, when John Paul Jones was appointed to the command and took charge of its construction. The utmost vigilance was required to prevent the enemy from destroying the "America" before it was ready for launching; but every attempt was baffled, and the launch successfully made, Nov. 5, 1782. The "America" was 50½ feet in extreme breadth, and 182½ feet in length on the upper gun-deck. This ship, though the largest 74-gun vessel in the world, had, when her lower battery was sunk, the air of a delicate frigate, and no person, at the distance of a mile, could have imagined that she had a second battery. The "America" had only quarter galleries and no stern one. Both stern and bow were made very strong, so that the men at quarter might be everywhere under cover. The plan projected for the sculpture-work expressed dignity and simplicity. The head was a female figure crowned with laurels. The right arm was raised, with the forefinger pointing to heaven, as if appealing to that high tribunal for the justice of the American cause. On the left arm was a buckler with a blue ground and 13 stars. The legs and feet of the figure were covered here and there with wreaths of smoke to represent the dangers and difficulties of war. On the stern, under the windows of the great cabin, appeared two large figures in bas-relief, representing tyranny and oppression, bound and biting the ground, with the cap of liberty on a pole above their heads. On the back part of the starboard quarter-gallery was a figure of Neptune, and on the larboard galley a large figure of Mars. Over the great cabin, on the highest part of the stern, was a large medalion, on which was a figure of Wisdom, surrounded by Danger, with the bird of Athens over her head. The danger surrounding Wisdom was probably emblematically expressed by flashes of lightning. At the close of the summer of 1782 the "Magnifique," a 74-gun ship belonging to the French squadron, under the Marquis de Vandreuil, was lost by accident in Boston Harbor, and policy, if not equity, rendered it expedient for Congress to present the French with this ship-of-the-line. Accordingly, a resolution to that effect passed that body Sept. 3d, and Jones, much to his disappointment, was deprived of the command of the truly beautiful vessel. It was delivered to Chevalier de Martigne, who had command of the "Magnifique," and after various cruises in the French navy, was captured by the British in Lord Howe's engagement, June 1, 1794, and her name changed to the "Impetueux," because they already had a 64-gun ship called "America," and the real "Impetueux" was burned at Portsmouth soon after they got in there. By some it is thought this vessel yet floats in the British navy under a different name.

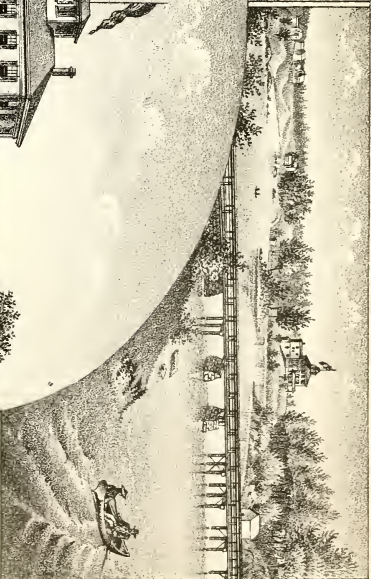
So favorable for ship-building is the location that an island next below Badger's, called Fernald's at one time,



VIEW
LOOKING WEST FROM
PEPPERELL HOTEL.



VIEW
OF PEPPERELL HOTEL
FROM THE WEST.



OCEAN VIEW, FROM THE HOTEL.

HARBOR VIEW, FROM EAST OF HOTEL.

was purchased by the United States government of Capt. William Dennett in 1806 for \$5500, and the navy-yard established there. It contains 60 acres, and before its purchase by the government was a place for drying fish, and had but one house upon it. Now the island is covered with extensive shops and buildings, and from 600 to 1000 artisans are constantly employed in the repair and construction of government vessels. To give more room and greater facilities for government works, the purchase of Trefethen's or Seavey's Island was made in 1866.

The island upon which the navy-yard is situated is on the eastern side of the river and connected with Kittery village by a bridge. The largest vessels can be built or repaired here with the utmost despatch. Among the conveniences for the purpose are the floating-balance dry-dock, a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and three immense ship-houses, the largest of which is 240 feet long and 131 feet wide, and has in its roof 130 tons of slate. The keel of the frigate "Congress" was laid in this building in 1837. The "Kearsarge," which sunk the "Alabama," was built here. The dock, with its appendages, cost \$800,000.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

BIRTHPLACE OF GEN. WILLIAM WHIPPLE.

The house in which Gen. William Whipple, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born, and where he spent his boyhood, now owned by Jesse Philbrick, is at the head of a small cove, known now as Whipple's Cove, east from the navy-yard, and, until a few years since, bore the external appearance of having been a garrison. Originally it appears to have been about 34 feet square, the remainder of the length having been since added. The structure was of hemlock logs, and when repaired was found sound, though supposed to have been built two hundred years ago. At one time it was the residence of Robert Cutts, who died in 1735, and whose daughter was the wife of the general.

THE OLD PEPPERELL HOUSE.

The name most known to fame from this town is that of Pepperell. William Pepperell was a native of Ravistock Parish, near Plymouth, Devon, England. When a boy he was apprenticed to the captain of a fishing-schooner engaged on the coast of New England and Newfoundland. At the expiration of his term of service he came to the Isles of Shoals at the age of twenty-two, and set up business for himself. His education was limited, and his means barely sufficient to start him in a business requiring but a small investment of capital. He formed a copartnership with a Mr. Gibbons, invested in fishing-boats and equipments, which they let to others on shares, while they attended to the curing and sale of the fish taken. They met with good success, and extended their business. After three or four years Mr. Gibbons became interested in the Waldo patent, and their business connections were dissolved, and Pepperell followed it alone. To repair his boats he had recourse to a shipwright at Kittery Point by the name of John Bray, whose daughter Margery he married after a persevering courtship of three years. About the time of his marriage he removed to the Point. Mr. Bray gave him the site of the present Pepperell mansion, the southern portion of

which he built, and in which he lived and reared his children,—two sons and six daughters.

Lady Pepperell, widow of Sir William, after the death of her husband, built a house of more modern style than the Pepperell mansion, near the old Congregational church, where she lived with her daughter thirty years, till her death, Nov. 25, 1789.

The house is now occupied by Miss Cutts, and, though much out of repair, retains the air of having been finished in the best style of the day. The old Pepperell house was plain in architecture, but contained many rooms. The hall was spacious and well furnished; portraits adorned the walls, a beautifully-kept lawn descended to the water, and an avenue of trees led from it to the Sparhawk residence. During the Revolutionary war it was used as barracks for troops. It has been curtailed ten feet from each end, but still presents ample proportions. It is now owned by Charles Bellamy.

THE PEPPERELL TOMB.

Among the attractions to the visitor at the Point are the Pepperell tomb, which contains all that is mortal of the Pepperell family and many of their immediate descendants; the monument raised over it by Sir William, which he imported from England, and upon which is chiseled the coat-of-arms of his family; the Pepperell house; the mansion of Lady Pepperell; the old Congregational church and parsonage house, in which is the study occupied by Dr. Stevens from 1751 to 1791; the Sparhawk house and Battery Hill, upon which Fort McClary stands, and from which a charming view of ocean, island, city, and village is obtained.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT,

conspicuously located in Old Orchard Cemetery, shows how the citizens respect the memory of those who fell in the late struggle to perpetuate our national life.

THE WHIPPING-POST,

with which every town was required to be provided, stood at Spruce Creek, near the Methodist meeting-house.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

There is but little record of the first religious work of the town of Kittery in existence. At a meeting held by the town, or parish, Sept. 7, 1683, £50 were voted to be given to Mr. John Emerson "toward ye building of a house," to be paid in money, or other pay equivalent, namely, marketable pine boards at 20s. per thousand feet; marketable wheat at 4s. 6d. a bushel; peas at 4s. a bushel; Indian corn at 2s. 6d. a bushel; pork at 3d. per pound; *boofe* at 2d. a pound, to be delivered in Berwick. Fifteen acres of land was granted the minister, to be laid out of the ministerial and school land by the meeting-house.

A meeting-house was built at Long Reach in 1708-9, and a new one built in 1730. In 1712, £240 were assessed by a general rate to support the ministry in three separate sections of the town in equal proportions.

Previous to the year 1750 all the inhabitants living in the lower part of Kittery towards the sea attended upon the

ministry of Mr. Newmarch. This was before the toll-bridge across the Spruce Creek was built, its place being occupied by a ferry, across which people were taken to and from church without charge. But during this year a petition from sundry brethren, living at what was called Spruce Creek, to be dismissed and formed into a new church, was granted by the present church, and an amicable separation effected, and on the 19th of September, 1750, a church was organized by Rev. Ward Cotton, and the same day Rev. Josiah Chase was ordained pastor. Mr. Chase remained their minister twenty-eight years, till his death, which occurred suddenly, Dec. 10, 1778. He was returning from a funeral, in the evening, accompanied by neighbors, till within sight of the light of his own dwelling, which he struck across the fields to reach. In the morning he was found drowned or frozen in the creek, into which it is supposed he fell by losing his way. After his death the church was destitute of preaching nearly four years, when Rev. Joseph Littlefield was ordained, July, 1782. He remained their minister till about the year 1827, when age and infirmity disqualified him for the pulpit. He was the last minister of this church, which lost its existence about this time,—the house burning down, and the field was occupied by another denomination.

Between the years 1725 and 1730 a small chapel was erected near the Eliot line, about half a mile north of the residence of Hon. Mark Dennett, in which service was held for a few years. The Rev. John Eveleth, formerly of Arundel, officiated. Prominent and influential among the members and supporters of it were John Dennet and Richard Gowell. Mr. Eveleth died here, Aug. 1, 1734, at the age of sixty-five, and was buried on the farm of Samuel Fernald, near the creek. This was an independent effort.

FIRST CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH OF KITTERY

was formally organized Nov. 4, 1714, and the Rev. John Newmarch was ordained pastor. Mr. Newmarch graduated from Harvard in 1690. He came into town in 1695, married here, and had land granted him as minister of the town. The church at its formation consisted of 43 members,—18 males and 25 females. The male members were John Newmarch, William Pepperell, Elinu Gunnison, John Dennet, Henry Barter, John Fernald, Ebenezer Emons, Joseph Mitchell, John Ingersoll, Samuel Skillin, Samuel Hutchins, John Adams, James Fernald, Dodavah Curtiss, Thomas Rice, George Jackson, John Ford, and Samuel Ford. Henry Barter and John Fernald were the first deacons. April 2, 1731, Joseph Gunnison and Samuel Lunt were chosen deacons. By will of Col. Wm. Pepperell, the church was given £60 to be laid out in the purchase of plate for the use of the church. Mr. Newmarch, becoming feeble through age, in 1750 asked assistance in the ministry, and May 1, 1751, Benjamin Stevens was ordained as colleague pastor. Mr. Newmarch then relinquished his ministerial labors of more than fifty-five years in town, and died Jan. 15, 1754, aged eighty-one, ripe and full of years and much respected by his people. He was buried in an oak grove near the present Methodist meeting-house. Plain marble tombstones, erected by those who respect his memory, mark the place of his repose.

Mr. Stevens maintained a pastorate of forty years, dying suddenly May 17, 1791. Sir William Pepperell left the church a bequest of £10, which Lady Pepperell, as his executrix, laid out in a christening basin. The Hon. Richard Cutts was appointed to receive the basin in behalf of the church, Feb. 29, 1760. Mrs. Turrell, of Medford, left a legacy to the parish to purchase a sacramental cup, for which Deacon Joseph Gunnison receipted Aug. 5, 1765. The Rev. Jonas Hartwell succeeded Dr. Stevens in 1792, but was dismissed for unchristian conduct and practices in May, 1798. In December of the same year the Rev. William Briggs was ordained. At his dismission, in 1814, not a male member remained, and but few females. For nearly five years previous to his dismission the Lord's Supper was seldom administered, and then females served the table. The church was destitute two or three years succeeding, when the Rev. John Dutton was hired for a year and nine months, then again destitute till December, 1819, when Stephen Merrill, under a commission from the Maine Missionary Society, preached six weeks, after which he tarried a year or more by request. A revival attended his labors and some were added to the church, which had become reduced to but one resident member, Mrs. Bellamy. Several were admitted to the church. Mr. Merrill was ordained pastor June 20, 1821, and under his guidance the church revived again. At his own request he was dismissed Oct. 21, 1831. They were destitute till Oct. 29, 1837, when Mr. Tobias R. Miller was invited to become their pastor. He was accordingly ordained Nov. 21, 1838, and preached for them two years, when he left on a mission to solicit aid to repair the meeting-house. Through his efforts some four or five hundred dollars were raised, and the house repaired. The committee for this purpose were Mr. Miller, Oliver Cutts, and Deacon Charles Duane. It was rededicated June, 1840; sermon by T. H. Miller. Mr. Miller was dismissed Jan. 26, 1841, and the following day Reuben Kimball was ordained. Mr. Kimball remained pastor till Jan. 9, 1850, when he was dismissed, and Albert William Fiske installed July 18, 1850. He remained till April 1, 1857, when he was dismissed at his own request. William A. Forbes supplied ten months, followed by Rev. Samuel H. Partridge for a time. In September, 1859, Rev. M. C. Bartley commenced his labors, and remained till his death, June 2, 1860. The Rev. William A. Forbes returned Oct. 1, 1860, and continued till Oct. 1, 1863, when his health compelled him to resign. The Rev. Thomas L. Ellis began a ministry November, 1863, which closed April, 1868. During the summer the pulpit was transiently supplied by the Baptist and Methodist ministers of the neighborhood. In the autumn of 1868 Rev. Samuel S. Drake began his labors as stated supply. There has been no settled minister since his departure. Membership, 28. The present parsonage was built 1729, and the first meeting-house, 1731. The records mention that in July, 1669, it was voted in town-meeting to lay out 150 acres of land in each of the three divisions of the town, which, if they were so called by settlements, were at Kittery Point, Eliot (then called Sturgeon Creek), and South Berwick (then known as Newichawanick, or Quamphegan).

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH AT KITTERY POINT

was organized at the house of Mrs. Susanna Fowler, Nov. 10, 1827, by Elder Henry Hobbs, with a membership of 12. They worshipped in Brave Boat Harbor school-house till the erection of their meeting-house in 1828. It was dedicated December, 1829, and Elder Nathaniel Thurston chosen pastor. Nathaniel Milton became pastor in 1835, and remained two years; then Luther Perry was with them during 1837; Carlton Swan was pastor, 1839-40; J. J. Weatherbee, 1843; Almon Libby, 1848; Francis P. Newall, 1849; Seth W. Perkins, 1853; A. Libby, 1856; Chas. Hurlen, 1858; James Austin, 1859; Lowell Parker, 1860; Eli B. Fernald, 1861; Benj. S. Manson to April, 1871. F. W. Towne, present pastor. Their first Sunday-school was held in 1829, but was not regularly organized till 1842. Now there is a flourishing school of 190 scholars. The first deacons were Darius Frisbee and Solomon Williams. Present membership of the church, 101.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of this town arose from the ashes of the Congregational Church of Spruce Creek. The Rev. Joseph Littlefield, the last minister there, enfeebled by age, invited Paschal P. Morrill, a preacher of the Methodist persuasion, to assist him in his ministrations in 1827, and counseled his people to aid in his support. Mr. Morrill labored with acceptance during the year, and was succeeded by John W. Atkins, for the years 1828-29.

The first class was formed in 1827 under Mr. Morrill's ministry, and consisted of 14 members, viz., Gowen Wilson, Nancy Wilson, Wm. W. Fernald, Waite Fernald, Mary Cutts, Julia Fernald, Thomas Manson, Alzira Johnson, Susan Pettigrew, Hannah Caswell, Abigail Pickernale, Susan Haley, Robert Cutts, and Hannah Cutts. Gowen Wilson was the first class-leader,—a position he occupied with great faithfulness for more than twenty-five years. After him John Goodsoe was appointed leader. The first meetings of the society were held in the old Congregational meeting-house, till about the time of its destruction by fire. In the summer of 1835 the present house was built under the supervision and through the influence of Hon. Gowen Wilson, Wm. W. Fernald, and Samuel Fernald. It was erected on contract by John W. Goodwin, of York. The dedication services were held Nov. 24, 1835, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Dover, N. H. Getting out of repair, it was remodeled and improved, 1857-58. The expense of building was met by assessment upon the pew-holders. The parsonage was built in 1842. Enlarged and repaired in 1863, and enlarged again in 1871. The old Congregational meeting-house stood on the east side of Spruce Creek, at the forks of the road next east of present meeting-house, where its foundation may yet be seen. Present membership, 74. The church property is valued at about \$2500. Pastor, supplied.

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Kittery was organized Oct. 24, 1866. The society formally organized Nov. 20, 1866, and appointed the following-named persons as trustees: Howard Paul, Alex. Dennett, John Goodsoe,

Chas. H. Bartlett, and Theodore Keen. The lot for a meeting-house and parsonage was donated by Dr. Charles Chase, of Boston. Membership at organization 33, who were transferred from Spruce Creek Society. They were supplied in 1867 by Rev. N. D. Adams. In the year 1868 a neat church edifice was erected, and dedicated December 31st. Conference sent them as pastor in charge Rev. W. H. H. Pillsbury, who remained two years. In 1870, Rev. A. W. Pottle became pastor. The value of church property is \$10,000. The parsonage contemplated has not been built. Membership, 59. First and only class-leader, John Goodsoe. Pastor, Rev. William W. Baldwin.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF KITTERY

called its society meetings, according to its records, in the name of the First Baptist Society of Kittery till Jan. 19, 1842, when, by a vote of the society, it was changed to its present name. When application was made to the General Court to be incorporated as the First Christian Society, the name was objected to on the ground that all religious societies were Christian. Hence their application was granted under the name of the First Baptist.

A church organization was effected Nov. 20, 1806, under the countenance of Elder Ephraim Stinchfield and Moses Safford, with a membership of 14. The first church was built in 1807, on the road leading from York to Kittery, by way of Brave Boat Harbor. At first it was without pews. The first mention on record of the sale of pews was July 24, 1812, in which year an addition was made to the meeting-house. Moses Safford became pastor soon after the church was gathered, and was dismissed April 27, 1815. The same year Elder Mark Fernald was chosen pastor, and maintained that relation till his death, Dec. 30, 1851. He preached his last sermon November 2d of that year. Elder Mark Fernald was born in town March 9, 1784, was converted Dec. 6, 1807, ordained to the ministry in York, Sept. 20, 1809. During his ministry the church prospered so that in 1842 a new church edifice was contracted for, 50 by 37 feet, to cost \$929, and to be completed the 20th of July. Benjamin Norton, of Portsmouth, was the builder. The church lot was bought of M. B. Moore for \$50. The house was dedicated July 28, 1842, by Elder Shaw. Burned in 1849. Rebuilt during the year, and dedicated by Elder G. M. Payne, Jan. 26, 1850. After the death of Elder Fernald, Elder Payne took the pastoral care of the church, June 24, 1852. Various preachers filled the pulpit during that year. Elder S. S. White preached about a year. Elder Appleton W. Reed preached his first sermon to this people June 5, 1853. Elder J. H. Rowell, April 22, 1855. Elder Payne, who had assumed the pastoral care of the church in 1852, was dismissed from this relation July 26, 1856. Elder Rowell remained till April 26, 1863. Thomas G. Moses was ordained June 24, 1863, and resigned April 10, 1866. Elder G. M. Payne supplied from Nov. 4, 1866, to Nov. 3, 1867. The next two years there was no stated preaching. March 29, 1869, Elder Cottle began a ministry which terminated in the fall of 1870. Present pastor, Rev. James H. Rowell. The first deacon of this church was Pelatiah Fernald, who died Oct. 12, 1849, aged seventy-eight. Present membership, 147.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF KITTERY

was organized May 25, 1843. In 1837 the meeting-house was built, and dedicated in the summer of that year, and Elder George M. Payne became their first minister, and served them in this capacity for about fourteen years. Membership at organization, 26. May 31, 1862, Elder Lewis Phillips commenced a pastorate, which he resigned October, 1868. From April 4, 1869, to March 27, 1870, Elder John A. Goss supplied the pulpit. Elder S. A. Hutchinson followed, April 3, 1870, to 1878. Present, vacant. Their deacons have been Maj. Mark Dennet, Joseph Graves, Alex. Graves, Richard Williams, and Joseph Cox.

Present membership, about 100.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF KITTERY

was formed May 30, 1870, under the supply of Rev. Geo. W. Bicknell, of Portsmouth. It embraces about thirty-five families. The Sabbath-school was organized June 3d of the same year. The church was organized Oct. 9, 1870. A lot was donated by Dr. Robert M. Otis, and a house for worship erected during the summer of 1871, and September 3d following it was dedicated. Membership, 15. Youngest of the churches in town, its prospects are bright and flattering. There is no settled pastor at present.

SCHOOLS.

Eugene Lynch was elected a schoolmaster in 1817. The next year the selectmen were instructed "to call ye town together when ye schoolmaster comes." John Stuart taught the town school in 1720, and Benjamin Rolfe in 1728, at £60 a year.

The present district system was adopted in 1820. There are now in the town three high schools, with an average attendance of 54 scholars. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for their support by the town in 1878.

The town is divided into ten common-school districts, and contains eleven school-houses, valued at \$17,000, with their grounds and apparatus.

There are within the town 1020 school children, 650 of whom were registered at school in 1878. The town appropriation for that year was \$2700.

KITTERY FREE LIBRARY.

In 1868, Miss Arabella Rice left by bequest a sum of \$30,000 to found a library, to be known as the RICE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. The town provided rooms in the Odd-Fellows' Block, Kittery village, and the library, comprising 1030 volumes, was opened to the public in 1877. Trustees, Daniel Austin, President; Ichabod Goodwin, Vice-President; W. H. Y. Haskett, Treasurer; William H. Haskett, Secretary; John Wentworth, Ephraim O. Spinney, Directors. A fine catalogue has been published, and the library is liberally patronized, though the selection of books is not yet completed.

PROMINENT MEN.

William Pepperell, the elder, was made a justice of the peace in 1690, and held the office till 1723. In 1715 he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common

Pleas, and served on the bench many years, his son William acting as his clerk. At the formation of the Congregational Church he was one of the original members, and during his life was a firm and able supporter. He died 1734. He had command of the fort at the Point, with rank of captain, and also of the militia, and before his death had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His wife survived him a few years. The old Pepperell fort was built about 1700, and was probably a defense erected by private enterprise, though it may have been garrisoned by soldiers in the pay of the colony during Indian alarms.

Sir William Pepperell, second son of William, the elder, was born June 27, 1696, and married Mary Hirst, March 16, 1723, by whom he had four children,—Elizabeth, born Dec. 29, 1723; Andrew, born Jan. 4, 1726; William, born May 26, 1729, died the following February; and Margery, born Sept. 4, 1732, died in infancy. His two children who survived were well educated. Andrew graduated with the honors of Harvard at the age of nineteen, and became associated with his father in business. Though engaged to a Miss Waldo, he never married, and died Feb. 1, 1751, aged twenty-six. Elizabeth, the daughter, married Nathaniel Sparhawk, May 1, 1742, and resided at the Point, near her father; and the place still goes by the name of the Sparhawk place. Sir William was early trained to business habits in the counting-house of his father, whose clerk he was from a very small boy. The wealth and importance of the firm were recognized in all the commercial circles of the Continent, and the large and varied transactions in which it engaged made it known in Europe. Contracts to build vessels for foreign merchants were taken, as well as for supplies of stores to meet government needs. They maintained a large fishing-fleet, having sometimes as many as a hundred on the banks taking fish for the markets of Europe and the West Indies. Sir William was commissioned justice of the peace and captain of a company of cavalry as soon he arrived at majority. Soon he rose to major and lieutenant-colonel, and at thirty was made colonel, which gave him command of all the Maine militia. He was chosen representative from Kittery 1726 and 1727, councillor to the government at Boston, which appointment was renewed thirty-two successive years; eighteen of them he served as president of the board. In 1730, Governor Belcher appointed him chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he filled till his death, 1759.

In March, 1774, war was declared between France and England. The works at Louisbourg had been twenty-four years in building, had cost France six millions of dollars, and were deemed impregnable. The project of capturing them was conceived by the provincials, and Pepperell intrusted with the command of the expedition. Pepperell was personally known, highly popular, and the forces, consisting of 4300 men, were raised in eight weeks. A landing was effected May 1, 1745, and the place capitulated June 19th following. For this success he was knighted. Visiting England, he was received with great consideration. After his marriage he built the northern portion of the Pepperell house, at the Point, where he resided till his death. After his return from Europe, loaded with honors and titles, his walls were hung with costly mirrors and paintings, his sideboards

creaked with silver, his collars were filled with choice wines, his park was stocked with deer, he kept a retinue of servants, and maintained a costly equipage. A splendid barge, manned with a black crew, dressed in uniform, bore him across the waters of the creeks and harbor, where he willed to go, in truly baronial style. In 1736 he was commissioned lieutenant-general, and upon Pitt's accession to the ministry he was commissioned lieutenant-general in the royal army,—an honor never previously conferred upon a native of America. In his business transactions he dealt largely in real estate, and acquired immense landed estates. These he mostly devised to his grandson, William Sparhawk, upon condition he assumed the name of Pepperell when he should arrive at the age of twenty-one. When the troubles with the mother-country came on his heirs remained loyal to the crown, and left the country and the vast estates acquired by father and son, though more than fifty years of successful business were swept away by the confiscation act of 1778. To Lady Pepperell and her daughter, Mrs. Sparhawk, the baronet had devised a life interest in the Saco lands. In exchange for this right the State assigned them, as absolute property, two-ninths of them. The plate belonging to Sir William was bequeathed to his grandson and heir, and allowed to be taken out of the country under the confiscation act. Col. Moulton, with six soldiers, guarded its conveyance to Boston, whence it was shipped to England.

Andrew, the oldest son of William and Margery Pepperell, was born July 1, 1681, and was taken into partnership with his father, whose business had become very extensive. He married, in 1707, a daughter of Robert Eliot, Esq., and resided in New Castle, where he died in 1713. He had two children,—Sarah, who married Charles Frost, and Margery, William Wentworth. His widow married Charles Frost, father of the one who married the daughter.

Mary, the eldest daughter, was born Sept. 5, 1685; married Hon. John Frost, by whom she had sixteen children; eleven of them reached maturity. After Mr. Frost's death she married Rev. Benjamin Coleman, D.D., and then Rev. Benjamin Prescott, of Danvers, Mass. She died 1766, aged eighty. Margery, the next daughter, was born 1689; married Pelatiah Whitmore for her first husband, by whom she had four children. He was lost near the Isles of Shoals. She afterwards married Elisha Gunnison, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who resided at the Point.

Joanna, the next daughter, was born June 22, 1692; married Dr. George Jackson, had six daughters, and died 1725. Miriam was born Sept. 3, 1694, and married Andrew Tyler, a merchant of Boston; had two sons and three daughters. Dorothy, born July 23, 1698, married Andrew Watkins, who commanded one of her father's ships, by whom she had two sons, Andrew and John. Her second husband was Hon. John Newmarch.

Jane was born 1701; married for her husband, Benjamin Clark, by whom she had two sons, Benjamin and William. Her second husband was William Tyler, brother of Andrew, of Boston. After the death of his son Andrew, the firm-name remained the same, and William, the youngest and only remaining son, was admitted to a partnership in the business.

William Pepperell Sparhawk, son of Hon. Nathaniel Sparhawk, was adopted by Sir William Pepperell, as his

heir, after the death of his only son, Andrew. He was educated in the best manner, and graduated at Cambridge, 1766. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Isaac Rozell, of Medford. He was chosen a member of the Governor's Council, and in October, 1774, succeeded to his grandfather's title of baronet, as well as to a large portion of his estates. When the council was organized by act of Parliament under the mandamus of the king, he was continued a member, which incurred the odium resting upon other councilors thus appointed contrary to the charter. The people of his own county, at a public meeting held in Wells, Nov. 16, 1774, passed resolutions of censure and condemnation, and refused to take leases of farms or mills of him until he resigned his seat. Denounced by neighbors and friends, he retired to Boston, and sailed for England, 1775. On his way out his wife died of smallpox, and was buried at Halifax. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished, and his vast inheritance confiscated. He was kindly received in England, and allowed by the British government an annuity of £500. This, with the wreck of his fortune and a small plantation in Surinam, gave him a comfortable support. He died in London, 1816. His only son died unmarried in 1809.

Samuel Hirst Sparhawk, another son, graduated at Harvard, 1771. He, with his brothers, Nathaniel, William, and Andrew, became a refugee in England. He returned, and died in Kittery, Aug. 29, 1789, aged thirty-eight.

John Cutts was the first president of the New Hampshire council after the separation from Massachusetts in 1679. In 1660, he and his brother Richard were the largest landholders in Portsmouth. Madam Ursula Cutts, second wife of President John Cutts, was killed by the Indians in 1694.

Robert Cutts was successful in his business projects; was appointed a magistrate by the king's commissioners in 1665, and at his death, in 1672, he left a fine estate to his son Richard, father to Deacon Richard Cutts. The deacon was born 1693, and married Eunice Curtis in 1720. They had ten children. The youngest, Col. Thomas Cutts, removed to Saco while a young man, about 1758, and became a prominent and successful merchant. Mary Cutts, of Cutts' Island, married Charles Chauncy in 1756; died in 1758, leaving no children. In 1760, Mr. Chauncy married Joanaa Gerrish, daughter of the proprietor of Gerrish Island.

Edward Cutts and Charles Chauncy were chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress of 1775.

Capt. Joseph Cutts, another descendant of the honorable Cutts family, was a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, and engaged in an extensive business, which was ruined by the embargo act of 1807 and the war of 1812. He died July 5, 1861, aged ninety-seven. This family has always maintained a respectable standing, and furnished many prominent and useful members to the community.

James Emery, Sr., was the first representative to the General Court from this town.

Gen. William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Kittery in 1730. Before reaching the age of twenty-one he was intrusted with the command of a vessel, and made successful voyages to Europe, the West Indies, and the coast of Africa, from which he brought dark living freight.

John Dennett was an emigrant from England between 1660 and 1670, and settled at Portsmouth. Two generations of Johns followed, the last of whom had a son William, who was the father of the present Hon. Mark Dennett.

John Dennett was constable in 1707, and selectman in 1710. His son John was selectman of the town from 1748 to 1769, except for the years 1757 and 1758, and was representative to General Court at Boston for 1750 and 1751. The Hon. Mark was teacher of the first grammar school in town, and representative to the General Court at Boston from 1814 to 1819, and under the new State he was one of the first representatives.

The farm now occupied by John and his son was purchased by his great-great-grandfather of Isaac and Christian Remick, in 1698. The house in which he lives was built by his great-grandfather, and he has lived here for ninety-three years. He still possesses a strong and vigorous mind, and wields an important influence among his townsmen.

Mark Adams was for more than twenty years representative of Kittery to Massachusetts Legislature. He is remembered as sculling across the river Sundays, wearing his three-cornered hat, to attend the ministrations of Dr. Buckminster, of Portsmouth. He died about 1820, leaving three sons,—Mark, John, and Christopher.

The Hon. Gowen Wilson was a descendant of one of the first settlers. His ancestor, whose name he bears, was one of those who signed the articles of submission to Massachusetts in 1652.

Joshua T. Chase was a man of note, and enjoyed the confidence and suffrages of the inhabitants for representative to Boston for the seven successive years previous to separation, and the nine next after it.

Master William Badger was a noted ship-builder. He launched from a small island in the river which has taken his name. Here he built a hundred ships during his life, giving his name to the hundredth; and here his remains lie buried. Samuel Badger also followed the business; built forty-five vessels, and died Sept. 27, 1857, aged sixty-three.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT.

James Emery, 1693; Benjamin Mason, William Goodden, Nicholas Morrell, John Geer, John Spinney, Rowland Williams, 1694, at York; Lieut. John Shapleigh, 1699-96; William Pepperell, 1696-97; Richard Cutts, 1698; Lieut. Richard Briar, 1701-2; Samuel Winkley, 1702-3; John Leighton, 1703-4; Maj. Joseph Hammond, 1706; William Pepperell, 1708; Nicholas Gowen, 1709; Joseph Hammond, 1711-13; Capt. John Leighton, 1714; Joseph Hammond, 1715-17; Charles Frost, 1718; Capt. William Pepperell, 1719; John Dennett, 1720-21; Nathaniel Gowell, 1723; William Pepperell, 1724; Nicholas Shapleigh, 1725; William Pepperell, 1726; Capt. Stephen Eastwick, 1727-28; Richard Cutts, 1729; Tobias Leighton, 1730; Withery Berry, 1731; Capt. Nicholas Shapleigh, 1732; Richard Cutts, Jr., 1734-39; William Pepperell, 1742; Tobias Leighton, 1743; Nathaniel Sparhawk, 1746; Simon Frost, 1747-49; John Dennett, 1750-51; Richard Cutt, 1752; Nathaniel Sparhawk, 1753-55; James Gowen, 1756; Nathaniel Sparhawk, 1757; Daniel Emery, 1758; Nathaniel Sparhawk, 1759; Capt. James Gowen, 1760-63; Benjamin Parker, 1764; James Gowen, 1765-66; Nathaniel Sparhawk, 1767; James Gowen, 1768-70; Edward Cutts, 1771-76; John Frost, 1777;

Caleb Emery, 1778; Edward Cutts, John Frost, 1779; John Frost, 1780-81; Charles Cheney, 1782; John H. Bartlett, 1783-84; Joshua Hubbard, 1785-87; Mark Adams, 1788-90; George Thatcher, 1791; Mark Adams, 1792-98; Col. Andrew P. Fernald, 1799-1800; Mark Adams, 1801-5; Mark Adams, Nathaniel Staples, William T. Gerrish, 1806; Alexander Rice, 1807-8; Mark Adams, Samuel Leighton, William T. Gerrish, 1809; Mark Adams, William T. Gerrish, 1810-12; Mark Adams, Joshua T. Chase, 1813; Joshua T. Chase, Mark Dennett, 1814-19.†

ASSOCIATIONS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Riverside Lodge, No. 72, was instituted Aug. 21, 1873, with 11 charter members. The first officers were C. Chickering, N. G.; George Manent, V. G.; F. L. Bary, Sec.; William W. Locke, Treas.; Jacob Joy, W.; Daniel P. Riley, C.; S. A. Jackson, R. S. S.; O. B. Moody, L. S. S.; Richard Williams, Chaplain. The officers, November, 1879, were C. W. Eaton, N. G.; C. W. Gatchell, V. G.; E. L. Hayes, Sec.; W. M. Otis, P. Sec.; Theo. Wilcox, Treas.; A. Jackson, W. S.; A. Walker, C. C.; Shadrach Littlefield, Chaplain.

Dirigo Encampment, No. 7, was instituted March 17, 1874, with 10 charter members. The first officers were George Manent, C. P.; Albert H. Purington, H. P.; George O. Wilson, S. W.; Augustus Stevenson, Scribe; William W. Locke, Treas.; Daniel P. Riley, J. W.; S. A. Jackson, O. S. S.; E. H. Schmidt, I. S. S.; C. L. Hayes, G.

The present officers are Henry W. Taylor, C. P.; C. Chickering, H. P.; Theo. Wilcox, S. W.; George O. Wilson, Scribe; John Gottermeyer, Treas.

Daughters of Rebecca, instituted Oct. 6, 1874, with 38 members. The first officers were C. Chickering, N. G.; Lizzie Gatchell, V. G.; B. S. Goodspeed, Sec.; Octavia Remick, Treas.; Jane A. Patch, Chaplain. The present officers are Martha Bowdish, N. G.; Sarah Parker, V. G.; Annie E. Wilson, Sec.; Jennie Chickering, F. Sec.; Clara Otis, Treas.; Jennie Joy, W.; Jane A. Patch, Chaplain. Membership, 121.

MASONS.

The first stated meeting of *Naval Lodge, F. A. M.*, was held July 20, 1879, with 25 charter members. The first and present officers are, W. M., William W. Locke; S. W., Moses A. Safford; J. W., E. C. Nealey; Treas., Theo. Wilcox; Sec., L. L. Goodrich; S. D., E. A. Duncan; J. D., Samuel Taylor; S. S., S. H. Williams; Tyler, John Gottermeyer.

K. O. T. M.

York Tent, No. 159.—This Lodge was instituted Nov. 25, 1879, with 23 charter members. Its first and present officers are Ex. Sir Kt. Gen. Com., George O. Wilson; Sir Kt. Com., C. W. Gatchell; Sir Kt. Lieut.-Com., W. S. Jackson; Sir Kt. Prelate, G. O. Chapman; Sir Kt. R. K., D. E. Hill; Sir Kt. F. K., M. D. Moore; Sir Kt. Sergeant, John Gottermeyer; Sir Kt. Master-at-Arms, Walter Ball; Sir Kt. First Master of the Guard, H. R. Paul; Sir Kt. Second Master of the Guard, John Ball; Sentinel, E. A. Abrams; Sir Kt. Picket, C. S. Hobbs.

* Elected a member of the council, and not replaced by a new election that year.

† Congress, 1775, Charles Cheney, and Edward Cutts.

‡ In 1820, Dennett and Chase, both Democrats, ran against each other for the new Maine Legislature, and each received sixty-two votes; a late voter cast his vote for Mr. Dennett, after the count, and he was declared elected.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. MOORE, BERWICK, YORK CO., ME.

BERWICK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Berwick was originally the northern part of the ancient town of Kittery, and was known prior to its incorporation as the parish of Unity and precinct of Berwick. The southern part was incorporated as the parish of Unity in 1673.* In 1713 it was incorporated as a town, under the name of Berwick. The whole of Berwick, North Berwick, and South Berwick, except a small portion of York, which was annexed in 1834, were included within its bounds in 1720, at which time it extended eight miles above Quampeagan to Stair Falls, the line thence running from the river northeast by east eight miles, two hundred and ninety-eight rods, to Boony Beag Pond; and south-east to Baker's spring and rock, at the boundary between the towns of York and Kittery. South Berwick was taken from the south side, in 1814, and North Berwick from the northwest, in 1831. The western side, which borders on New Hampshire, was bounded by the Salmon Falls River, upon which Stair Falls, at the northern boundary, Great Falls, four miles below, the Falls, at the mouth of Little and Worcester Rivers, Salmon and Quampeagan Falls, were valuable water-powers, wholly or in part within its bounds. The last named are a succession of ripples a mile in extent, washed by the tide nearly to their head. Great Works River, rising in Bonny Beag Pond, at the west of the old town, runs through the town to the south, then turning to the east, after a passage of thirty miles through a magnificent forest, discharges its waters into the Newichawannock River, fourteen miles from the sea, at the head of navigation.

The Boston and Maine, the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroads, run through the southern part of the present town; and the Portsmouth Great Falls and Conway Railroad, and the Great Falls branch, run within a few rods of the town line, on the western side, giving to it superior railroad facilities.

Salmon Falls River, which constitutes the western boundary, is one of the best and most reliable streams in the county, but is chiefly used by the Great Falls and Salmon Falls Manufacturing Companies, whose mills are on the New Hampshire side. Little River and Worster's River afford a large supply of water, on which are several good mill-sites.

The present town contains an area of 1371 acres, about one-half of which is improved. It is bounded on the north by Lebanon, on the east by North Berwick, on the south by South Berwick, and on the west by the towns of Rochester, Somersworth, and Rollingsford, in Strafford Co., N. H.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement is supposed to have been commenced as early as 1624 by Humphrey Chadbourne, Gibbins, and others, as mention is made of them in 1631 as settled at Quampeagan Falls seven years previous, and also of men whose surnames were Frost, Heard, Shapleigh, Chadbourne, Spencer, Broughton, Leader, Plaisted, and Wincoln.†

Messrs. Chadourne and Gibbins were, with five others, connected with Walter Neal, agent for Mason and Gorges, at Piscataqua, in the manufacture of salt, fishing, lumbering, and farming.

In 1643, Humphrey Chadbourne purchased of the sagamore Rowles a part of the land on which the village of Berwick now stands. This was the first Indian deed recorded in the county. Mr. Spencer also purchased of the same sagamore a tract on the banks of the Newichawannock, and north of Great Works River. George Broughton the same year obtained lands of the sagamores between Spencer's and Salmon Falls, where Broughton and Wincoln had lands granted by the town of Kittery on condition of erecting a mill. The lands above were held under proprietary grants.

The Indian, Rowles, was a sagamore of some celebrity, and chief over all the Indians along the river to its mouth. His dwelling-place was on the eastern side of Great Works River, near the Falls. In 1670, when overcome by age and sickness, he sent a messenger for some of the principal men of the town, and requested that a few hundred acres of land might be marked out for the children of his tribe, and the act recorded in the town-book, that they might not be beggars in the land of their birth when he was gone.

In 1650 the following grant of land was made to Richard Leader, who had been elected a councilor of the province in 1646:

"Whereas, at a court held at Kittery, on the 11th day of March, 1650, Mr. Richard Leader made certain propositions for the erection of mills at Newichawannock, it is ordered therefore by this court and the consent of the county, that the aforesaid Richard Leader, his heirs and assigns, shall have the sole property and privilege of the little river at Newichawannock, commonly called or known by that name, to erect a mill or mills upon the river aforesaid, together with like property and liberty of all such timber as is not yet appropriated to any town or person."

Mr. Leader erected a mill, which contained eighteen separate saws moved by one wheel, on Little Newichawannock River, at Assabumbadock Falls. This gave the name of Great Works to the place, which became afterwards the name of the river. Mills were also erected at Salmon and Quampeagan Falls. Lumbering was carried on extensively, but settlement and agriculture made little progress, owing to the rigors of the winters and scarcity of provisions.

* Sullivan, pp. 243-46.

† Spelled by himself in his signatures on Kittery books *Wincoln*.

In 1660 the settlement became the refuge for the persecuted Friends, or "Quakers," and received the especial attention of the town authorities of Kittery, who used every effort to crush out the opposition to the established church.

Newichawanoek was organized as the parish of Unity in 1673, but still remained a part of the town of Kittery.

Michael Rhoades was a citizen of the town as early as 1690. His grandson, Miles Rhoades, died in Kennebunkport during the Revolutionary war.

The oldest daughter of Nicholas Frost was born in Berwick in 1632. She was married to William Leighton in 1655. Ten acres of land were granted to Daniel Goodwin, grandfather of Thomas Goodwin, April 28, 1656. Among the other early inhabitants of the town are the following persons, who were residents at the date set opposite their names: Anthony Emery, 1652; Theodius Redden, 1653; Richard Tozer, John Tyler, Benoni Hodsdon, Andrew Searl, 1665; Roger Plaisted, Thomas Weeks, 1671; Thomas Wells, 1672; Little Hill, Thomas Spencer, Christopher Mitchell, Alexander Ferguson, 1673; James Plaisted, Christopher Adams, Capt. William Fernald, 1682; Patrick Gowen, Surveyor, 1685; Moses Goodwin, Daniel Furbish, Job Emery, Nicholas Tucker, Richard King, 1694; Richard Rogers, John Spinney, John "Finex," Miles Thompson, Nicholas Morrill, Moses Goodwin, Thomas Deering, Joseph Couch, 1699; "Black Will, Jr.," a negro, Philip Hubert, Ichabod Plaisted, 1703.

In 1652 a road was laid out from the Lower Falls, now South Berwick village, to the Great Falls, and thence through the town to Pine Hill and Cranberry Meadow, past the lands of John and Samuel Falls, John Connor, Ichabod Tibbets, Tristram Heard, John Horsman, and Benjamin Stanton. Humphrey Chadbourne had a lodging-camp near the north corner of the town, above the Falls, in 1659-60.

James Barnard bought land joining Richard Tozer about 1662. This land he afterwards sold to his brother, Benjamin Barnard, in 1685.

KING PHILIP'S WAR.

At the outbreak of the Indian war, in 1675, Berwick was a frontier town, whose few inhabitants were engaged in hunting, fishing, and the manufacture of lumber. Farming was hard, and so uncertain in its products as not to be safe as a sole dependence. From the settlements along the river, all to the north was an unbroken wilderness, the home and hunting-grounds of the natives, whose savage arts easily supplied their few wants. Their sudden onslaught found the settlers unprepared and unsuspecting. The first notice of war was the savage attack upon the dwelling-house of John Tozer, Sept. 24, 1675. This house stood a hundred and fifty rods above the mills and garrison at Salmon Falls. Mr. Tozer had gone with sixteen other men, under the command of Capt. Wincoln, to defend the distressed inhabitants of Saco, and left his house with fifteen persons, women and children, unguarded. The attack was led by Andrew, of Saco, and Hopehood, of Kennebec, two of the fiercest warriors of the tribe. Their approach was first discovered by a young girl of eighteen years, who

closed the door and held it fast while the rest of the occupants escaped. The Indians cut the door down with their hatchets, and entered to find only the brave girl who had thus aided their defeat. Madly disappointed in finding the house empty, they turned upon her, inflicting blows until she appeared to be dying. Pursuing the family, they overtook two children. One who was but three years old they immediately killed. The other they took away and kept six months. The girl revived after their departure, and made her way to the garrison, where her wounds were dressed, and she subsequently recovered. The next day a large party set fire to the dwelling-house and buildings of Capt. Wincoln, which stood near the upper mills, and burned them with their contents. The men from the garrison followed them until darkness put an end to the pursuit. The next morning they appeared upon the western bank of the river, called the English cowardly dogs, and fired several shots across at the men who were working in the mill.

October 16th they attacked the house of Richard Tozer,* in full view of the garrison, about one hundred and fifty rods distant, killed him and carried his son into captivity. Roger Plaisted, the commander of the garrison, who is mentioned as an officer of true courage and public spirit, sent out nine of his best men to watch their movements and render such assistance as was in their power. Falling into an ambush, three of these were killed, and the others escaped with difficulty. The following letter written from this place to two gentlemen in Dover, N. H., shows the extreme distress of the settlers at that time:

"TO RICHARD WALDRON AND LIEUT. COFFIN: These are to inform you that the Indians are just now engaging us with at least one hundred men, and have already slain four of our men, Richard Tozer, James Berry, Isaac Bottes, and Tozer's son, and burnt Benoni Hodsdon's house. Sirs, if ever you have any love for us, show yourselves with men to help us, or else we shall all be in great danger of being slain unless our God wonderfully appears for our deliverance. They that cannot fight let them pray. Nothing else.

"Yours, to serve,

"ROGER PLAISTED,
"GEORGE BROUGHTON."

Mr. Plaisted ordered a team to bring in the bodies of the slain, and led 20 of his best men out after them. Placing first the body of Tozer, which was most remote, in the cart, they returned to get the others, when a party of 150 savages, rising from behind a stone wall among the logs and bushes, fired a well-directed volley upon the soldiers and immediately charged upon them. The oxen, taking fright, ran to the garrison. In the fierce and unequal conflict which ensued Lieut. Plaisted rallied his men upon a more advantageous piece of ground, but being soon overpowered by superior numbers, he disdained either to fly or yield, though wounded, and fought with desperate courage until cut down with the enemy's hatchets. His son and one soldier, unwilling to leave the intrepid leader, sought to escape after he fell, but were slain before they reached the garrison. Another son, who had fought heroically, died from his wounds a few weeks after. Roger

* Richard Tozer's wife is said to have been Elizabeth, daughter of Elder William Wentworth.—Hon. John Wentworth in his family history.

Plaisted had represented the town of Kittery four years in the General Court, and was highly respected for his valor, worth, and piety. He and his sons were buried on his land near the battle-ground, near the old road from South Berwick to Great Falls.

The Indians in retiring set fire to three houses, two barns, and a mill, and burned a dwelling-house and killed two men on Sturgeon Creek. The house of Capt. Frost, which was unfortified and at a little distance from his neighbors, was attacked while he was a short distance off. He immediately entered, amid a shower of bullets, from which he escaped unhurt, and with great presence of mind shouted the commands: "*Load quick,—fire! that's well!*"—a stratagem which saved him and his three boys who were in the house.

In October, 1676, the troops of the commonwealth, under command of Capt. William Hawthorne, arrived at Newichawannock, where they remained quartered the rest of the month. The settlement had so revived by 1689 that it contained 27 houses, some of which were strongly built for defense, and all were of stout hewn logs.

DESTRUCTION BY THE FRENCH AND INDIANS.

March 18th a party under Hartel, a Canadian officer, and the famous Hopelhood, with 52 men, 25 of whom were Indians, commenced an assault on the settlement at day-break in three different places. The people, though entirely surprised, flew to arms and defended themselves in their garrison so bravely that they were applauded by their enemies. They fought till 34 of their men were killed, when they were forced to surrender. The assailants took 54 prisoners, the most of them women and children. They then took all the plunder they could carry away, and set fire to most of the houses, the mills, and barns, which were consumed with a great number of cattle. The party, with their prisoners and plunder, retreated on their way a mile and a half above the village "where they had burned 20 houses." They set fire to the house of Thomas Toogood, took him prisoner, and murdered his wife and children. Toogood lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. Daniel Wentworth, who still retains the deeds and papers given by Toogood to his descendants. Toogood's cellar is still to be seen in Mr. Wentworth's field. While the Indian who captured Toogood was preparing strings to tie him, holding his gun under his arm, Toogood seized the gun, ran backward pointing it at his breast, telling him he would shoot if he alarmed the others. He crossed the river, followed some distance by the Indian, who begged for the return of his gun. He was made a butt of ridicule among the other Indians after for losing his gun, and given the name of "No-good." Toogood arrived safely at Dover. The enemy were pursued by 150 men, who had been aroused to arms by the smoke of the burning village. They came up with Hartel in the afternoon at a narrow bridge over Worster's River. Expecting an attack, Hartel posted his men to great advantage on the northerly bank of the river. A sharp engagement ensued, which lasted until night. Four or five of the English were taken prisoners, and several were killed; three of the enemy were killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners.

There are not, perhaps, in the annals of Indian warfare instances of greater cruelty than was executed towards the prisoners taken at that time. They were compelled to travel through pathless deserts and deep swamps, over craggy rocks and windfalls, in cold, rain, and snow, poorly clad and hungry, their minds depressed by the loss of home and friends, loaded with burdens, pushed forward by the point of the bayonet, tortured or made the victims of instant death. Robert Rogers, being unable to carry the burden which they had imposed upon him, dropped it in the path and went aside in the woods to conceal himself. They found him, stripped him of his clothing, beat him, pierced him with their swords, tied him to a tree, and danced around him. Kindling a fire, they gave him time to pray and take leave of his fellow-prisoners, who were placed around to see him die. They would push the fire towards him, and when he was nearly suffocated would take it away and allow him time to breathe, and thus prolong his sufferings; his dying groans were drowned by hideous singing and yelling, they all the time dancing around the fire, cutting off pieces of his flesh and throwing them in his face; and when he was dead they left his body broiling on the coals. Mchitable Goodwin was taken with a child a few months old; they dashed the child against a tree and hung it upon one of its branches, telling the mother she might come that way again and have the pleasure of seeing it. This woman was a prisoner five years, and returned home. Mary Plaisted was taken with a child three weeks old, and made to travel through the snow. To ease her of her burden they dashed the child against a tree, and threw it in the river. Mary Ferguson, a girl fifteen years old, was so overburdened with plunder laid upon her back that she burst into tears and said she could not go another step. An Indian led her aside, cut off her head, holding it up, exclaiming, "So I will do with you all if you cry or complain."

In July, 1690, Hopelhood, fired with uncommon revenge towards Berwick, appeared with a gang of desperadoes, and proceeded to reduce that ill-fated settlement to utter ruin by shooting the inhabitants and burning their buildings. As a specimen of his character an instance of his cruelty is recorded: James Keay, a boy five years old, taken at Berwick, in March, had spells of crying to see his parents; to still the little sufferer they stripped him, lashed him to a tree, and whipped him until he was covered with blood. Soon after the child had a sore eye, which Hopelhood said was caused by crying; he turned it from its socket with his thumb, and because the child could not keep up in traveling, cut his head in pieces with his hatchet. In 1697, of four men mowing in a meadow in Berwick, three of them were cut down with tomahawks. This war of ten years ended Jan. 7, 1699.

To reward and encourage the settlers who had suffered privations during this war, the General Court made them an appropriation for the support of the ministry.

The earliest meeting recorded on the books of the town and parish was held Oct. 22, 1701. Captain John Hill was moderator. It was then decided to abandon the old meeting-house as not worth repairing, and build a new one.

Sept. 26, 1703, five men were ambushed by Indians in the south part of Berwick; one was killed, another wounded, and Joseph King with two others were taken prisoners. Elated with their success, they attacked the garrison of Andrew Neal, but were repulsed. In their anger at defeat, they burned Mr. King at the stake, after inflicting many barbarous tortures. Maj. Mason was stationed in Berwick with 95 men to protect the frontier. On the 25th of April ensuing Nathaniel Meader was shot while at work in his field. Two others were killed soon after by a scouting-party while returning from meeting. The people became accustomed to going by one path and returning by another, to avoid an ambush. During this summer the settlers themselves tried an ambush, and with such success that the savages dropped their packs and fled in consternation to the woods.

INCORPORATION.

Berwick was incorporated the ninth town in Maine, June 9, 1713, and then included Berwick and North and South Berwick. It was previously a parish of Kittery, and supposed to be too poor and low to ever form a separate town. A board of three selectmen was annually elected until the incorporation of the town. The first regular election for town officers was held in the meeting-house. Benjamin Nason was elected moderator, and town officers were chosen according to their needs. Humphrey Chadbourne, a young man of twenty-two, grandson of the first settler from Strawberry Bank, was elected Town Clerk; Alexander Gray and Bial Hambleton, Grand Jurymen; Thos. Butler and William Dyer, jurymen for trials at York County next court; John Croude and Elisha Plaisted, Surveyors of Lumber; Roger Plaisted and John Thompson, Viewers of Fences; Samuel Savery and Alexander Grant, Field-Drivers; William Wadley and Josiah Goodridge, Tithingmen; Jonathan Stone and Sylvanus Wentworth, Sealers of Leather; John Croude, James Warren, and William Chadbourne, Surveyors of Land; Benjamin Nason, John Croude, Elisha Plaisted, James Emery, and James Grant, Selectmen; John Hooper, Treasurer; James Warren and James Grant, to call the parish treasurer to account; James Gray, to protect the timber on the ministerial lot and prosecute trespassers; and James Warren, to search into the matter of the pew-money. There is no mention of collector, but Moses Gowen is named as constable the next year.

In 1706, Capt. Ichabod Plaisted, Capt. John Hill, Lieut. Charles Frost, Humphrey Spencer, Philip Hubbard, James Grant, Benjamin Nason, John Key, and Daniel Goodon were appointed a committee to build in the parish a church 36 feet square. This "town meeting-house" was the place of election for many years. For protection against wolves a bounty of 20s. each, besides what the law offered, was paid by the town as early as 1716, and for many years a bounty was paid out of the town treasury to encourage the keeping of many ferocious bulls. A location for stocks was selected by the General Court in 1720, and from that date the town may be said to have been in the enjoyment of full municipal functions.

All public duties were filled by appointment at town-meetings, even to ringing the church-bell, and sweeping

the house once in three months. Benoni Bragdon filled that office during the existence of the first town meeting-house.

In 1723, Berwick was the most inland settlement towards Canada, and the inhabitants were in a state of constant alarm. All houses built between 1690 and 1750 were of hewn logs, with long openings above and below, through which to use firearms. Besides, some were built larger and stronger, to withstand a siege. Among those nearest the settlement at the landing, at that time, were the block-house on the western side of Salmon Falls River; Keay's garrison, a mile below, on the Berwick side; Wentworth's block-house, near the South Berwick line; the Tozer garrison, a short distance north; Goodwin's; and later, a fort on Pine Hill, north of Steep Falls, surrounded by a stockade of sharpened poles, 20 feet in height, which was standing as late as 1750.

Two men were killed in May, 1723. Soon after, a Mr. Thompson was killed, Mr. Stone scalped, one of the settlers taken prisoner, one of Mr. Thompson's children wounded, and another carried off. Twelve men were detailed to scout from the Sanford block-house.

There were 150 men of Kittery under William Pepperell, in his expedition against the French. In writing to Maj. Hill, Feb. 21, 1745, Mr. Pepperell says, "Yesterday I heard that Capt. Busted had enlisted 50 brave soldiers at Berwick. This news is like a cordial to me. The commissioned officers of Berwick are as brave and as good men as any in the province. Please tell them all that I sincerely value and love them. If any of them wish to go, give them the offer, and tell them to be with me to-morrow."

In 1734 the General Court awarded Richard Tozer 200 acres of land, in consideration of his being a great sufferer by the savages, and others who made application also received awards.

Flax and hemp were both raised in sufficient quantities to need an inspector in 1730. These products were raised on nearly every farm, and woven upon the primitive wooden loom, to make the wearing apparel for the family.

Two miles on the river front were the property of lumbermen, and were known as "interest lands." That part of Berwick lying westward, except the Leader grant, on Great Works River, was made "a common forever" by the town of Kittery. Both the common and interest lands began to be settled as early as 1700.

A portion of the town records, from 1736 to 1748, have been lost. The first meeting recorded after was held Sept. 26, 1748, to see whether the new meeting-house in the town of Berwick shall be for the whole town to meet in for the worship of God.

The meeting-house was then partly built in a little hamlet at the corner, three miles nearly east of Berwick village, and since known as Blackberry Hill. A highway was laid out from Salmon Falls to the meeting-house in 1755.

A vote of thanks was sent the Governor in 1754, *for not signing a bill restricting the traffic in liquors!*

Elections were held at Tilly Higgins' inn in 1767, and on Blackberry Hill, in the meeting-house, until 1848, when a town-house was built on the same ground. This was moved to the village, and afterwards abandoned.

CLERKS.

PARISH.—Daniel Emery, 1706-8; Humphrey Chadbourne, 1709-12.
 TOWNS.—Humphrey Chadbourne, 1710-50,* Benjamin Chadbourne, 1751-53; Humphrey Chadbourne, 1754-58; Foxwell C. Cutts, 1759-61; Benjamin Chadbourne, 1762-69; Nahum Marshall, 1770-90; John Lord, 1791-93; Ichabod Butler, 1794-1806; Nathaniel Nason, 1807-13; Joseph Prime, 1814-38; Oliver Worster, 1839-43; Frederick A. Lord, 1844; Oliver Worster, 1845-54; Frederick A. Lord, 1855; Oliver Worster, 1856-57; Job Harris, 1858-60; William A. Worster, 1861-63; George W. Lord, 1864-67; Jeremiah A. Farrington, 1868; Alvin B. Spencer, 1869-70; Alvin B. Spencer, 1871; S. Plimpton Brackett, 1872-73; John H. Stillings, 1874-79.

SELECTMEN.

PARISH.

1702.—Charles Frost, John Hill, James Warren.
 1703.—Daniel Emery, John Hill, James Emery.
 1706.—Ichabod Plaisted, John Hill, Daniel Emery.
 1707.—John Hill, Philip Hobord (now spelled Hubbard).
 1708.—Nathan Lord, James Emery, John Holmes.
 1710.—John Hill, Thomas Hanscomb, Roger Deering, Jr.
 1712.—Ichabod Plaisted, John Crowde, Benjamin Nason, Philip Hubbard, John Key.

TOWNSHIP.

1713.—Benjamin Nason, John Crowde, Elisha Plaisted, James Emery, James Grant.
 1714.—James Emery, James Grant, Elisha Plaisted, John Key, Thomas Butler.
 1715.—Richard Tozer, Deacon Nathaniel Lord, William Chadbourne, James Grant, Thomas Butler.
 1716.—James Grant, Thomas Butler, John Holmes, William Chadbourne, John Hooper.
 1717.—Capt. Elisha Plaisted, James Grant, John Holmes, Capt. Samuel Plaisted, John Cooper.
 1718.—Thomas Butler, John Holmes, John Cooper, John Key, Benjamin Libby.
 1719.—Elisha Plaisted, James Grant, John Key, Thomas Butler, Job Emery.
 1720.—Nathan Lord, Jr., Job Emery, John Holman, Benjamin Libby, Richard Lord.
 1721.—John Holmes, Richard Lord, Joseph Pray, Benjamin Libby, Joseph Hart.
 1722.—James Grant, John Holmes, Richard Lord, Benjamin Libby, Joseph Hart.
 1723.—James Grant, Thomas Butler, John Hopper, Humphrey Chadbourne, Joseph Hart.
 1724.—Capt. Elisha Plaisted, Eosign — Grant, John Hopper, Humphrey Chadbourne, Joseph Hart.
 1725.—John Cooper, Benjamin Libby, Richard Lord, Daniel Emery, Roger Plaisted.
 1726.—John Hooper, John Holmes, John Cooper, Thomas Butler, Job Emery.
 1727.—Richard Lord, Benjamin Libby, John Hooper, Joseph Hart, John Thompson.
 1728-29.—Capt. James Grant, John Cooper, Richard Lord, Joseph Hart, Benjamin Libby.
 1730-31.—Capt. James Grant, Joseph Chadbourne, Richard Lord, Joseph Hart, Benjamin Libby.
 1732.—Capt. James Grant, Joseph Chadbourne, Richard Lord, Joseph Hart, William Moore.
 1733.—Capt. James Grant, Capt. John Hill, Moses Butler, Joseph Hart, Roger Plaisted.
 1734-35.—Capt. John Hill, Capt. James Grant, Moses Butler, Joseph Hart, Benjamin Libby.
 1736.—Capt. John Hill, Capt. James Grant, Moses Butler, Joseph Hart, Joseph Chadbourne.
 1738-47.—The records of these years were lost about 1868.

* Mr. Chadbourne was elected town clerk in 1750, but he refused to swear he had "never taken any public Bill of the neighboring government since the last of March last past," and after a long debate the meeting adjourned. Not hearing from the General Court, they again adjourned. There is no record of his taking the oath, although he afterwards served as town clerk during the year.

1748.—John Hill, John Lord, John Keay, John Morrell, Capt. Moses Butler.
 1749.—John Hill, John Lord, Samuel Brackett, John Morrell, Capt. Moses Butler.
 1750.—John Hill, John Lord, Jr., Samuel Brackett, John Morrell, Capt. Moses Butler.
 1751.—John Lord, William Gerrish, Thomas Holmes, Jr., Jonathan Hamblton, Benjamin Chadbourne.
 1752.—William Gerrish, John Lord, Jr., James Gerrish, John Thompson, Benjamin Chadbourne.
 1753.—John Hill, John Lord, Jr., James Gerrish, Daniel Wadlin, Benjamin Chadbourne.
 1754.—Ichabod Goodwin, John Morrill, Jr., Humphrey Chadbourne, Daniel Libby, Jr., Elisha Hill.
 1755.—John Morrell, Capt. Moses Butler, Humphrey Chadbourne, Jr., Daniel Libby, Jr., John Smith, Jr.
 1756-57.—John Morrell, Jr., Moses Hodson, Humphrey Chadbourne, Jr., Daniel Libby, Jr., Richard Shackley, Jr.
 1758-60.—John Morrell, Jr., John Smith, Jr., Capt. John Lord, Jr., Daniel Libby, Jr., Richard Shackley, Jr.
 1761.—Capt. John Lord, Jr., William Hooper, Gideon Warren, Daniel Libby, Jr., Richard Shackley, Jr.
 1762.—Capt. John Lord, James Warren, Jr., Gideon Warren, Daniel Libby, Jr., Richard Shackley, Jr.
 1763.—Daniel Libby, Jr., James Warren, Jr., Richard Shackley, Jr., James Brackett, Philip Hubbard.
 1764-65.—Capt. John Lord, James Warren, Jr., Daniel Libby, Jr., Joshua Roberts, Philip Hubbard.
 1766-67.—Daniel Libby, Capt. Humphrey Chadbourne, Nathan Lord.
 1768.—Daniel Libby, Jr., Capt. Humphrey Chadbourne, Nathan Lord.
 1769.—William Rogers, James Warren, Jr., James Brackett.
 1770.—William Hooper, Elijah Jenkins, Stephen Hodson.
 1771.—Elder Humphrey Chadbourne, Thomas Hobbs, Jr., James Warren, Jr., Moses Ricker, Dominicus Goodwin.
 1772.—Humphrey Chadbourne, Thomas Hobbs, Jr., James Warren, Jr., Dominicus Goodwin, Moses Ricker.
 1773.—James Warren, Jr., Dominicus Goodwin, Andrew Austin, Moses Ricker, James Fogg.
 1774.—James Warren, Jr., Dominicus Goodwin, Andrew Austin, James Roberts, James Fogg.
 1775.—Dominicus Goodwin, James Warren, Jr., Andrew Austin, James Roberts, James Brackett.
 1776.—James Warren, Jr., Dominicus Goodwin, Thomas Hobbs, Jonathan Hamilton, Jr., James Brackett.
 1777.—Capt. Thomas Hobbs, Col. James Roberts, James Fogg, Capt. Jedediah Goodwin, Deacon John Hill.
 1778.—James Warren, Jr., Deacon John Hill, James Brackett, Capt. Jedediah Goodwin, Col. James Roberts.
 1779.—Deacon John Hill, James Warren, Jr., Isaac Morrell, Moses Ricker, Robert Rogers.
 1780.—James Warren, Deacon John Hill, William Hupper, Jacob Shorey, Humphrey Chadbourne.
 1781.—Deacon John Hill, Elder Humphrey Chadbourne, James Warren, William Hupper, Moses Ricker.
 1782.—William Hupper, Capt. Elijah Hayes, Capt. Jedediah Goodwin, James Warren, Joseph Fogg.
 1783.—John Grant, Jr., William Hall, Thomas Dowes, Richard F. Cutts, James Warren.
 1784.—Joshua Emery, H. Chadbourne, Jr., Dr. Nathaniel Low.
 1785-86.—John Hill, William Hall, Richard Fox. Cutts, Peter Morrill, Jr., Jacob Lord.
 1787.—Humphrey Chadbourne, Jr., Joshua Emery, Capt. Thomas Hodson.
 1788.—Joshua Emery, Humphrey Chadbourne, Jr., Joseph Fogg.
 1789-90.—Andrew Austin, Dominicus Goodwin, Richard Fox. Cutts, John Libby, Ephraim Libby.
 1791-92.—Richard Fox. Cutts, Thomas Downs, Andrew Austin, Dominicus Goodwin, John Libby.
 1793.—Dominicus Goodwin, Richard F. Cutts, John Zitlings, Thomas Downs, John Libby.
 1794.—Richard Foxwell Cutts, Andrew Austin, Thomas Downs.
 1795.—Richard Fox. Cutts, Dominicus Goodwin, Thomas Downs, James Brackett, Jr., William Hobbs.
 1796-98.—Capt. Simeon Lord, Andrew Austin, Richard Fox. Cutts, Thomas Downs, James Brackett, Jr.

- 1799-1800.—Richard Fox, Catts, Andrew Austin, Dominicus Goodwin, Thomas Downs, James Brackett, Jr.
- 1801-2.—Simeon Lord, William Hobbs, Thomas Downs, Richard Fox, Catts, James Brackett, Jr.
- 1803-4.—Richard Fox, Catts, William Hobbs, Timothy Wentworth, Simeon Lord, James Brackett, Jr.
- 1805-6.—Simeon Lord, Richard Fox, Catts, Timothy Wentworth, Thomas D. Fernald, William Hobbs.
- 1807.—Simeon Lord, James Brackett, William Hobbs.
- 1808.—Simeon Lord, William Hobbs, Richard Fox, Catts.
- 1809.—Simeon Lord, Richard Fox, Catts, William Hobbs, Thomas D. Fernald, John Hooper, Jr.
- 1810.—Richard Fox, Catts, Jedediah Goodwin, Jr., John Hooper (2d), William Hobbs, Thomas D. Fernald.
- 1811.—Samuel Nichols, Jedediah Goodwin, Jr., John Hooper (2d), William Hobbs, Thomas D. Fernald.
- 1812.—Samuel Nichols, John Hooper (2d), William Hobbs.
- 1813.—William Hobbs, Samuel Nichols, Jedediah Goodwin, Jr.
- 1814.—William Hobbs, John Hooper, Nahum Heard.
- 1815.—John Hooper, Nahum Heard, William Weymouth.
- 1816.—Thomas Ricker, Nahum Heard, William Weymouth.
- 1817-18.—Nahum Heard, John Hooper, William Weymouth.
- 1819-20.—John Hooper, Nahum Heard, William Weymouth.
- 1821-22.—William Weymouth, Nahum Heard, John Hooper.
- 1823.—Joseph Fogg, William Weymouth, Nahum Heard.
- 1824-25.—John Hooper, William Weymouth, Nahum Heard.
- 1826-27.—Col. Love Keay, Jr., William Weymouth, Col. Moses Hubbard.
- 1828.—Col. Love Keay, Jr., William Weymouth, John Chase.
- 1829.—William Weymouth, Richard Shapleigh, Col. Love Keay.
- 1830.—William Weymouth, John Chase, James Lord.
- 1831.—Richard Shapleigh, Charles Tibbets, Elijah Hayes.
- 1832-34.—Col. Love Keay, Richard Shapleigh, Maj. Elijah Hayes.
- 1835-36.—Col. Love Keay, Col. Elijah Hayes, Charles C. Bartlett.
- 1837.—Col. Elijah Hayes, Timothy Wentworth, Jr., Nathaniel Murray.
- 1838-40.—Charles E. Bartlett, Capt. E. Hayes, Samuel Gupitl.
- 1841.—Charles E. Bartlett, Capt. E. Hayes, John Hurd.
- 1842-43.—Samuel W. Fox, Hiram Varney, Jacob Wentworth.
- 1844.—Granville C. Wallingford, Alexander Junkins, Frederick Hayes.
- 1845.—Samuel W. Fox, Hiram Varney, Jacob Wentworth.
- 1846-47.—Elijah Hayes, Jr., Alexander Junkins, Frederick Hayes.
- 1848.—Elijah Hayes, Jr., James Gowell, Samuel Stillings.
- 1849-53.—James Gowell, Samuel Stillings, James Clark, Jr.
- 1854.—Samuel Stillings, Charles Gupitl, Kendall Gibbs.
- 1855.—James M. Tibbets, Mark Wentworth, Gilman Stacy.
- 1856.—Kendall Gibbs, Charles Gupitl, Luther S. Libby.
- 1857.—Granville C. Wallingford, John Gowell, Hezekiah Fall.
- 1858.—John Gowell, Hezekiah Fall, Edward R. McIntire.
- 1859.—John Gowell, Hezekiah Fall, Michael Tibbets.
- 1860.—James Gowell, Edward R. McIntire, Freeman H. Gowen.
- 1861.—Thomas Hurd, James Clements, Joseph Brackett.
- 1862.—James Gowell, Freeman H. Gowen, Moses B. Page.
- 1863-64.—John Gowell, John Hurd, John H. Goodwin.
- 1865.—John Hurd, John H. Goodwin, William Emery.
- 1866-67.—John Hurd, William Emery, Richard L. Goodwin.
- 1868.—Jeremiah A. Farrington, Edwin M. Ham, George Gupitl.
- 1869-70.—Richard L. Goodwin, Moses E. Clark, Daniel W. Spence.
- 1871.—Freeman H. Gowen, Eben R. Braden, James D. Cole.
- 1872.—Richard L. Goodwin, James D. Cole, Horace A. Hurd.
- 1873.—James D. Cole, Horace A. Hurd, Eben R. Braden.
- 1874-75.—Moses E. Clark, Edward R. McIntire, Daniel W. Spence.
- 1876-77.—John Gowell, Joseph H. Dowds, James Clark.
- 1878.—James Clark, Horace B. Tibbets, Richard L. Goodwin.
- 1879.—Richard L. Goodwin, Daniel H. Toothace, Moses E. Clark.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

At the commencement of the war with Great Britain, Berwick had been settled one hundred and forty years, and had become a town of some importance and influence, largely engaged in lumbering, fisheries, and other business, with an increasing population which had numbered 2374 inhabitants in 1735.

A letter from the selectmen of Boston, inclosing a report of the proceedings of their meetings, held "Monday and Tuesday last past, upon the melancholy and very alarming circumstances to which the province as well as all America is reduced," was received Sept. 17, 1768, and a town-meeting called for September 21st. The 20th of September was set apart as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, "looking to heaven in ye important affairs laying before the town." The town-meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Foster, and Hon. John Hill was elected moderator. The meeting then considered the late act of Parliament imposing duties, etc.; the intimation of his excellency the Governor had given of his expecting three regiments of troops to be quartered in the town; and then resolved, "the Freeholders and others, inhabitants of the town of Berwick, do at this meeting acknowledge their firm and unshaken allegiance to their rightful sovereign, King George III., and will, with their lives and fortunes, do all they can to support his Royal Family, Crown, & Dignity.

"And whereas the town of Boston did choose a committee to act in connection with others from the several towns, to take such measures as his Majesty's service & the Peace & Safety of his subjects may require in the proposed convention to be held at Fennel Hall, in Boston, Thursday the 22d day of September, at ten of the clock in the morning. Voted, that the town will send some suitable person to agree upon some loyal & Dutiful measure for his Majesty's Service, & peace & welfare of his subjects but in nothing more than in loyal and dutiful Petitions for the removal of these grievances the province now labors under."

A series of resolutions was read and approved. Benjamin Chadbourne was chosen delegate, and a vote of thanks for their timely notice passed for the town of Boston.

In 1772 the news that the "judges of the Supreme Court, the attorney-general, etc.," were to be paid out of the revenue which they held was unconstitutionally raised, caused an alarm in which 24 of the leading citizens joined in calling a town-meeting to take measures for the removal of the grievance. These, who were the first to show their loyalty to the people, were Ichabod Goodwin, Samuel Lord, William Nason, Nahum Marshall, Joseph Hardison, James Brackett, Joseph Shorey, John Andros, Philip Hubbard, Joshua Andros, Isaac Brackett, Joseph Lord, William Parsons, Humphrey Chadbourne, Jr., Samuel Brackett, Patrick Manning, Samuel Butler, Thomas Butler, Charles Butler, James Goodwin, Eben Libby, Thomas Abbott, Tobias Weymouth, Samuel Shorey.

Capt. Nathan Lord, Jr., representative, was instructed to use his utmost endeavor for the repeal of the grievances, and unite with other members of the General Court, that the judges of the Superior Court be made as independent of the crown and people as possible.

In January, 1774, addresses were drawn up showing the interest and patriotism of the people.

At a meeting of the freeholders, of which Capt. Ichabod Goodwin was chosen moderator, Capt. Nathan Lord, Capt. Philip Hubbard, Benjamin Chadbourne, Esq., Capt. William Rogers, and Capt. Humphrey Chadbourne were chosen a committee to compose some notes and resolves for the town to adopt, and which were accepted, as follows:

"The melancholy state of this province, of which this town is a part, calls upon us the inhabitants to declare our sentiments, and show how far they agree with those of our brethren in this and the neighboring colonies of North America, relating to the improprieties of the Parliament of Great Britain in taxing North America. But the distance we are from the metropolis of this Province, and the little acquaintance we have with the nature of the dispute, renders it needless for us to attempt to say much upon the subject; yet, as the cause is general, we are bound to declare our sentiments, and, so far as we understand it, join with our brothers in opposing the operation of those late acts of the British Parliament subjecting any article sent here from Great Britain to pay a duty for raising a revenue in North America, more especially that relative to the East India teas, which we apprehend is unrighteous and unconstitutional, and has a direct tendency to destroy this and all other colonies in North America; and if the East India Company are permitted to send their teas and vend them here whilst they are subject to a duty to be paid in this Province, it will fully complete our ruin, and that speedily. We acknowledge and profess true and rightful allegiance to our rightful sovereign King George the Third, and are willing at all times to risk our lives and fortunes in defense of his person and his family, but at the same time must earnestly contend for those rights and liberties we are entitled to by the laws of God, Nature, and the Constitution of this Province.

"Therefore, Resolved, That no power on earth hath any just right to impose taxes upon us but the Great and General Court of this Province, and all others are unconstitutional, and not to be submitted to.

"That the East India Company sending their teas and vending them subject to a duty to be paid here to raise a revenue is a high infringement upon the rights of this people, and has a direct tendency to complete our ruin.

"That we will at all times join with our brethren in all legal methods in opposing the East India Company in sending their teas here subject to a duty.

"That the thanks of the town be presented to the people of this and the neighboring colonies for their steady and resolute conduct in opposing the landing of the teas sent by the East India Company, and that we will at all times assist to the utmost of our power in opposing such impositions.

"That the thanks of this town be presented to the town of Boston for the timely notice sent to this town of their proceedings in town-meeting relative to the East India Company sending their teas, asking the favor that upon like occasions they will again do the same, wishing that union of sentiment may take place in this and every colony in North America, and that the proceedings of this meeting be recorded, and a copy sent to the Committee of Correspondence in the town of Boston."

July 7, 1774, a committee of six was appointed to receive donations for the poor of Boston. William Gerrish was elected a representative to the General Court, with specific instructions that he do nothing which will give the least countenance to the late acts of the British Parliament to alter the constitution of the province, but to use every legal method for hindering the same from taking place, and in case the government should refuse to call in the constitutional council chosen in May last, he was empowered and directed to join with members from other towns in a *Provincial Congress*, provided the other members shall be so instructed.

May 29, 1775, Maj. Ichabod Goodwin was elected delegate to the Provincial Congress, to represent the town for the six months next ensuing. The town clerk was at the same time instructed to write to the delegates in Congress asking that they take into consideration the dangerous situation of York and Kittery harbors, and, if they shall think proper, allow one or two companies out of the provincial army, already raising in this province, for the safety of the same.

Meanwhile, the militia companies were assembled together, and an account of their arms and accoutrements made. All new-comers to the town were put under surveillance, and a list of their former homes made. Blankets were purchased, and cloths for clothing made and stored by the busy wives, who tended their looms between their household duties of the day.

In a town-meeting, held at the South Parish meeting-house, Monday, July 1, 1776, Daniel Libby was chosen chairman, and it was voted that, "should the Hon^{ble} Congress for the safety of the Colonies Declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, we, the Inhabitants of said town, will Solemnly engage with our Lives & Fortunes to support them in the measure, and that Col^o. Ichabod Goodwin be served with a copy of this vote."

A meeting was held August 5th to comply with the order of Council of July 18th, and raise men and means for the army. Powder, lead, and flints were distributed to the inhabitants, meetings were frequently held, and large bounties were offered out of the town stock to encourage enlistments. One full company went out under Capt. Ebenezer Sullivan. An old historian writes, "To their everlasting honor be it said that they furnished as many men, according to the number of inhabitants, as any town in the country. There are but few ancient homesteads in the town that are not honored by the graves of some Revolutionary soldier."

Donations were brought in for the soldiers on public fast-days, and consisted of shirts, stockings, and such useful articles as could be readily forwarded. In 1780, 40s. were voted to each man in the Eastern expedition from the town, £6 to each captain, and £4 10s. to each lieutenant. A single assessment furnished 20,240 pounds of beef. Capt. Goodwin, one of the first to assert the rights of the people, became a major-general in the Provincial army, and many other citizens of Berwick became distinguished for their patriotism and valor.

VILLAGES.

BERWICK.

The village of Berwick is the eastern or Maine side of a prosperous manufacturing village, built quite recently upon the broken land on both sides of the Steep Falls River. Steep Falls village, upon the New Hampshire side, covers a sloping hill-side overlooking a long range of factories on both sides of the river, and is connected with the Berwick side by a bridge of one hundred feet span. The railroad depot, four newspapers, and most of the churches are in New Hampshire. Before settlement began this power was utilized in the manufacture of lumber. Timothy Wentworth settled at the lower power as early as 1702. In 1709, Moses Worster sold half the privilege of Worster River to Mr. Wentworth, and in 1712 gave his son Thomas 200 acres of land and one-half a saw-mill upon that stream. Mr. Worster, Sr., was a sufferer by the Indians in 1682. Under a privilege granted the Quampegan Mills in 1654-56, Humphrey Chadbourne had logging-camps in the north part of the town as early as 1661, where he got out logs to be run down the river to the mills there—now South Berwick—to be sawed at the halves.

In 1758 a grist-mill at Stair Falls was contracted to be built by Ephraim Blaisdell, Joseph Farham, and Paul Farham. This was built immediately after.

In 1827 there were within the town, then including North Berwick, the following licensed traders: Col. George Hobbs, Capt. Sheldon Hobbs, Col. Moses Hubbard, Nathan Butler, Ichabod Butler, James Lord, Elisha Tibbetts, and Samuel Nesty. Inholders: Col. Nathaniel Hobbs, Capt. William Hatch, John Butler, and John Twambly. Victualler: Oliver S. Foss. The villages were then at the mills between the rivers in the north part of North Berwick village and at Wentworth's Corner, on Blackberry Hill, three miles from the present village. It is impossible to tell how great was the settlement at the old corner, but old wells and cellars, revealed by the plow, as well as those still visible, indicate quite a populous village at one time. Capt. Jacob Wentworth closed his store there in 1848, after the burning of the meeting-house and school-house, and elections were transferred to the village.

THE WAR OF 1812.

In this war the government was well supported, although meetings were held in some parts of the town declaring it to be an unjust and an unrighteous war.

Stephen Hobbs, Hiram Hayes, Joseph Prime, William Hobbs, and John Shorey were chosen a committee of safety, and the selectmen were authorized to loan \$800 for the purpose of arming the militia of Berwick, who were unable to equip themselves. Provisions and camp-equipages were placed in store for the speedy equipment of those who might be called into service, and a requisition was made on the Governor for sixty stand of arms. Many of the citizens entered the army and performed such services as the common defense required.

Elder Ebenezer Lord came to this place about 1750, at the age of thirty years, and built his first cabin near the cemetery in the east part of the village. About 1796 he built the house now occupied by his grandson, Frederick A. Lord. This is the oldest building in the village.

John Sullivan settled in the north part, on what is now Sullivan Street, about 1735, and owned a farm of 70 acres there. On this farm were born Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan, a leader in the Revolution, afterwards Governor of New Hampshire, and James Sullivan, a famous lawyer, orator, patriot, and Governor of Massachusetts.

When, in 1835, Thomas B. Parks and Oliver Worster kept the only stores at Great Falls Bridge, on the Maine side, there was only the dwelling of Mr. Horne, opposite. John Hooper lived half a mile east at the south corner, —Mr. Nisbet and Capt. J. Lord at the north corner. On the middle road to the northeast, Widow Lambert, Widow Hall, John, son of Samuel Heard, Ephraim Tibbetts, Jonathan Horsam, and Moses Fay. West of Worcester Brook Moses Twombly lived, on the E. T. Hayes place.

The place began to be a manufacturing centre about 1854, and by 1870 had obtained a population of over 400 inhabitants. Since then the growth has been rapid, the population having increased to more than 1500 by 1879.

Among the public buildings are the Odd-Fellows' Hall,

the high-school building, the engine-house, and Grant's Hotel, a fine four-story wooden building near the bridge. From here the streets radiate past busy stores and manufactories, most of which are substantially built of brick. Beyond the business houses are streets lined with dwellings, nearly all of which were built since 1870.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF BERWICK.

Tannery: L. R. Hersom & Co., one of the first permanent industries of the place, occupies two large wooden buildings, and gives employment to about 30 men, dressing sheep-skins for shoe-linings. The pelts are received with the wool on, and are pulled and tanned at the rate of about five hundred daily. The business was started on a small scale by Mr. Hersom, in 1864. Steam-power.

Engines and machinery: Eben N. Higley, patentee of Higley's heel-compressing machine, manufacturer of light-power steam-engines, jack- and press-screws, Higley's candy-cutters, and general machine work. The shops contain ten lathes, beside the usual machinery, and were moved from the New Hampshire side in 1872.

Saw-mills: J. R. Horne, erected in 1870, and supplied with machinery for making all kinds of bill stiffs.

Bobbins: Connected with the power of Horne's Mill is the bobbin manufactory of Blood Brothers, erected in 1873, and employing 6 hands. An additional building has been since erected, and the force increased to 24, with an increased demand for their goods, which will be met by a third building. Their bobbins and spools find sale among the various woolen- and cotton-factories of New England. There are about 230 different patterns made, to suit the different yarns and goods. This business was begun in connection with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. Nearly all their work, now done by improved machinery, was formerly done by hand.

Weaving reeds: David Scott & Son, established in 1854 by David Scott, has now a complete set of improved machinery, operated by steam-power, and employing 4 skilled operatives and making 5000 reeds annually.

Loom-harness: Chadwick & Clark, a mile above the village, established about 1858, employ 2 operatives.

Bleachery: John S. Haynes, established in 1870, in Horne's Mill buildings, for cleaning cotton-waste from the Dover, Salmon Falls, and Great Falls cotton-factories.

Pieced cotton ties, for baling cotton: Otis B. Morse, established in 1870, employs 6 operatives remaking baling-ties which have been once used, for sale in the cotton-growing districts.

Soaps: O. H. Butler, established in 1867, employs 4 hands in shop and runs 3 teams. Makes all common grades of soap; C. W. Fall, established in 1878, soft soap only.

Sash, doors, etc.: S. P. Horne, erected in 1872. Supplied with complete machinery for all kinds of wood-work, and employs from 6 to 8 operatives.

Edge-tools: Ira Chellis, established in 1877, axes, chisels, etc.

Carriages: J. H. Merrill, established in 1873; F. M. Clark, established in 1873.

Lumbermen and builders: Hiram Horne, Leavitt &

LORENZO R. HERSOM,

son of Joseph and Betsey (Lord) Hersom, and grandson of Joseph Hersom, was born in the town of Lebanon, Me., Oct. 19, 1831. He is the third in a family of six children, five of whom are still living, namely,—Lydia Mitchell, Asa, Lorenzo R., and Andrew J., all of Berwick, and Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, of Portland.

Lorenzo spent his youth on the farm in Lebanon till he was seventeen years of age. His education was limited to the common schools of his native town. In 1848 he came to Berwick, and commenced with Oliver Hill to learn the tannery business, with whom he remained eleven years. In 1863 he purchased the tannery



LORENZO R. HERSOM.

property, has since rebuilt the whole, and is still carrying on a very successful business.

He married, Sept. 21, 1854, Martha E., daughter of Elliot and Polly (Chadbourne) Tibbetts, of North Berwick. She was born Oct. 14, 1833, and died Sept. 20, 1879. They had one child, Alton E., born April 24, 1858. He is a Republican in politics; was a member of the State Legislature in 1877, and has been town treasurer for the past two years. He is also a director of the Somersworth National Bank of Great Falls; has been a member of the Free Baptist Church for several years, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school for a number of years. He is a man of business capacity, strict integrity, and uprightness of character.



RESIDENCE OF L.R. HERSOM, BERWICK, MAINE.

Horne, C. H. Horne, C. F. Mitchell, H. B. Tibbetts, John E. Frost.

Blacksmiths: R. H. Merrill, W. H. Trull, Averill Bros., M. W. Libby.

Carriage-painters: S. H. Littlefield, J. M. French.
Harness and carriage trimming: David M. Howard, established in 1876.

Harness: A. W. Stevens, established in 1878.
Shoes: Nute Brothers (N. M. & D. H. Nute), established in 1871, and previous to 1877 manufacturing 200 cases a week; since declined, but still in operation.

Confectionery: J. A. Fall, established in 1873, manufactures pure French and American confectionery; 2 operatives; S. P. Brackett, established in 1864, 2 operatives, and consumes 4 to 6 barrels of sugar weekly; A. G. Brace & Co., established in 1879, 3 operatives and 1 wagon; makes all common brands of goods.

Undertaker: Alvin B. Spencer, also extensive manufacturer of coffins and caskets.

Marble-works: John Emery, came from the New Hampshire side in 1873. This is a large establishment, employing skilled workmen.

Cigars: E. A. Lewis, established in 1873.
A fire department was established, and the hand-engine "Triumph" bought of the city of Biddeford, in 1873. Fred. B. Stanley was Fire Warden, and George W. Mellon Foreman, of the company in 1879. A police force, organized in 1849, now numbers 14 unsalaried officers, of whom David Horne is Chief.

General stores: A. K. Downes, established in 1872.
Groceries: J. F. Robinson, established in 1869; Orrio Knox, established in 1876; C. S. Blaisdell, established in 1842, across the river: crossed to Berwick in 1852.

Co-operative store: J. H. Stillings, agent, established Jan. 18, 1874, by the Sovereigns of Industry; incorporated, April 1, 1878; present officers: Hiram Clark, President; Lewis K. Brackett, Vice-President; J. H. Stillings, Sec. and Treas.; Directors, David Wingate, Charles H. Horne, Charles H. Wooster.

Boots and shoes: John Martin (established by W. O. Brackett, in 1877).

Millinery and fancy goods: Clara E. Clemens, 1879 (established by Miss I. S. Grant in 1872), in the Grant building.

Flour and grain: J. B. Merrill, established in 1877.
Auctioneer: Samuel Hubbard.

Meats: William F. Libby, established in 1873.
Barbers: Benjamin Lord, Ransom B. Crook.
Livestock: Moses Weeks.
Lawyers: Wm. J. Copeland, H. V. Moore.
Physicians: J. E. Lord, C. P. Gerrish, W. Wadsworth.
Postmaster: U. O. Brackett, since the first opening of the post-office of Berwick, in July, 1871.

SOUTH BERWICK VILLAGE,

the northern part of which is within the limits of this town, has attempted to annex the Berwick part at the last two sessions of the Legislature. It contains within this town 44 dwellings, 4 or 5 unoccupied stores, and the following business houses:

Carriage shops: Daniel B. Joy, established in 1872.

General stores: C. W. Butler.

Dry-goods: A. Devine.

Groceries: T. J. Driscoll, established in 1871; C. Warren & Co., established in 1878.

Meats: C. Warren & Co., established in 1878.

Bakery: Louis A. Daube, established in 1876.

Watches and jewelry: N. Bouchillier, established in 1877.

Barber: Franklin G. Pierre, established in 1854.

Blacksmith: John H. Earl, established in 1877.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

The old "North Parish Congregational Church" was organized Jan. 15, 1749, when Berwick included what is now Berwick, South and North Berwick, and the First (or South) Parish included the whole territory except the parsonage grant "to the Baptist Society in Berwick," located at "Great Hill." The South Parish meeting-house was located at what was called "Old Fields," near the "Lower Landing" below "Quamphagan Landing." The parish was organized by virtue of a charter from the General Court held in Boston, and at their first meeting voted Samuel Brackett, Jr., clerk, and a committee of five "for calling parish meetings in the future." Subsequently it was voted to "settle" the division line between the parishes, and on February 8th following, in conjunction with a committee of the South Parish, the line was run and established. A *verbatim* copy of the report reads:

"Where as we the subscribers hereof being appointed by the Committees of the two Parishes within the town of Berwick, to run the Division Line between said Parishes, according to an order of the General Court held in Boston on the 18th day of April, 1749, being on oath, proceeded in the following manner, Viz.: Begun at the old meeting house and ran from thence north one mile and a half which reached within seven feet of the Eastern corner of Mr. Joseph Hart's land" (this on Ham's hill), "and set a *corse* from thence, Southwest and by west" (over Goodwin's hill), "to Salmon Falls river, and then begun within seven feet of the eastern corner of above said Hart's land and run northeast and by east to a white oak tree standing in Mr. Joseph Penoy's land marked on two sides, and so extending the same northeast and by east *corse* a *lette*l to the southeast of Jeremiah Frost's dwelling house, and so extending the same *corse* to the northeast of Mr. Jonathan Steas barn.

"CAPT. JOHN WENTWORTH,"	} <i>Chairmen.</i>
"CAPT. JAMES HOBBS,"	
"ALEX. MCINTIRE,"	} <i>Surveyors."</i>
"ABRA. NOWELL,"	

This line was in November, 1773, re-run by Joshua Wingate, surveyor. It is very nearly the dividing line between South Berwick, Berwick, and North Berwick at the present time.

"On February ye 27th, 1749, *Voted*, that a meeting-house shall be *built* in the North Parish, and that it shall be *built* the same bigness that the new meeting-house is in the lower Parish, and that it shall be *built* between Thomas Guntail's house and John Woodsom's, from which vote Capt. Moses Butler and several others *Decented*, and paid for entering the *Decent*. An offer was then made to raise a committee to *purchase* Land for the meeting-house at parish charge, if need be, and past in the negative, and adjourned the meeting to Ye 28th, when a like vote was past in the negative, and adjourned the meeting to Elda John Smith's house till to-morrow, at ten of the clock in the *four noon*."

Whether the meeting was holden the records saith not.

July 16, 1750, it was voted that a minister be hired to preach the gospel in said North Parish, and that Elder John Smith and Mr. John Shorey call the minister, and *Voted*, £20 lawful money to defray "Parish charges," and at same meeting "*Voted*, Patrick Gowen and others shall take care to get the ministry Grant Laid out," thus appearing that when the Great and General Court authorized parishes it also made a "Grant" for the ministry.

"On ye 21st of August *Voted*, that a minister shall be hired to preach the Gospel three months." To this "Capt. Moses Butler and Thomas Goodwin entered their *decents*." The minister was provided for, by voting that he should have "£14 lawful money for preaching the Gospel three months." Merchantable white pine *bords*, *clabords*, and shingles were to be taken in *Lue* of money, at the town landing-place, at the market price.

John Smith and others were "*Voted* a committee to carry on the building of the meeting-house." To this our "Capt. Moses" came in and entered his "*decent* against the whole proceedings of the whole meeting." In 1752 £30 was raised to defray parish charges, and £265 13s. 4d. to carry on the building of the meeting-house.

At this time, under territorial parish law, parishioners were liable to be taxed to defray parish charges, unless they became non-affiliates by attending religious worship stately with the Quakers; hence transfers were certified to in this manner:

"These *sue* lines may certify at whome it may concern that — of Berwick, has frequented our public meetings of worship, held by the people called Quakers, on the Lord's day, and we know not but that he is *conscienciously* concerned so to do. This given under our hands and signed by us at Berwick, the 29th of the 6th month, called August, 1751.—Jedediah Merrill, Elijah Jenkins, Eben Hussey."

"On ye second day of March, 1752, voted *youanomously* for Mr. Samuel Modey for their minister in the North Parish in Berwick, and *chose* a committee to *Discorse* Mr. Modey, and know if he will except the offer. Mr. Modey declined to '*settle*.'"

It was then voted that he "should have 21s. 4d. per day for preaching in the parish for the time past.

On the 19th of February, 1753, "*Voted*, a parish-house shall be *bulld* on *Ministry* Land, on that parcel of land on which Thomas Gubtail now liveth." This location is a short distance north of the old meeting-house lot at "Blackberry Hill," on the road to "Beaverdam" and "Cranberry Meadow," and on which the identical old parsonage-house now stands, which is probably as old as any (standing) house in the town. It was, doubtless, thought by our forefathers to be "stylish," and the finish is ancient and unique; it was then held venerable, as being the residence of the staid parson of the white neck-kerchief and black suit, whom the youths were taught (under Puritanical customs) to reverence as second to deity, and into whose august presence every lad bowed with uncovered head and lass courtesied when they came, a sentiment which was taught by the dignity of a person consecrated to a sacred office.

On the "third day of December," 1753, "*Voted*, Mr. Nathaniel Draper preach the Gospel in This Parish for three or four months, on probation." Also, "*Voted*, that

the Parish shall a *low* for the loss of all the shingles [depreciated currency] that the parish treasurer has received in time past."

About this time they found themselves a little mixed in the matter of "*stiles*," for it was found necessary to call on the "Great and General Court" to settle matters, which was done by petition in this style (*verbatim et literatim*):

"To His Excellency William Shirley Esq., Capt. General and Governor in and over the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, the Honorable His majesty's Council and the Honorable house of Representatives for said Province, now sitting at Boston, the Humble petition of the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the north parish in Berwick Humbly sheweth that the Committee for calling Parish meetings in the said parish through a mistake be *twice* the old *stile* and new *stile*, have neglected to call their annual meeting for *Choosing* Parish *officers* in the month of March but Dert it to the Eight of April Instant where by we apprehend are not qualified to chose our parish *officers* for the present year to the Grate Damage of the parish. We there fore most Humbly Pray That you will take our present Difficult circumstances in to your Consideration and in able the parish To meet and *Chose* their Parish *officers*, and pass votes *relating* to the *support* of the ministry and other necessary affairs of said parish as other Parishes qualified by Law, not with standing this omission, and Your Petitioners shall for ever pray as in Duty Bound.

"Berwick, April the 8th 1754."

The foregoing was signed by 38 parishioners, including the familiar names of Smith, Hardison, Pray, Grant, Knight, Hamileuton, Brackett, Hodsdon, Thompson, Wentworth, Gubtail, Stone, Shorey, Frost, Clark, Libby, Lord, Nock.

"In Council, April the 17th 1754 it was read and ordered that the prayer of the petition be granted, and John Hill Esq., Directed and empowered to issue his warrant for a Parish meeting.

"Sent down for concurrence.

"THOS. CLARK, *D'ty Sec'y*."

"In the house of Rep., April 18th, 1754.

"Read and concurred,

"THOMAS HUBBERT, *Speaker*."

"Consented to,

"WILLIAM SHIRLEY."

In pursuance of the above. John Hill, "J. Peace," under his hand and seal at Berwick, the 22d day of April, "and in the 27th year of His Majesty's Reign, Anno Domini" 1754, issued his warrant to choose all parish officers on the 9th day of May, for the "*Lusueing* year," and raise money "for the support of the Gospel or *settlement* of a Gospel Minister a *monst*g them," etc. At the meeting May 9th, 1754, "*Voted*, sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence Lawful money for the Minister that *settles* on said Parish, to be paid out of the parish treasury yearly during the ministry therein." Also, a "*Gueft*?" of same amount "towards his *settlement*, if he *setels* himself." At this time Nathaniel Draper was the minister. On "*fy day*," the 16th day of August, 1754, a "Committee was chosen to call a minister for the Parish;" also a committee to "take care for entertainment *Conveanent* for the Minister when called." And that "Seven Shillings per week shall be paid those men that boarded those Several ministers for the time past." At a parish-meeting holden Monday, Oct. 28, 1754, "*Voted* and made choice of Mr. John Morse to settle in the Parish in the Gospel ministry, with the Advice of their *neighbouring* ordained Ministers," and raised "a Committee to offer" the above vote to Mr. John Morse, "and know if he will accept." Subsequently, on November 25th, "*Voted*, an Addition £66 13s. and 4d. to be

paid in lumber and *labour* at market price towards a Minister's Settlement." On the 25th day of February, 1755, Mr. Morse presented through the committee his letter of acceptance of the call.

He was ordained April 30, 1755, and died November, 1764. He was a serious and godly young divine, whose brief ministerial life was adorned by Christian graces, and his qualifications for a pastor endeared him to his people; his death was greatly lamented. He was succeeded by Matthew Merriam, who was ordained Sept. 25, 1765, a man of piety and influence, possessing rare ministerial gifts. He remained their pastor till his death, more than 30 years. He was succeeded by Joseph Hillard, a graduate of Harvard College, who was ordained Sept. 11, 1797, and remained their pastor until 1825, when he relinquished his charge by reason of failing health. About this time the old church in Somersworth, N. H., was discontinued, and Reuben Porter, their pastor, came to preach in Berwick, at an unfinished dwelling-house on Bridge Street, belonging to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. Mr. Porter continued his labors there until the organization of the first Congregational Church in Great Falls, N. H., which he supplied until Josiah Hawes, who had been supplying the church at Blackberry Hill, received a call, and was ordained as their first settled minister in 1827. From this time the church at Blackberry Hill became extinct, but a small invested fund has served to keep up a parish organization. Oliver Butler, father of H. A. Butler, Esq., of North Berwick, was the last clerk in 1838.

The old meeting-house continued to be used as a town-house until its destruction by an incendiary fire on the night of May 4, 1848. Some years previous it had been struck by lightning, and one of the large porches being displaced, it was removed to the house on the corner, and is still standing as the kitchen-part of the residence of Capt. Jacob Wentworth. The grave of Rev. Mr. Merriam occupies a part of the old church-yard with some of the early members of his pastoral charge.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodists first began to exert an influence in Berwick about 1810. Meetings were held in private dwellings in various parts of the town. About 1815-16 there were several revivals under the preaching of John Lord and others, and many were baptized. Although they continued to increase in numbers and influence, no meeting-house was erected exclusively for the denomination for thirty years, when a house was built in 1839 at the location known as Cranberry Meadow. The house took fire after it had been completed, and was consumed a few days before it was to have been dedicated. Another was soon after built, about a mile from the former, and dedicated by Rev. Gershom F. Coxe. A church was organized, and still continues in a prosperous condition. Membership, 57.

The meeting-house was moved to the village of Berwick, and finished January, 1876, during the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Lord, and dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Foster.

Present officers: J. H. Corey, pastor; John Gowell, John Hurd, C. H. Horne, Moses E. Clark, J. H. Downs, Elijah W. Hayes, James H. Clemmens, J. O. Gowell, stewards.

An act of the General Court of Massachusetts, passed Dec. 11, 1816, authorized the sale of the ministerial lands in the North Parish of Berwick, and the interest accruing on a fund so formed to "be appropriated and uniformly applied for the support of the Gospel Ministry in the said North Parish of Berwick." The town-house lot, formerly the site of the Old Blackberry Hill meeting-house, was sold in 1878, and the proceeds added to the fund, which yields an annual interest of about \$70. This goes to the support of the Methodist, which is the only church in the town.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Richard Tozer (so he spelled his own name) was known as Sergt. Tozer, and was a prominent man from 1684 to after 1723. It is said that he was captured by the Indians twice, and his wife three times. At one time her capture was attempted when she was boiling soap. This she threw upon the Indians, hot from her kettle, until they abandoned the attempt. She was one of the prisoners ransomed at Quebec in 1695. At her last capture her husband took the feather-bed upon his back for protection, and telling her that he would ransom her if he lived, retreated under cover of the house to the frozen river, into which he fell through the thin ice, and lost his bed. The Indians tracked him, saw the bed, and supposed him to be drowned. While he remained hidden upon the bank they pillaged and burned the house, and carried away the inmates. He then crossed the river and alarmed the inhabitants of Dover, N. H., who pursued them without success.

After the recovery of his family, Mr. Tozer erected the garrison which is still standing. He sold his place to Samuel Lord in 1734, and moved from the town. The garrison stands on the north side of the Boston and Maine Railroad, a third of a mile distant, and between the road leading from South Berwick to Great Falls. It is not greatly unlike the other old farm-houses, having been somewhat remodeled. The roof was blown off by a storm in 1830, and the father of Mr. John Spencer, the present occupant, removed the upper story. Its commanding position and solid, compact appearance is still suggestive of its early use, though the old stockade of upright sharpened posts has long since disappeared.

The old Wentworth House, half a mile to the north, was built about the year 1800, on the site of the house bequeathed by Paul Wentworth, with his barns and store-house, in 1747, together with six days in the upper mill on Salmon Falls, and land at the head of Berwick, joining Jeremiah Rawlens and Thomas "Douns." This was one of the earliest occupied points to the northward, and was the extreme settlement in the early Indian wars. It is now occupied by Daniel Wentworth, the youngest son of Timothy Wentworth, and sixth generation of the family in America. The will referred to also gave his "negro man Sampson, negro man Tom, negro woman Dinah, and negro child Tom" to his different heirs. Rev. Mr. Pike was made executor of the will.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

On a knoll to the southward of the business part of Berwick village is an acre of land partly surrounded by

a high bank wall and tall elms. Within this inclosure are many of the early dead of Berwick and their later descendants. Some of these were soldiers in the first army of the republic. Others were in the last, and their graves bear throughout the year the faded flags placed there bright and new each decoration-day by their comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Among the noted graves are those of Elder Ebenezer Lord, who died in 1811, aged ninety-one; Rev. Noah Hooper, son of Rev. William Hooper, died in 1854, aged seventy-eight; Richard Moody, died 1836, aged forty-six; Jeremiah Locke, died 1858, aged eighty; and the family monuments of the Horne, Lawrence, Moses, Longee, and Gibbs families. Frank Tuttle, M.D., and John McCrillis, M.D., both early physicians, are also buried here.

The old burying-ground at Blackberry Hill and the Sullivan ground have been abandoned, and many of the more honored inmates removed. Nearly every old family can look from the windows of the old homestead upon the graves of their ancestors near by. Many of these family grounds are finely kept.

SCHOOLS.

A school was kept in Berwick at the expense of the town as early as 1714. Mr. Rock was "called" to be schoolmaster for £40 a year, in 1716. In 1718 it was voted that John Bradstreet shall keep school in the house by Mr. Spencer's till one is built for £40, in boards, at the market price, to be delivered to him when the sloops use the river. A school-house was built for him six rods northwest of a brook, upon the highway, near to Humphrey Chadbourne's new house. In 1724 there were two school-houses above Great Works River, one of which, twenty feet square and eight feet high, was on Baker Nason's land. In 1725, James Grant, the representative to the General Court, was authorized to hire a schoolmaster brought up at the college. The next master was James Pike, in 1726, and Joseph Newmarch, who taught reading, writing, and "cyphoring" in 1727. In 1749 school was kept in six places, two months each, by one teacher. In 1751 it was voted that the master teach two weeks at one point, then two at another, returning. Rev. Mr. Moody taught one-half in each parish. In 1858 a whole-year school was kept in the upper parish. Fifty pounds were voted in 1761, and two "schools" kept. A committee "to better regulate schools for the future" was chosen in 1766, after which two schools were regularly kept. One hundred and forty pounds were voted for four five-months' summer schools in 1770. In 1790 a plan for the school was laid out agreeable to the new act, and teachers were required to have a certificate of "Morrell Carrier." The appropriations were \$150 in 1800; \$1100 in 1825; \$2000 in 1862; \$3000 in 1872; and in 1878, \$2500 by the town, and \$4032 total expense for 563 scholars registered. There are 896 school children in the town, and 16 school-houses, representing an aggregate value of \$16,800.

Three joining districts included in Berwick village joined to form a grammar school, and erected a fine three-story, wooden building, in 1872, at an expense of \$9000. This was dedicated by Governor Sidney Perham, and other prom-

inent educators, on its completion. Its management has been successful under Professors Amos W. Pike, Mr. De Merret, and William S. Pierce, the present principal. School Supervisor, Elijah H. Hayes.

ASSOCIATIONS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Echo Lodge, No. 52, was instituted Jan. 14, 1876, by R. W. G. M., B. C. Stone. The first officers were Joseph E. Lord, N. G.; Alvin B. Spencer, V. G.; John C. Hurd, R. S.; Charles C. Wentworth, Treas.; Chas. R. Bragdon, Warden; John H. Stillings, Conductor; Charles W. Guptil, O. G.; Darius Blake, I. G.; Levi K. Brackett, Chaplain. The officers in November, 1879, were Charles M. Guptil, N. G.; Daniel H. Toothacher, V. G.; Hiram Hurd, Sec.; Chas. C. Wentworth, Treas.; Hezekiah Fall, Warden; Geo. W. Stillings, Conductor; Walter S. Willey, O. G.; George W. Knox, I. G.; Levi K. Brackett, Chaplain. The membership is 99. This association owns a fine brick building, 32 by 55 feet floor, and 3 stories high. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremony, Oct. 9, 1878, and the building dedicated by the A. W. G. M. of Maine, March 31, 1879. The lodge is in flourishing condition.

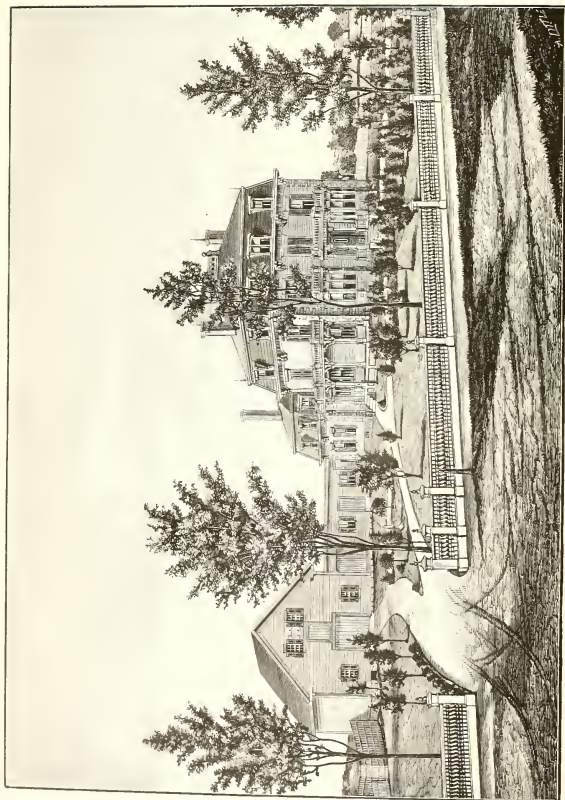
Golden Gate Encampment, No. 24, was instituted May 29, 1876. The first officers were Joseph E. Lord, C. P.; William H. Rich, H. P.; Frank P. Goodrich, S. W.; Benjamin L. Clark, J. W.; A. B. Spencer, Scribe; C. C. Wentworth, Treas.; Darius Blake, O. S. S.; Thomas A. Chadwick, P. S. S.; John H. Stillings, Guide. The officers in 1879 were Darius Blake, C. P.; Hiram Hurd, H. P.; Charles M. Guptil, S. W.; Frank B. Clark, J. W.; Levi K. Brackett, Scribe; Charles C. Wentworth, Treas.; Andrew S. Braden, O. S. S.; Fred. V. Stanley, I. S. S.; John H. Stillings, Guide.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Wilson Lodge, No. 75, was organized June 14, 1878, with 39 members. The officers were Rev. C. A. Wilson, W. C. T.; Miss Nettie Lord, W. V. T.; Geo. S. Down, W. Chap.; F. H. Warren, W. Sec.; Miss Sadie Merrow, W. A. S.; Miss Nellie Tibbets, W. F. S.; S. P. Brackett, W. T.; M. A. Hatch, W. M.; D. M. Frye, P. W. C. T. January, 1879, the lodge changed its name to *Rescue*. The officers in November, 1879, were C. E. Hutchins, W. C. T.; John W. Down, P. W. C. T.; Daniel Hemingway, W. R. S.; W. S. Willey, W. T.; W. S. Fall, W. M.; Annie Hooper, W. I. G.; Daniel Edson, W. O. G.; Alice Curtis, R. H. S.; Nellie Jones, L. H. S.; Eunice Cooper, W. A. S.; Delia Hodge, W. D. M.

PROMINENT MEN.

John Sullivan sailed from Limerick, Ireland, in 1723. The vessel was driven by stress of weather into York harbor. Being a man of education, on the recommendation of Dr. Moody, of New York, he was employed as a teacher at Berwick, where he opened his public schools,—one for boys and one for girls. These schools were opened but a part of the year. On his voyage out, his attention was at-



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM J. COPELAND,
BERWICK, MAINE.



William J. Copeland

WILLIAM J. COPELAND, son of Rev. William H. Copeland, a resident of Lebanon, Me., was born in Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., Jan. 24, 1841.

The Copeland family trace their ancestry to Sir John Copeland, who fought at the battle of Neville's Cross, during the reign of Edward III., Oct. 17, 1346, and with his own hand captured King David of Scotland, whom he bore from the field, with a company of attendants, and, proceeding to Calais, delivered him into the hands of his royal master, then in France. For this service he was created a banneret (an honorable order of knighthood) by the king, and given a pension of five hundred pounds per annum. He was also made warden of Berwick, sheriff of Northumberland, and keeper of Roxburgh Castle. Lawrence Copeland, a lineal descendant of Sir John, from whom sprang all the Copelands in America, came to this country and settled at Mount Holliston, Mass., where he died Dec. 30, 1699, aged one hundred and ten years. Hon. Moses Copeland, a great-grandson of Lawrence, and from whom William J., the subject of our sketch, is a direct descendant in the fifth generation, went with his brother Joseph from Milton, Mass., to Warren, Me., in 1763, being among the early settlers of that place.

He was a man of great activity, shrewd, and calculating, and gained wealth and distinction, taking a prominent part in the enterprises of the town. In early life he had served in the army, entering at seventeen; was at Ticonderoga in 1758, and at the taking of Quebec the following year. Soon after his settlement in Warren he was appointed sheriff, and held the office eleven years. He also held the office of clerk of the court several years. From constant contact with lawyers and observation of legal proceedings, he became the principal lawyer of the place, and his advice and assistance in legal controversies were the most valuable that could be obtained in that region.

This Moses Copeland was a cousin of President John Adams, and a descendant of John Alden on the maternal side.

William J. Copeland attended the common schools in Shapleigh and South Berwick, where his father was then preaching. In 1855 he attended the academy at South Berwick, and afterwards for a time

the, West Lebanon and Limerick Academies, earning the money to defray the necessary expenses by teaching in the winter and farm labor in the summer, teaching his first school at Shapleigh before he was sixteen years of age.

He entered the office of Hon. Increase S. Kimball, of Sanford, Me., at an early age, where he pursued the study of the law until he was admitted to the bar, which was before he was twenty-one years of age. He then located in Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., where he entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining there until April, 1868, when he removed to Berwick, opposite Great Falls, where he has since resided, having established his office at the latter place. During the past ten years, it is safe to say, Mr. Copeland has attained a degree of success in his profession seldom enjoyed by any practitioner in the country outside the great cities; being attributable to his indomitable energy, intense application, and thorough devotion to his professional work. With powers of physical endurance far greater than those with which most men are endowed, with a keen insight into human nature, and a strong love for the contests of the legal arena, he has the ability to command success in cases where others would see only failure from the start.

Mr. Copeland married, in March, 1862, Miss Ellen L. Wade, youngest daughter of Loring and Sarah (Foster) Wade, formerly of Machias, Me., and a granddaughter of Col. Benjamin Foster, Jr., of Machias, prominent in the early history of that town. By this union he has had three children, all daughters, two of whom are living,—Mabelle, born April 10, 1864, and Kate, born Jan. 13, 1867.

In politics he has always been a Republican, but has never held office, or engaged in political life until during the campaign of 1878, in Maine, when he espoused the cause of the National Greenback party, and made several effective speeches upon the stump. In his private and domestic life Mr. Copeland combines the attributes of the gentleman with the nobler qualities of husband, father, and friend. His career has been singularly free from ostentation, and it is, perhaps, the absence of vainglorious display that lends a charm to his character, and sustains, despite all obstacles, his ever-increasing popularity.

tracted to a pretty child nine years of age, named Margery Brown, whom he appears to have brought up as his own child, whom he afterwards made his wife, in 1735. He soon after purchased 70 acres of land, on the easterly side of the Salmon Falls River, near Great Falls, where he resided for sixty years. He died in May, 1796, in his one hundred and fifth year, and his widow died in 1801, aged eighty-seven; they were buried upon the place which they occupied so many years, and which is now occupied by Winslow T. Ricker, Esq. On this farm were born John and James Sullivan. The former was a leader in the first overt act of the Revolution, a general in the war, and Governor of the State of New Hampshire; the other, the acknowledged leader at the bar, a Governor of Massachusetts, and who, by his speeches and writings, contributed to the successful establishment of our national liberties. They were companions in counsel with Hancock and Adams, and in arms with Washington and Warren, and of whom Washington said that when a spirit of insubordination or despondency prevailed in the army, all that he needed to dispel it was the eloquence of one of the Sullivans. From these men have descended some of the most pleasing orators and eminent men of New England.

Nathaniel Low, Richard Foxwell Cutts, and Capt. Elijah Hayes were delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and were all prominent men, filling public offices for a long period of years. Mr. Cutts was elected to the Senate in 1800.

Hon. John Hill was justice of the peace, member of the General Court, and a major in the army.

Col. John Plaisted was a prominent man in 1716.

Among the leading military men have been Capt. Moses Butler, Capt. Joseph Chadbourne, Capt. Philip Hubbard, Cols. Jonathan Hamilton, Love Keay, Moses Hubbard, Nathan Hobbs, George Hobbs, Elijah Hayes, Nathan Murray, Capts. Sheldon Hobbs, William Hatch, and Jacob Wentworth.

Among the present leading citizens are Alvin B. Spencer, John H. Stillings, George W. and Frederick A. Lord, Richard L. Goodwin, Moses Clark, John Gowell, Darius Blake, Charles M. Guptil, Daniel H. Toothacher, L. R. Herson.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT.

Capt. John Hall, 1711; Ichabod Plaisted, 1712; Capt. Elisha Plaisted, 1714; Capt. Samuel Plaisted, 1716-18; Capt. Elisha Plaisted, 1719-20; Humphrey Chadbourne, 1722; Elisha Plaisted, 1723; Capt. James Grant, 1725-27; Roger Plaisted, 1730; Samuel Plaisted, 1731; Capt. James Grant, 1732; Richard Lord, 1735; William Gerish, 1753; Benjamin Chadbourne, 1756-58; John Smith, Jr., 1760; Benjamin Chadbourne, 1763-70; Capt. Nathan Lord, 1772; Capt. William Gerrish, 1774; Maj. Ichabod Goodwin, 1775-76; Col. Joseph Prime, 1778-79; John Hill, 1780-87; Richard Foxwell Cutts, 1790-91; Maj.-Gen. Ichabod Goodwin, 1792; Richard Fox. Cutts, 1793-97; John Lord, 1798; Richard Fox. Cutts, John Lord,* 1800; Richard Fox. Cutts, 1801-3; Richard Fox. Cutts, Capt. Stephen Prime, William Hobbs, 1805-6; Nathaniel Nason, 1806; Richard Fox. Cutts, Joseph Prime, William Hobbs, Micajah Currier, 1808-9; Richard Fox. Cutts, Joseph Prime, William Hobbs, Benjamin Green, 1810-11; Micajah Currier, Richard Fox. Cutts, Joseph Prime, William Hobbs, Joshua Chase, 1812; William Hobbs, Benjamin Green, Jedediah Goodwin, Jr., Richard Fox. Cutts, 1813; William Hobbs, Joseph Prime, 1814-15; Wm. Hobbs, 1816; none, 1817-18; Wm. Hobbs, 1819.

PROFESSIONAL.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the earliest physicians was Dr. John McCrellis, who was here as early as 1730. Frank Tuttle, M.D., who was born in 1826, died here in September, 1867. Nathaniel Low practiced medicine here in 1784. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1787. Wilbur Waadworth, a graduate of the Philadelphia, Pa., Eclectic College, commenced practice in Berwick in 1879.

LAWYERS.

Wm. J. Copeland, a son of Rev. Mr. Copeland, of Great Hill, read law with Hon. I. S. Kimball, entered the practice of law in 1858, at Great Falls, and has become prominent since 1870. J. G. Jordan was a prominent lawyer until his death, in 1873. H. V. Moore.

* In place of R. F. Cutts, elected senator.

NORTH BERWICK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of North Berwick is the northeastern half of what was left of Berwick after the incorporation of South Berwick, in 1814.

In 1713, when Berwick was incorporated, it formed a portion of that town, and was a part of Kittery, known as "the Common," in 1652. The town of Berwick, which contained 31,650 acres, was divided, in 1831, by a southeast line, commencing on the line of Lebanon, and intersecting the head-waters of Frost Brook, which it followed to the South Berwick line. That part of the town lying to the east, including all but one range of lots of the old "Kittery Common," and containing 18,579 acres, was incorporated as the present town of North Berwick. Of this area nearly 14,000 acres are improved lands.

The town is bounded on the north by Lebanon and Sanford, on the east by Sanford and Wells, on the south by South Berwick, and on the west by Berwick.

The western line was continued southward to the west of Frost Brook in 1875, so as to form a right angle with the south line, and includes about 1300 acres formerly in Berwick.

The surface is moderately uneven, lying in ridges. Bonny Beag Hill consists of three rocky spurs in the northeast; nearly to the summits of which, on the north and east, cultivated fields are found. Its name was given it by the Indians.

From the top of this hill a fine view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

The soil is fairly productive, though somewhat stony on the hills and ridges. Corn, potatoes, and hay are the leading crops. Good crops of grass are produced on the intervalle land of the Great Works, and also on Beech Ridge. Near the village, in the south part of the town, clay is found, from which a good quality of brick is made.

SETTLEMENT.

The Morrills and Purintons are generally supposed to have been the first settlers. Nicholas Morrill bought a large tract about Doughty's Falls, and about 1735 deeded the west side to Thomas Hobbs, and the eastern side to Peter and Jedediah Morrill, his two sons. Peter lived a short distance out of the village, where Morrill Sherburne now resides.

Thomas Hobbs, the ancestor of the Hobbs family in this town, came from Kittery in 1735. He first acquired a piece of property at the mouth of the Neguntaquit, where he built a saw-mill. J. E. Hobbs, a descendant of Thomas, holds deeds from the town of Kittery, of date as early as 1707.

The Hussey family were among the early settlers. Moses Hussey, the present occupant of the Hussey place, is of the

fourth generation from the first settler. The Buffums were among the early settlers in this vicinity.

The earliest settlers on Beech Ridge were Capt. William Hall, and Silas Hall, grandfather of Hon. John Hall. About 1775 they cleared farms, which are still occupied by their descendants. Benjamin, Joseph, Thomas, and Silas Hurd took up places about the same time. Silas Hurd, the old surveyor, bought a part of lot 36, in September, 1777. He came from Dover. Their descendants are worthy citizens, and retain in the family name the old homesteads.

On the road leading from the village to Oak Woods, above where the road crosses Great Works River, Jedediah Morrill settled. A descendant occupies the premises. John R. Randall settled above about 1774, and Mr. Buffum near him the same year. The settlers advanced north, and Daniel Quint, father of Daniel, settled on the southwest side of Bonny Beag Hill. The Staples family came from Kittery. They are said to have been true to the king. One was an officer under the crown.

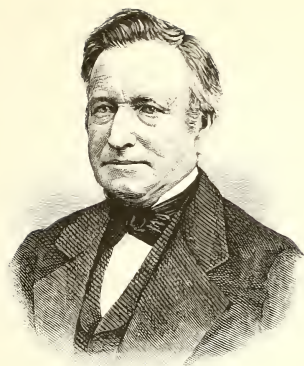
In the north part of the town, above Bonny Beag, Christopher Hammond, grandfather of John H. Hammond, the present occupant, settled about 1810. Christopher Hammond came from Eliot, then Kittery, where numerous relatives still live. Samuel Hurd, father of Peter, settled where B. Walker now lives, and John Fall on the farm where Peter Hurd now resides. S. Roberts settled on the east side of the hill.

One of the earliest settlers in the northwest was John Libby, who cleared the farm now owned by Andrew Chase, in the northwest part of the town, joining Lebanon.

Of other families remembered as among the early settlers may be mentioned the names of Chadbourne, one of the earliest families in Berwick, Twombly, Weymouth, Ford, and Fernald. Samuel Hanscomb came about 1770, from Kittery. The father of Samuel Hanscomb, Sr., was made executor of his father's estate when but nineteen years of age. He remained a bachelor till forty years old. He had nine children, among them a pair of twins. Samuel, Sr., was the oldest son, and lived at the old homestead.

Hercules, father of Oliver Fernald, came from the old settlement at Kittery, and settled on Beech Ridge, a half-mile north of the present Free-Will Baptist meeting-house. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and assisted in building the works on Dorchester Heights.

The early occupants of Kittery Common would come first and chop a clearing, which they would burn and reburn until free from the danger of woods fires, when they would haul in logs, and, joining together, assist each other in rolling up a house. Then they would move in their families, and finish by completing doors, roof, and the broad stone fireplace with wooden flue.



BRACKETT HALL,

son of John and Merriam (Brackett) Hall, natives of North Berwick, was born Sept. 13, 1815. His father was born July 14, 1786. He (Brackett) is of English descent, being a lineal descendant of one of three brothers who came from England more than two hundred years ago and settled at Dover Neck, N. H.

Brackett Hall spent his boyhood till he was twenty at home and in the common schools of his native town, when he hired out to Aaron Davis Williams, a vegetable farmer of Roxbury, Mass., with whom he remained as foreman for seven years. In the spring of 1843 he came to North Berwick, and settled upon the farm of one hundred acres, which he had purchased of Joshua Jenkins the year before, to which he has added, by purchase, the adjoining farms of Elijah Jenkins, Reuben Hayes, and Reuben Ricker, also a large portion of the Hiram Randall farm, making in all a farm of about five hundred acres. He married, March 27, 1842, Abigail, daughter of Philip and Dorothea Hall, of North Berwick. She was born in 1814, and died March 27, 1851. The children of this union were Mary Ann, born Jan. 1, 1844, wife of James Joyns, of Gloucester, Mass.; Abbie M., born April 23, 1849; and John

B., born Jan. 3, 1851. He married, Nov. 27, 1859, for his second and present wife, Mary A., daughter of James and Mary A. (Getchell) Emery, of Wells, Me. She was born Aug. 27, 1841. Of this union were born Elmer E., March 25, 1861; Davis Williams, March 17, 1865; and Frank E., Oct. 15, 1872.

Mr. Hall has never taken a very active part in politics, having had his time and attention well occupied in improving and bettering his farm. He espoused the Greenback cause at the organization of that party, and has since advocated its principles, believing them to be the best for the general public good. In the fall of 1879 he was nominated by his party for the office of county commissioner. Although not successful, he received a flattering recognition, running ahead of his ticket, and receiving the entire vote of the Democratic party. He is, and has ever been, a hard working, calculating, and prudent farmer, whose many years' toil has yielded him a competence for his declining years. In religious sentiment he believes the dictates of conscience the best guide. He is generally considered a man of irreproachable integrity, a kind husband, father, and friend, and a good citizen in every sense of that term.

Abraham, Nathaniel, and John Lord, three brothers, came from Ipswich, about the year 1700, and were the ancestors of numerous families of Lords scattered throughout the State. Elder Nathaniel Lord was a son of Abraham, and grandson of Samuel and Martha Lord.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The early settlers had severe trials, arising from the difficulties to be encountered in bringing a wilderness to fruitfulness. Mrs. Mary Chadbourne, now in her one-hundredth year, relates that the first summer upon the place cleared by her husband, who was a widower with several children when she married him, they lived many days on boiled greens for dinner, and whortleberries and milk for the other meals of the day; meal or flour they had none. The husband must seek employment at other settlements to earn money to make payment for the land, while the wife and children planted and tended the crops till harvest. Wolves prowled at night about the clearings and rude cabins of the settlers, only prevented from entering by the bright fires within. Many of the early settlers were Friends, and on that account received more immunities from the Indians than those of the settlements on the sea-coast. But one incident of Indian depredations on the inhabitants of this town is related. Sarah Morrill, a daughter of Peter, was out one day gathering hemlock-boughs for a broom. She wandered some rods from the house, unmindful of danger. Suddenly she came upon a party of Indians lurking in ambush, and in her fright screamed, which so exasperated Wawa, the leader, that he dispatched her at once. Jedediah Morrill is said to have brought in her lifeless and bloody body soon after; the Indians remaining hidden near, but offering him no violence, because he was a Quaker. Her scalp was taken to Canada and sold to the French.

The spot of this occurrence is marked by a young apple-tree in the south part of the village, in a field a short distance from Mrs. Hurd's hotel.

On a promontory of land back of Mr. Morrill's house a captive white woman was kept one winter by the Indians. Late in the fall a descent was made upon the York settlements by a party of savages, and she was made a prisoner; winter coming on suddenly, before they could return to Canada, they spent the winter about the outlet of Bonny Beag Pond. During the winter she gave birth to a child, weak, from scanty food and exposure of the weather, was feeble and sickly. The Indians compelled the mother to gather pine fagots, with which they burned the babe to ashes. The unhappy and heart-broken woman found among the ashes a bone unconsumed that belonged to her child; this she concealed in her bosom for a time, but the Indians discovering it took it from her, lest some spell of witchcraft should be wrought by it to their injury. In the spring she was taken to Canada and sold to the French, after which she was ransomed and returned to her friends.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Around Bonny Beag Pond many circular stone hearths are found. They consist of a bed of stone about four feet in circumference, upon which Indians build fires for cooking. On the north side of the outlet, in a ravine near the west

border of the pond, was found the greatest number of these hearths, and here probably, a village stood. Near by was the field in which they raised their maize; now it is covered with quite a growth of wood. The land about the outlet is owned by Mr. Nathan Morrill, a descendant of Jedediah. In plowing the fields many Indian implements have been brought to the surface. He has a fine collection of them, consisting of stone chisels, gonges, pestles, sinkers, hatchets, arrow-heads, a scalping-knife, etc., which he kindly exhibits to those curious in such matters.

A deep basin south of the pond is covered with a shallow pool of water, beneath which the light quicksands cannot be fathomed. This is known as Sunken Pond.

A one-story frame house in the northeast corner of the town, near Little River, stands on the east side of the road, and is occupied by John Chase, Esq. This house was built by Absalom Stackpole, a Revolutionary soldier, before he entered the army, and is about one hundred and ten years old. Mr. Stackpole was born in 1752, and lived here until eighty-eight years of age.

WATER-POWERS AND THEIR USE.

The heavy forests of pine that originally covered this town encouraged the erection of mills, and one of the first was built by Peter Morrill on the Great Works at the village, about 1722. A run of stones was connected with it, by which gristing was done for the settlers. Afterwards he engaged in the manufacture of iron, but it proving to be of poor quality, its manufacture was soon abandoned.

A mill for carding wool took the place occupied by the iron-works, which was operated as early as 1810, and perhaps earlier. In 1832, Friend Hill bought a half-interest in the privilege with John D. Lang, and in 1834 a wooden building 60 feet long, two stories high, with an attic, was put up for the purpose of doing custom-work and the manufacture of machine blankets. Friend Hill is reported to have been the first in the country to establish a factory for the manufacture of this kind of goods. Sabinet likewise formed a portion of goods produced. In 1861 the wooden building burned down, and in 1862 the present fine mill was put up. It is of brick, three stories high, with attic, and 120 feet long by 42 feet wide. As a provision against drought, the company have an engine of sufficient power to carry the works independent of water-power. Forty looms, 6 sets of cards, and 13 spinning-jacks are operated here, which turn out daily 1500 yards of flannel, beside blankets, and give employment, on an average, to about 80 hands. The company is known as the North Berwick Company, and has a capital of \$100,000.

Upon the Great Works there are reckoned eight powers, ranging from 10 to 36 feet fall, but partially improved. At Doughty's Falls are 2 powers, owned by the North Berwick Woolen Company. The Hobbs privilege, at Bonny Beag Woolen-Mills, a mile above the village, has upon it a small factory doing custom-work. Ebenezer Hobbs has a grist- and saw-mill, eighty yards above. This power was first used by Thomas Hobbs, Jr., grandfather of the present occupant, who built a mill here at the first settlement. Thomas Hobbs, Sr., lived at Doughty's Falls.

The Wentworth privilege is occupied by a saw-mill.

Farther on is a good, unimproved power, owned by Nathan Morrill, and at the foot of Bonny Beag Pond he owns and improves a power by saw-, grist-, shingle-, and clapboard-mills. A stove-mill was added in 1868. The area of Bonny Beag is computed at 1600 acres. One foot of dam gives storage to a large quantity of water. On the Neguntaquit, a branch of the Great Works, are several powers, only one of which is improved, and this near its mouth, by T. B. Hussey's agricultural works. Farther up this stream, on land of J. E. Hobbs, is a good, unimproved power,—dam easily and cheaply constructed, and a sufficiency of water for many manufacturing purposes two-thirds of the year.

NORTH BERWICK VILLAGE.

This is the only village in the town. It is located in the southern part, and contains about 140 dwellings, about 60 of which, together with most of the business houses, were built since 1870. The main village was formerly between the Great Works and Neguntaquit Rivers, and bore the name of Doughty's Falls, which are located on Great Works River at that point. The stage-line and mail-route extended north from this point by way of Springvale, Alfred, Waterborough, and Limerick to Cornish previous to the opening of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Soon after, F. O. Rogers, his clerk, George Snow, Sheldon Hobbs, and Jeremiah Lord moved their business east of the river, near the depot, and that side became the business centre of the town. The place was an important wood market previous to 1875, when coal began to take its place. It is now an important trading and manufacturing centre, and one of the neatest little villages in the county. It contains three churches, school-house, Odd-Fellows' Hall, and many fine dwellings. The business is as follows:

North Berwick Company, woollens: William Hill, president; William Hobbs, agent; established 1831; rebuilt 1862; more fully described elsewhere.

Carding and woolen yarns: J. M. Hobbs.

Plows and agricultural implements: Timothy B. Hussey, since 1855; established by William Hussey, inventor of the Hussey plows, in 1835. Their plows, after a trial of more than thirty years in New England, have acquired a reputation complimentary alike to the place and the manufacturer.

Prescott's stove polish: J. L. Prescott & Co., since 1878; established by J. L. Prescott in 1869; steam-power, employs 18 operatives, and puts up 1200 to 1500 gross per month.

Box manufacturers: Samuel Buffum & Co., wood boxes, etc., since 1864; established 1855, by William R. Tober.

Bricks: H. A. Butler.

Carriages: Picot & Day, established in 1878.

Coffins and caskets: Oliver Meader, John F. Staples, undertakers.

Smiths: F. A. & N. C. Knight, established in 1866; A. J. Allen; Andrew J. Sargent.

Painter: E. T. Cavanaugh.

Tailor: H. S. Kidder.

Harness: G. S. Mansfield, established in 1874; B. F. Place, established in 1859.

Boots and shoes: C. E. Snow, established in 1845, at

the age of twenty-one,—the oldest business house in the village; F. Johnson.

Jeweler: Charles H. Welch, established in 1879.

Photographs: G. A. Hanson.

General stores: J. C. Barston, established in 1878; George H. Snow, the oldest mercantile house in the town, established in 1846, at the age of twenty. Mr. Snow was previously clerk for F. W. Rogers for six years.

Co-operative store: Hon. John Hall, president; John A. Dennett, secretary; D. R. Ford, agent; established under the auspices of North Berwick Grange, No. 103, and opened to public investors in May, 1879.

Groceries and drugs: H. S. Fall, established in 1869.

Drugs and stationery: J. O. McOrrison & Co., in company with Charles H. Pierce, in 1876; established by J. R. Colby, with circulating library, in 1873.

Stationery and fancy goods: B. Albert Parker; William H. Tibbets, fancy goods, established in 1875.

Millinery: C. H. Hicks, established in 1875; F. O. Johnson.

Dry goods: C. H. Littlefield, established in 1879.

Stoves and tinware: Joseph A. Hanson, established in 1873; runs sale-wagon and supplies peddlers.

Meats: E. B. Johnson.

Livery-stables: Isaiah Buffum; F. O. Johnson.

Hotels: Pine-Tree, Moses Furbish, 1879, formerly J. W. Stackpole; North Berwick, Mrs. Lydia A. Hurd, since 1876; erected by Charles Ricker, in 1854.

American Express: C. W. Greenleaf, agent; succeeded the Eastern Express Company, in 1879.

Telegraph: W. S. Dyer, private line; Western Union, by railroad lines. The Atlantic and Pacific line by county roads from Portland to Boston, *via* Alfred and Dover, N. H., passes through the town, but has no office.

North Berwick National Bank: Organized March 3, 1860, as a State bank, with a capital of \$50,000. William Hill, president; Pelatiah Hussey, cashier. Converted into a national bank in July, 1865. Charles W. Greenleaf succeeded Mr. Hussey as cashier in July, 1871. In November, 1870, it was entered by burglars, and \$2500 of bank and \$4000 private assets abstracted.

Lawyer: Hon. Nathaniel Hobbs.

Physicians: S. A. Nash, established in 1872; J. O. McOrrison, established in 1876.

Dentist: E. M. Sargent, since 1877.

Insurance: David S. Austin, since 1874.

Mails: Daily by railroad; Miss Sarah F. Hobbs, post-mistress. A post-office formerly at Bonny Beag, in the northeast corner of the town, was closed by the department in September, 1879.

INCORPORATION.

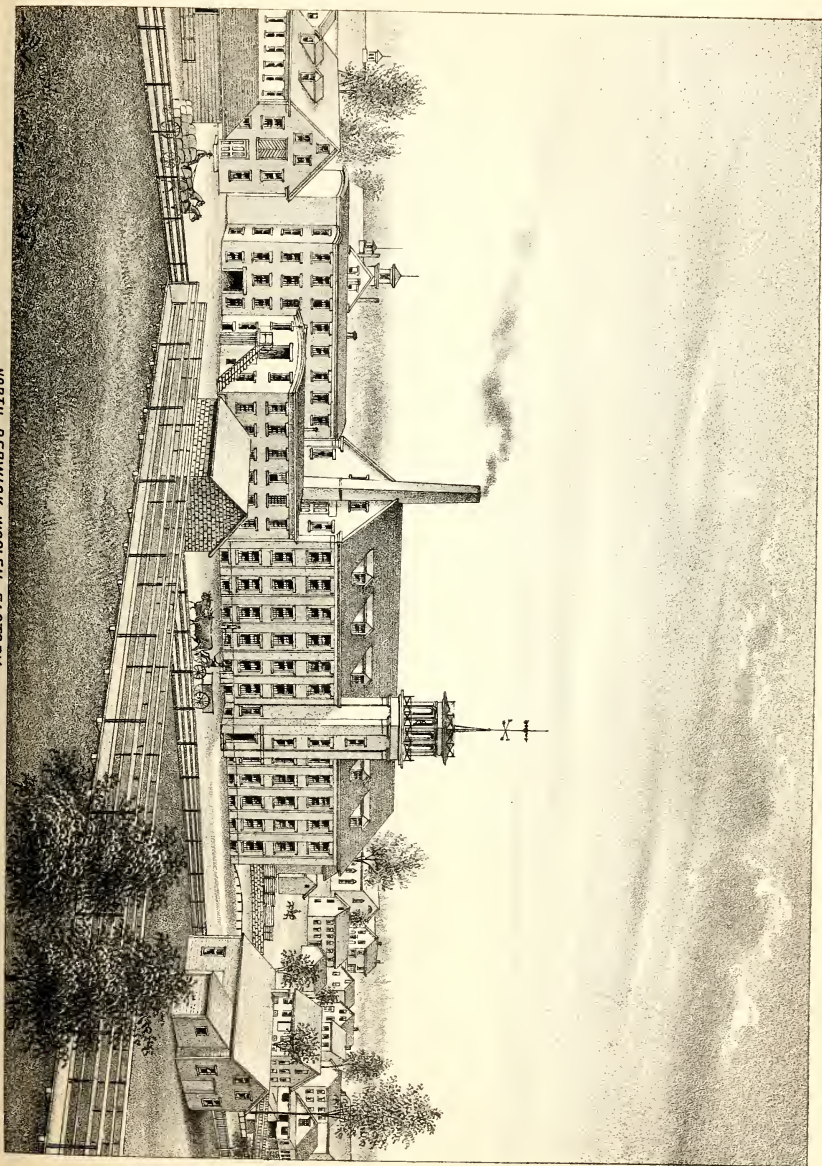
The town of North Berwick was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed March 21st, and approved March 22, 1831. The inhabitants were required to pay their portion of previously-assessed taxes, and received their share of the old town stock of powder, balls, flints, and camp-equipage.

The first election for town officers was held at Elder Nathaniel Lord's meeting-house, two miles from Bonny



RES. OF WILLIAM HILL, NORTH BERWICK, ME.

NORTH BERWICK WOOLEN FACTORY



Beag Pond, on the Oak Wood road, April 4, 1831. Daniel Clark presided as moderator.

Sheldon Hobbs was elected Town Clerk; William Weymouth, John Chase, and Jairus Came, Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor; Isaac Frost for Doughty's Falls district, Benajah Hall, for Beech Ridge district, and John Young, for Bonny Beag district, Constables and Collectors; Sheldon Hobbs, Treasurer and Clerk of the Market; William Weymouth, George Heard, Mark Nowell, Jr., School Committee; 16 field-drivers and fence-viewers, 9 surveyors of lumber, 4 lot-layers, 2 sealers of leather, a pound-keeper, and the following-named persons, living in various parts of the town, were elected supervisors of highways to expend an appropriation of \$1500: Benjamin Heard, Ivory Libby, James Estes, John Young, John M. Hanson, Samuel Stillings, John Abbott, Jr., Peter Grant, Jr., Caleb Ford, Jr., Isaiah Johnson, Oliver Hill, John Hammons, Stephen Quint, Stephen Harris, William Gubtail (2d), Abram Junkens, Ich'd Wentworth, William Hall, Francis Chadbourne, William Hussey, Isaac Frost, Uriah Chadbourne, Miles Brackett, Richard Yeaton.

The town has always been classified as the Doughty's Falls, Beech Ridge, and Bonny Beag districts, and one selectman, who is also assessor and overseer of the poor, elected annually from each district. Elections were held in the old church until 1876, when it was abandoned, and the town business transferred to a hall in the village of South Berwick.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Sheldon Hobbs, 1831-36; George Hurd, 1837; Philander Hartwell, 1838-42; James Johnson, 1843; Sheldon Hobbs, 1844-52; Nathan Neal, 1853-55; John Johnson, 1856-65; John Hamilton, 1866-67; George W. Gray, 1868-71; David S. Austin, 1875; William H. Easton, 1877-78.

SELECTMEN.

1831.—James Came, William Weymouth, John Chase.
1832-35.—William Weymouth, John Chase, Isaac Buffum.
1836.—William Weymouth, John Chase, Isaac M. Hobbs.
1837.—William Weymouth, John Chase, Samuel Hanscomb.
1838.—Joseph Weymouth, Daniel Clark, Samuel Hanscomb.
1839.—Levi Hanscomb (2d), William Weymouth, Daniel Clark.
1840.—Joseph G. Goodwin, Levi Hanscomb, William Weymouth.
1841-42.—Daniel Clark, Isaac M. Hobbs, William Hall.
1843.—Joseph G. Goodwin, Jacob Prescott, Ivory Libbey.
1844.—Joseph G. Goodwin, Peter Grant, Levi Hanscomb.
1845.—Joseph G. Goodwin, Peter Grant, William Hall.
1846.—Joseph G. Goodwin, William Stanley, William Hall.
1847-48.—Peter Grant, Isaac M. Hobbs, William Hall.
1849.—Samuel Hanscomb, J. Goodwin, John Johnson.
1850.—Mark Nowell, Levi Hanscomb (2d), John Johnson.
1851.—Joseph G. Goodwin, Levi Hanscomb (2d), John Johnson.
1852.—Haven A. Butler, Levi Hanscomb (2d), John Johnson.
1853-54.—Haven A. Butler, William Hall, Daniel Quint.
1855.—James G. Page, Mark Johnson (2d), Joshua Furd.
1856-57.—Haven A. Butler, Levi Hanscomb, Peter G. Ford.
1858.—Haven A. Butler, William R. Clark, Joseph Staples.
1859.—Haven A. Butler, William R. Clark, William W. Johnson.
1860-61.—Haven A. Butler, Stephen Ford (2d), Benajah Hall.
1862.—Haven A. Butler, Benajah Hall, Ezra Billings.
1863.—Haven A. Butler, Ezra Billings, Andrew Chase.
1864.—Isaac Hobbs, Gilman Ham, Andrew Chase.
1865.—Haven A. Butler, Gilman Ham, Benajah Hall.
1866-67.—Haven A. Butler, George H. Wentworth, John Hall.
1868.—Haven A. Butler, Stephen Ford, Levi Hanscomb.
1869-71.—Haven A. Butler, George H. Wentworth, John G. Hall.

1875.—George H. Wentworth, A. C. Buffam, Seth Dillingham.
1877.—George H. Wentworth, David S. Austin, Herbert L. Abbott.
1878.—David S. Austin, Hollis G. Ham, Mark W. Chase.

CHURCHES.

FRIENDS.

From what can be gathered, it appears the Friends formed one of the earliest organizations in the town. Soon after 1742 a society was gathered here, which has continued in existence to the present. The first meeting-house stood on the Oak Woods road, south of Bonny Beag, where quite a settlement of Friends existed. Removals and deaths thinned the number, and as the house fell to decay it was taken down and the present one built about one mile southwest from the village. In the days of its union this society was quite prosperous. Unfortunately, a want of harmony on doctrinal points divides the councils of the society. In 1750 a meeting was regularly established, a meeting-house built, and a preparative granted. In 1751 the Dover monthly meeting commenced, holding their monthly meetings at Berwick (as then called) for the accommodation of the Friends in this part of Maine. This arrangement lasted till 1802, when a separate monthly meeting was established,—the members of Eliot and Berwick constituting it. No quarterly meeting has ever been held here.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN BERWICK.

In 1681 several persons were baptized in Kittery by ministers of the Baptist faith. These united to the Baptist Church in Boston, Mass., this being the nearest one to them. A house had been erected there amid much opposition in 1679, but was nailed up by the marshal, under the law of the commonwealth, and a paper put upon the doors forbidding their being opened without permission from the General Court. The society, however, had continued to exist.

William Screven, one of the Kittery converts, an early emigrant from England, was selected as the leader, and he was licensed by the church at Boston to exercise his gifts at Kittery or elsewhere, as the providence of God might east him. The Kittery brethren soon gained in numbers, and attempted to form a separate church. In this they were violently opposed by the Congregationalists both in Maine and Massachusetts, who considered the Baptists "as religious fanatics, and their doctrines and influence most deleterious to the welfare of both society and religion." No sooner was the design of the few Baptists heard of in the town than Mr. Woodbridge, the minister, and Mr. Huckle, the magistrate, began to bestir themselves, and the magistrate summoned those people who had been to the Baptist meeting, and threatened them with a fine of five shillings for every such offense in the future. During the same summer the General Court for the province of Maine summoned Rev. Mr. Screven to appear before them, subjected him to trial, and placed him under bonds for good behavior. The court record of Aug. 17, 1682, recites that "refusing to submit himself to the sentence of the court prohibiting his public preaching, the delinquent stand committed until the judgment of this court be fulfilled." For the next offense he was fined £10, and forbidden "under any pretense to hold any private exercises at his

own house, or elsewhere, on the Lord's day, either in Kittery or any other place within this province; and in future he is enjoined to attend worship in our public assemblies upon the Lord's day, according to the laws established in this province, upon such penalties as the law requires upon neglect of the premises."

Though violence, fines, and imprisonment were now threatening this little band, they continued to worship according to their belief, and on the 25th of September, 1682, Rev. Isaac Hull, of the Boston church, assisted them in forming a separate organization.

The determined opposition of the authorities during the ensuing year caused the more timid members to forsake the new church, while Rev. Mr. Screven—like the Puritans—sought refuge in flight, and with the remainder of his flock, settled upon the more hospitable shores of South Carolina.

It was not until 1763, eighty-five years after, that another effort was made to establish a church at Kittery. In 1765, Rev. Hezekiah Smith, an evangelist, who had labored with the people throughout Massachusetts, began to extend his tours to the destitute regions of New Hampshire and the province of Maine, and to "receive any persons into the church whom they should esteem to be meet subjects, provided they live at such distance they cannot be received into the church in the usual order." He baptized a Congregationalist minister and two deacons in Nottingham, and also Otis Robinson, afterwards the first settled Baptist minister in Sanford, at Livermore, N. H.

In 1767, Rev. Mr. Smith preached at Great Hill, in Berwick, and received his converts as members of his church in Haverhill. July 8, 1768, "Elder" Greenleaf, Deacon Jacob Whittier, and Deacon Samuel Shepard dismissed these members and constituted them a church in Berwick. They were called on the town records "members of the First Antipedo Baptist Church of Christ in Boston." Twelve other churches were established from the Haverhill church about the same time.

Previous to the visits of Rev. Mr. Smith, Joshua Emery had separated from the Congregationalist connection and brought upon himself much ridicule, with the name of *New Light* applied to him by his enemies. He was a man of eminent talents, and had been previously highly respected. Mr. Smith came by his invitation, and soon found in him an able assistant.

The articles of faith were signed June 28, 1768, by Joshua Emery, Wm. Taft, James Lord, Thomas Jelleson, Richard Thurell, Abraham Lord, Jr., Richard Dean, Ephraim Blaisdell, James Jackson, John Gowen, John Knight, Adah Emery, Mary Knight, Sarah Lord, Mary Grant, Mary Jackson, and Elizabeth Lord.

Joshua Emery was chosen elder and general moderator, John Knight deacon and clerk. Elder Emery, though never ordained, was for many years the preacher of this church.

Baptists were partially relieved from ministerial taxes on presenting certificates of having organized for the support of Baptist preaching. To make the organization legal it was necessary to have the approval of three other churches. Accordingly, Joshua Emery, "teacher," was sent and received in fellowship by the First and Second Baptist

Churches in Boston and First Baptist Church in Haverhill. In August following, certificates were filed by Ebenezer Dennett, James Gray, John Gowen, and John Emery in the First Parish, and Gabriel Hamilton, Richard Ricker, George Brown, and Abraham Lord in the North Parish. They were still taxed. Mr. Emery and Mr. Gowen were both imprisoned, and their property sold for the support of the Established Church.

Joshua Eaton became a teacher, and by his eloquence and energy increased the numbers of the church. Those living in the north part—now Berwick—joined with the Baptists in Madbury, N. H., and organized the Berwick and Madbury Church, over which one of their number—William Hooper—was ordained pastor Aug. 14, 1776. He was the first Baptist minister ordained in the State. It is said that his cow was sold for parish taxes after he commenced preaching. As a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State of New Hampshire, he earnestly opposed the connection of Church and State, in a four days' debate.

This church was known as the Berwick Church at "Great Hill."

Aug. 18, 1770, Elder Emery was chosen to go to Haverhill and represent their grievances, and, at the same time, Messrs. Knight, Frost, and Lord were sent to Lebanon "to enquire into the state of the church there." Elder Emery continued to labor as pastor for twenty years, supporting himself from his lands. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Batchelder, in 1796. Mr. Batchelder was left an orphan in Boston, in 1781, at the age of thirteen years. He was baptized in 1793, and a month later began to travel and preach in Maine and New Hampshire. He refused to settle until called, Oct. 17, 1796, when he accepted the call of this church, because, he said, "it was the greatest field of labor, and the least desirable in a worldly point of view." He attempted the improvement of the schools of the town, and himself became a teacher. In November, 1805, he accepted a call to the First Baptist Church in Haverhill, Mass. Rev. Joshua Chase became the next pastor, in 1807, was dismissed in 1812, resumed the pastorate in 1822, and died Feb. 6, 1825, at the age of fifty-six years. Rev. Joseph Gilpatric was ordained in June, 1826, and removed to Shapleigh, in 1832. Rev. Nathaniel G. Littlefield became pastor in 1827, and the church was reorganized under the name of South Berwick and York. He remained until 1836. Rev. J. Hubbard became pastor in 1837, and commenced his labors with a powerful revival, during which he baptized 77. He was dismissed in 1841. Rev. J. M. Wedgwood was pastor from 1844 to 1846; Rev. Gideon Cook to 1848; Rev. W. H. Copeland six years, to 1854; and Rev. John Hubbard, a second time, to March, 1862. Rev. I. M. Thompson became pastor in 1864.

There have belonged to this church 400 persons. The deacons were John Knight, Shem Emery, Benjamin Knight, James Gray, Nathaniel Walker, Peter Knight, Oliver Baston, William Shaw, Wm. B. Emery, B. F. Swain, William Emery, Reuben Dennett.

Joshua and Jedediah Goodwin, John Hubbard, Jr., and B. F. Hubbard were licensed by this church as preachers.

A meeting-house was built on Great Hill, now South

Berwick, the year the church organized. It was two stories high, with galleries on three sides, and the pulpit nearly as high on the fourth. After 1799 it was cut in two and twenty-four feet added to its length. In 1842, David Hayes, Peter Knight, and Elijah Hayes, committee, built a new meeting-house at a cost of about \$1000. It was dedicated Aug. 31, 1843, by Rev. Oliver Barron. In 1866 it was taken down and rebuilt in the new part of the village, a few rods north of Main Street. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Shailer, D.D., of Portland, July 9, 1868.

Since the building of the house of worship in the village the church has been in a prosperous condition, under the following pastors: Rev. W. C. Barrows, from 1868 to 1872; Rev. C. Tibbetts, 1872 to 1876; and Rev. A. De F. Palmer, from 1876 to the present time. The membership has increased from 38 to 85 since 1868. William Emery and Reuben Dennett have been deacons and most efficient co-workers with the pastor during all this time.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST—BEECH RIDGE.

About 1825 there had been a free meeting-house erected on Beech Ridge, opposite Mrs. Abbott's. The Methodists sustained preaching in it for a time, but afterwards it passed under the control of the Free-Will Baptists through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Task, a colored man, whose preaching was most remarkably successful for several years. Twenty-eight were present at a council called for the purpose, and a church was constituted. The first clerk was Francis Hurd. David B. Cowell, of Great Falls, afterwards preached here, a reformation was experienced, and a request for ordination was made Feb. 1, 1840, and Mr. Cowell was ordained the 20th. In June of that year 86 members were reported. Mr. Cowell's ministry with this church closed during the summer of 1841, and in August, E. H. Hart was engaged to supply preaching for the ensuing year. Membership reported, 79. Before the close of the year mention is made in records that the church was without a settled minister. During the summer of 1842, Mr. Cowell made a short draft of a church covenant, which was accepted; but troubles and want of harmony began to distract the society. The covenant not satisfactory, and a vote to amend it passed. In November 75 members were reported. During the winter the temperance question and other reforms so rent the church that in January, 1843, a vote was taken to disband, and those whose views could be made to harmonize began the work of reorganization. Accordingly a council was convened at Beech Ridge meeting-house, March 1, 1843. Fourteen members were found to be united in a wish for a church organization. Their names were Frederick Hayes and wife, Rufus Hurd and wife, Benjamin C. Hurd, Daniel Fernald and wife, John Fernald, John Hall, Solomon N. Hall, Hannah Staples, Eunice Burd, Mary Chick, and Mercy Thompson. A constitution as adopted by the Free-Will connection was read and unanimously adopted. Frederick Hayes was chosen moderator, and John Hall clerk. Mr. Hayes was also chosen deacon. Elders David Lord and K. B. Davis were pastors in 1843-44. For a few years the society was transiently supplied. The old meeting-house getting out of

repair, John Fernald, Rufus Hurd, Deacon Hayes, John Hall, Horace Hall, and Deacon Horace Heard, formerly of the Bonny Beag Church, sold the old meeting-house, and the present neat place of worship was built a mile south the same year, and also the parsonage near by. To defray the expenses the pews were sold to the highest bidder. Elder Theodore Stevens, the first pastor at the new location, dedicated the church in 1860. He was succeeded by Elder James Nason, pastor, from 1860 to 1874; Rev. N. D. Jones, 1875-76; and Thomas Spooner, Jr., present pastor, ordained Aug. 14, 1877. During six months in 1876, Mrs. Vienna Rumsey, a widow of Rev. Mr. Rumsey, supplied the pulpit. Hon. John Hall has been clerk from the reorganization in 1843 until the present time. During his absence as a soldier in the 27th and 32d Maine Regiments his place was supplied by a clerk *pro tem*. Present deacons, Frederick Hayes and John Hall. Membership, 128.

DOUGHTY'S FALLS.

This Free-Will Baptist Church was organized Dec. 15, 1839, under the preaching of Rev. Joseph Whittimore. The first members were Ebenezer Hobbs and wife, David S. Roberts and wife, Jacob Prescott and wife, Ruth Hopkins, Mehitable Weymouth, Mary Jane Weymouth, and Sally Johnson. Ebenezer Hobbs was chosen clerk, and David S. Roberts deacon. The meeting-house was built in the old part of the village, in 1835, and dedicated by Rev. Henry Hobbs. In May, 1842, Rev. David H. Lord was settled over the church. Rev. Samuel T. Catlin became pastor in 1844; Gorham P. Ramsey, in 1845; Daniel Clay, 1846; J. M. Woodman, 1847; John F. Tarrant, 1849; Charles B. Mills, 1852; John Stevens, 1855; Theodore Stevens, 1858; Charles C. Libby, 1860; George W. Gould, 1862; Maxwell W. Burlingame, Francis Reed, 1865; A. Caverno, 1867; Clarion H. Kimball, 1869; Theodore Stevens, 1871; B. P. Parker, 1873; and Rev. E. C. Cook, the present pastor, in April, 1877.

Deacons: David S. Roberts, Samuel Snow; and William H. Neal, William B. Baston, and Edwin Junkins, chosen in February, and ordained March 14, 1877. Clerk: William H. Getchell, since 1875, when he succeeded Ebenezer Hobbs, the first clerk. Mr. Hobbs is the only original member now living. Membership in 1870 was 98. Present, 152.

BONNY BEAG CHURCH.

In 1841, 14 members were dismissed by letter to form a church at Bonny Beag, under the name of the Second Free-Will Baptist Church of North Berwick. Elder Cowell was instrumental in the formation of this new church, and preached for them to some extent. Elder Reynolds was ordained over them as pastor. In 1842, the Waterborough Quarterly Meeting held a three days' session at this church. It never became strong in numbers, and after an existence of about ten years it was lost to the connection. Thomas Hurd was its first deacon. Their meeting-house was near the old burying-ground, east of Bonny Beag Hill, on the J. T. Johnson farm.

OAKS WOODS BAPTISTS.

This church is the fruit of missionary labors performed by the early ministers, who traveled from place to place,

gathering the people together, sometimes in the open air, at others in barns and private dwellings. Perhaps none labored more zealously in this pioneer work than Elder Nathaniel Lord, who was a constant laborer for years among this people. As a result of these labors, a church was organized May 31, 1804, consisting of 55 members. It was constituted in what the records style "Elder Lord's meeting-house," afterwards known in that part of the town as the Town Hall, and used for election purposes until 1877. Elder Henry Smith was chosen moderator and Elder William Batchelder clerk of the council which met to organize the church. Letters of dismission from other churches, with request for a distinct organization, and articles of faith and covenant, were submitted and read to the council, and the new church was accepted. Elder Lord became their first pastor, and served them as such with great faithfulness until Aug. 30, 1831, when age and infirmity compelled his retirement. Rev. Philander Hartwell supplied after Elder Lord's retirement, till Jan. 25, 1832, when he was admitted to membership by letter of dismission from Sanford Church, and became settled pastor April 25th following. He remained until May 1, 1844. Rev. Daniel Whitehouse and others supplied the pulpit at intervals till June 12, 1847, when Elder Richard B. Toby became pastor of the church. In 1848 a letter of complaint against him for intemperate habits was received, and in August, 1849, a committee of investigation was appointed, the result of which was a dismission, August 15th of the same year. In March, 1850, invitation was given Elder William Quint to occupy the pulpit. By a vote of the church he was received as a member, Oct. 8, 1851, since which he has had pastoral charge. When organized all Baptist churches stood upon the same articles of faith, and the claim of this church, which now stands alone among the Baptist churches of Maine, is that she occupies the same ground as at date of organization. Owing to differences in doctrinal views, this church was cut off from its connection with the York Association of Baptist churches in 1835, since which it has remained entirely distinct from them. Its views are embodied in the following articles of faith:

Article 1st. We believe in one only true and living God, and that there are three persons in the Godhead—the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. 1 Cor. viii. 6; Isa. xliiii. 11.

2d. We believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God, and that they are to the church the only rule of faith and practice. 2 Tim. iii. 16; 2 Peter i. 21.

3d. We believe in the doctrine of original sin. Eph. ii. 1; Rom. iii. 11-18.

4th. We believe in man's entire impotency to recover himself from the fallen state he is in by nature, by his own free will or human ability. 1 Cor. ii. 14; John iii. 19; Rom. viii. 7, 8.

5th. We believe that sinners are justified in the sight of God only by the imputed righteousness of Christ. Rom. iv. 6; 1 Cor. i. 30; Rom. iii. 24, 25.

6th. We believe that the atonement was for the church, the sheep and lambs of Christ, the elect or entire family of God. For He loved the church and gave himself for it that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word. Eph. v. 25-27; also Isa. lvi. 1; Rom. viii. 32-35; Eph. i. 4; Matt. i. 21.

7th. We believe that the church, the sheep and lambs, the elect or the whole family of God, are called by grace from their state of nature and death into the light of the gospel, as saith the Apostle, "Who hath saved us and called us with a holy calling, not according to our works, but according to His own purpose and grace, which was given

us in Christ Jesus before the world began." 2 Tim. i. 9; Isa. li. 11; Eph. i. 4; Rom. viii. 30; xi. 5-7; 1 Peter i. 2; Isa. xli. 13.

8th. We believe that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of Christ, and that true believers are the subjects of those ordinances, and that the true mode of baptism is immersion. Matt. iii. 13-16; Acts viii. 38.

9th. We believe the saints will persevere in grace and never fall finally away. 1 Peter i. 3-5; John x. 28; Phil. i. 2; Rom. xviii. 28-39.

10th. We believe in the resurrection of the dead and a general judgment. Acts xxiv. 15; John v. 28, 29; Acts xvii. 31.

11th. We believe that the punishment of the wicked will be everlasting, and that the joy of the righteous will be eternal.

12th. We believe that no ministers have a right to the administration, only such as are regularly called and come under imposition of hands by the Presbytery.

13th. We believe that Christ and the Apostles had no other organization for the worship of God but the church. Matt. xv. 9; 2 John i. 10, 11.

The meeting-house spoken of in records as Elder Lord's was built in November, 1781, as near as can be ascertained in absence of records bearing upon the point, and the sill was laid by compass to correspond with an old range-line that passed here. The present meeting-house and parsonage were erected in April, 1852. The deacons have been Robert Ford and Thomas D. Fernald. After them came A. Fernald, Joseph Perkins, Samuel Staples, Ivory Libby, Isaiah Johnson, J. C. Hatch; the last three are serving at the present time.

Elder Lord was born Sept. 14, 1754; was baptized near Great Works; ordained over church in Wells, 1780; was twice married; his second wife was Elizabeth, widow of Tobias Wentworth, of Rollinsford, whose maiden name was Roberts; in the last years of his life he became nearly blind, and to prepare him for his Sabbath labors his wife would read the chapter in which his text was found and hymns suitable to the theme to be discussed, after which his retentive memory did the rest; he died April 8, 1832, aged seventy-eight, over fifty years of which he spent in the ministry. He was buried on a knoll selected by himself back from the road on a farm owned by the Hussey brothers; beside his grave are those of his two wives, all marked by unlettered stones. To the credit of the town in which he spent so much of his laborious life, an effort is being made to raise a fund sufficient to purchase a plain monument for his grave.

The membership of the church at the time of his death was 106. Present membership, 120. Deacons, Ivory Libby, Joshua Hatch; Clerk, R. F. Staples.

ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONS.

Yorkshire Lodge, No. 179, F. A. M., was organized Sept. 18, 1875, with Benjamin P. Parker, W. M.; Charles H. Getchell, S. W.; William H. Littlefield, J. W.; Nathaniel Hobbs, Treas.; C. W. Greenleaf, Sec.; Charles C. Nason, S. D.; Frank A. Knight, J. D.; W. O. Pike, S. S.; Hiram G. McCrellis, J. S.; E. W. Sargent, Tyler. The officers in November, 1879, were George S. Dutch, W. M.; Wesley Webber, S. W.; W. C. Pike, J. W.; Nathaniel Hobbs, Treas.; C. W. Greenleaf, Sec.; W. H. Littlefield, S. D. J.; D. Austin, J. D. Membership, 40.



MRS. J. L. PRESCOTT.



JAMES L. PRESCOTT.

JAMES L. PRESCOTT.

James Prescott, the progenitor of the family in America, emigrated from England and settled in Hampton, N. H., in 1665. He married Mary Boulter, daughter of Nathaniel and Grace Boulter, of Hampton. He removed to Kingston, N. H. (being one of the grantees of that town), where he died in 1728.

The genealogy of the family is traced as follows: James Prescott, son of James Prescott above mentioned, born Sept. 1, 1671, married, March 1, 1695, Maria Marston; Samuel Prescott, born March 14, 1697, married, Dec. 17, 1717, Mary Sanborn; Jeremiah Prescott, born Sept. 29, 1718, married, Jan. 15, 1741, Mary Hayes; Jeremiah (Col.) Prescott, born Dec. 22, 1741, married Jane Sherburne in January, 1764; Amos Prescott, born in December, 1784, married Anna, daughter of Theophilus Cass, of Epsom, N. H.; Amos Prescott, the father of the subject of our sketch, born Dec. 6, 1806, married, Oct. 18, 1826, Lydia H., daughter of Gregory Dugan, of Holderness, N. H.; James Lewis (of whom we write), born in Epsom, N. H., March 8, 1828, married Dec. 22, 1847, Harriet M., daughter of Jeremiah and Chloe Tripp, of Epsom. She was born March 14, 1831. They had issue, eight sons and one daughter, namely,—Lewis Morrill, born March 29, 1852, died Sept. 6, 1852; Amos Lewis, born April 3, 1853; William Warren, born Sept. 2, 1855; Charles Henry, born Aug. 3, 1857; Harriet Isabel, born Aug. 16, 1861; George Morrill, born Sept. 8, 1863, died Dec. 4, 1869; James Eddie, born April 16, 1866, died Dec. 11, 1869; Frank

Howard, born June 19, 1868, died Dec. 15, 1869; and Fred. Everett, born Feb. 20, 1871.

James L. Prescott spent his youth on the farm and in the common schools of his native town. At the age of sixteen he served a short apprenticeship with William Swaine, a shoe manufacturer of Chichester, N. H. After his marriage he followed his trade in Epsom and other places in New Hampshire till April, 1859, when he moved to Wells, Me. In May, 1864, he removed to North Berwick, and continued the manufacture of shoes there until the fall of 1867. In the spring of 1868 he engaged as traveling salesman for C. W. Greenleaf & Co., who engaged about this time in the manufacture of Clark's Mirror Stove Polish, which position he filled successfully for two years, when he purchased the entire business, and originated a new style, name, and quality in the manufacture of this polish. The business is now conducted under the firm-name of J. L. Prescott & Co., his partner being his son (Amos Lewis). Their goods are extensively sold in all the markets of the New England States, and in the West and Southwest.

Mr. Prescott is a Republican, but never sought political preferment. Since 1859 both he and his wife have been consistent and exemplary members of the Seventh Day Adventists' Church. He is a man of strict integrity, scrupulously honest and upright in all his dealings. He has always contributed with a liberal hand to the poor and needy, and to various benevolent enterprises. He combines in his character the best elements of a man and a citizen.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Eagle Lodge, No. 47, was instituted Jan. 30, 1875, with William H. Littlefield, N. G.; Howard S. Fall, V. G.; William B. Baston, Sec.; Edward Baston, Treas. The officers in November, 1879, were William H. Getchell, N. G.; William B. Baston, V. G.; D. S. Austin, R. S.; William B. Littlefield, F. S.; Charles Evans, Treas.

Columbian Encampment, No. 10, was organized Dec. 12, 1876. The officers were William B. Littlefield, C. P.; George H. Wentworth, H. P.; William H. Littlefield, S. W.; William B. Baston, Scribe; S. P. Boody, Treas.; William H. Getchell, J. W. The officers in November, 1879, were William B. Baston, C. P.; William H. Getchell, H. P.; Lindsey H. Estes, S. W.; Chester A. Hayes, J. W.; David S. Austin, Scribe; John F. Staples, Treas. Membership, 26.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Ray of Hope, No. 8, was chartered Aug. 8, 1876, after having worked under dispensation since Dec. 25, 1875. The officers are William H. Littlefield, N. G.; David S. Austin, Sec.; Lucy Guptil, V. G.; Mary Furbish, Sec.; Eunice Drew, Treas. The officers in November, 1879, were Mary A. Baston, N. G.; Eunice Drew, V. G.; Maria Rhoades, R. Sec.; Josie G. Austin, F. Sec.; Mary Cook, Treas. Membership, 73.

The Odd-Fellows' Hall is a large three-story building, erected in 1877 by a stock company composed of members of the lodge.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

North Berwick Grange, No. 103, was established in 1875, with John A. Dennett, Master; F. O. Johnson, Overseer; Deacon William Emery, Chaplain. Mrs. S. H. Atwood, Mrs. Jane Dennett, and Mrs. Morrell were among the first officers. The present officers are N. M. Sherbourne, Master; John E. Hobbs, Overseer; Reuben Dennett, Chaplain; John A. Dennett, Sec. A supply-store was opened soon after, and is now a co-operative store for the benefit of the general public.

THE NORTH BERWICK CORNET BAND,

twenty pieces, was organized in the spring of 1879 with Charles Neal leader and Charles Cook marshal.

SCHOOLS.

At the first town-election, in 1831, \$600 were voted for the support of the schools.

There were, in 1870, 16 school districts, 1 graded school and 16 school-houses, with an estimated value of \$4450. The number of children between the ages of four and twenty-one years was 540; average attendance, 253; and the amount of money voted was \$1500.

In 1878 there were 635 scholars, 452 registered, and an appropriation of \$3169, of which \$2500 were raised by town tax. There were \$660 expended for instruction in the high school at North Berwick village during the three terms taught in that year, under the administration of Joseph Stackpole, Esq., supervisor.

LAWYERS.

Sheldon Hobbs, Esq., though not a member of the bar, was a magistrate and conveyancer for many years, an officer of the old town and moderator of the first meeting in the new one. He was a man of ability and influence.

Horatio G. Herrick, the first lawyer, graduate of Bowdoin, 1844, practiced law at North Berwick from 1851 to 1855, when he removed to Massachusetts. In 1863 he was a United States provost-marshal, and in 1870 was sheriff of Essex Co., Mass., and a commissioner of jails.

Timothy H. Hubbard was located at South Berwick village from 1856 to his death. A greater portion of his last years was spent in Biddeford. He represented his town in the State Legislature, and was otherwise prominent.

Austin Edgerly, from Biddeford, was a partner of Mr. Hubbard, and remained in North Berwick a short time after his decease.

S. I. Kimball, son of I. S. Kimball, of Sanford, now at Washington, D. C., practiced law here a short time.

Hon. Nathaniel Hobbs, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Berwick, has practiced law in the town since 1860. He was made judge of probate Jan. 3, 1873, and is now filling a second term in that office. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1876.

PROMINENT MEN.

Israel Chadbourne was born in North Berwick, Nov. 1, 1788, and moved to Alfred in 1831. He was jailer from 1831 to 1837, and sheriff from 1837 to 1854, with the exception of two years. It was while in this office that he became so well and favorably known throughout the county. In October, 1864, he was elected president of the Alfred Bank, and continued to discharge the perplexing duties of that position with ability till his death, June 5, 1865. Mr. Chadbourne was for many years one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party in this county.

Among early prominent citizens were Isaac Varney, who came to the place to make hats, Nicholas Morrill, the early proprietor of the village, Moses Hussey, Capt. William Hall, Samuel Hanscom, and Andrew Chase. These were succeeded by Joseph G. Goodwin, William Weymouth, John Chase, Daniel Clark, Levi Hanscom, Isaac W. Hobbs, Jacob Prescott, George Hurd, and John Johnson.

Among the present are Timothy B. Hussey, a prominent manufacturer and leader among the Friends, Samuel Bufum, George H. Wentworth, John Hall, who has been county treasurer and member of the Senate, and a leading man in public affairs generally, Charles W. Greenleaf, Joshua Hurd, and H. A. Butler. Mr. Butler, who has been justice of the peace since 1844, began his public life as a school commissioner of Berwick, at the age of twenty-one; has been a selectman for many years; and in the State Legislature, as a representative of a Democratic constituency in 1864, voted to sustain the war measures of the republic.

PHYSICIANS.

George D. Staples, M.D., a native of Limington, and a graduate of Brunswick in 1838, practiced here; he came from Lebanon in 1846, and resided at North Berwick until his death, in February, 1878, at the age of seventy years.

Samuel A. Nash, M.D., a native of Raymond, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1869, at the age of twenty-nine, and practiced medicine in Scarborough until his removal to North Berwick, in 1872.

O. B. Hanson, M.D., was here a while in 1879.

J. O. McOrison, M.D., graduated at Bowdoin in June, 1878, and succeeded to the practice of Dr. Staples on his decease.

L. F. Buzzell has also practiced medicine at North Berwick.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC VARNEY,

son of Thomas and Huldah (Hanson) Varney, natives of Dover, N. H., was born in Dover, Third month 24th, 1789. He was a direct descendant in the fifth generation from Humphrey Varney, who came from England about the year 1650, and settled at Dover, N. H.

His educational advantages were limited to the common school. His father dying when he was quite young, he was apprenticed to Micajah Purinton, a hat manufacturer, of Dover, N. H., and for two years after attaining his majority he worked at his trade in Portsmouth, when he removed to North Berwick, and formed a copartnership with Joshua Meader, for the manufacture of hats. This business relation continued but a few years, when he sold out and commenced the same business by himself, which he successfully carried on for several years, when he discontinued it and purchased an interest in the Lang Woolen-Factory, of John D. Lang and William Hill. He remained with them several years, when he sold to his partners. After building what is now the "Varney Block," in Dover, N. H., he retired from business. He married, Sixth month 2d, 1814, Miriam, daughter of Paul Rogers, of North Berwick. She died Third month 28th, 1855. Of his family of four children only two are now living, namely, Phebe M., born First month 1st, 1821, wife of Timothy Earle, of Valley Falls, R. I.; and Isaac H., born Fourth month 12th, 1833, now resides at North Berwick, on the old homestead.

For his second wife he married, Third month 26th, 1857, Eliza P., daughter of Joseph and Sarah P. Tuttle, of Dover, N. H., the former of whom was for many years a minister of the Society of Friends at that place. In politics Mr. Varney was originally a Whig, but afterwards a Republican. He was never an office-seeker.

In religious faith he was a Friend or Quaker from birth, his parents both being of that faith.* Mr. Varney left a wife and two children to mourn his loss, and as inheritors of an easy competence,—the result of his industry and frugality; and, what is richer still, the memory of wise precepts, good examples, and a useful, busy, and blameless life.

* He retained his faculties in a remarkable degree, and was capable of transacting business until within a few days of his decease. Just before his death he said, "This has been a beautiful world to me, and I have enjoyed much in it. If it is my Heavenly Father's will to take me home, I cheerfully give up all."

WILLIAM HILL,

son of John and Eunice (Libby) Hill, natives of Eliot, York Co., Me., was born in Eliot, Second month 28th, 1799. His paternal grandfather, John Hill, was also a native of Eliot, and descended from one of two brothers who were of English birth, and emigrated to America during the early settlement of the New England States, one settling in New Hampshire and the other in Maine. His grandmother Hill was shot by an Indian while returning from church with her husband, both being on the back of one horse, this being a usual mode of traveling in those days. No extraordinary events mark the life of William Hill. From boyhood to old age his career has been one of activity, care, and usefulness.

In early life he went into the busy world to carve out a fortune for himself, and the principles of economy and industry, so well learned when young, have governed his life throughout. His educational opportunities in boyhood were limited to the common school. From the ages of sixteen to twenty-one he was an apprentice of Timothy Buffum, a house-carpenter of North Berwick, and for two years after reaching his majority followed his trade. He married (First month 25th, 1823) Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Buffum, of North Berwick. She was born Ninth month 18th, 1802, and died Ninth month 26th, 1859. Of his family of thirteen children only five reached manhood and womanhood, namely, Charles E., born Second month 27th, 1827, of Stamford, Conn.; William, born Sixth month 6th, 1832, died Second month 5th, 1848; Elizabeth A., born Fourth month 21st, 1838 (wife of Joseph D. Taylor, of Cambridge, Ohio); Mary R., born Third month 27th, 1839 (wife of William Hobbs, of North Berwick); Edward, born Fifth month 13th, 1840, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He married for his second wife Sarah M., daughter of Thomas K. and Sylvia R. Wilbur, of Dartmouth, Mass. She was born First month 28th, 1824, and died Twelfth month 27th, 1872. Immediately after his first marriage he removed to Great Falls, N. H., and resided in the first house erected in that place. He followed the business of machine-building until 1832, when, having purchased a half-interest in the "Lang Woolen-Factory" at North Berwick, he removed to that place. Since 1837, by an act of incorporation, the business relation has been designated as the "North Berwick Company." Mr. Hill is principal owner of the stock, and since 1859 has controlled the business, and successfully carried on this manufacturing interest.

Seemingly, his manufacturing interest not being sufficient for his business capacity, he has been for many years one of the leading agriculturists of York County, and connected with many other enterprises of a business character. He obtained the charter for the North Berwick Bank, now the North Berwick National Bank, established in 1860, and has been its president since. For several years he was president of the Dover and Winnepesaukee Railroad, of the Newichawannock Woolen Company, of South Berwick, and of the Great Falls Woolen Company, of New Hampshire. Mr. Hill's rare financial and business ability, his sound conclusions of future results, and sagacity, have given stability to these various enterprises, and retained to a full extent the confidence of the public.



Wm. H. H. H.



William Hill

In politics he was formerly a Whig, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party. He has never sought political preferment in any way, although often earnestly solicited to accept office. Although nurtured under the influence and teachings of the Congregational Church, of which his parents were members, and his father a deacon for many years, he at the age of twenty-two became a member of the Society of Friends, and for fifty-four con-

secutive years attended their annual gathering at Newport, R. I.

As a citizen he is universally respected, possessing a strong hold upon the affections of the people. Having passed the age allotted to humanity by the Psalmist, he yet enjoys general good health and the retention of all his faculties. Indeed, his is a vigorous old age, which is the inevitable reward of a temperate youth and a discreet manhood.



ALBERT C. BUFFUM.

ALBERT C. BUFFUM,

son of Jonathan and Sally (Bassett) Buffum, was born in North Berwick, May 25, 1818. His father, also a native of North Berwick, was born Feb. 21, 1776, and his mother, of Lynn, Mass., was born Nov. 1, 1777. They were married at Wolfboro', N. H., July 22, 1812, and reared a family of five children, two of whom are now living.—Albert C. and Joshua, born Sept. 26, 1820, a resident of New York City. Robert and Tamzin Buffum, the emigrants, came to America during the early settlement of the New England States, and settled at Salem, Mass. Joshua, a lineal descendant, came at an early day from Salem, and settled in the town of Berwick, near Salmon Falls. He married Sarah Estes, by whom he had children, Joshua, John, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Lydia, and Hannah, all of whom but one married and reared families. Joshua, his son, married Patience Rogers, of Newbury, Mass. Their children were Jonathan, John, Aaron, Joshua, Jacob, Samuel, Sarah, James, Lydia, Patience, Eunice, and Doreas. He settled on the farm upon which Albert C. now resides. He was a tanner by trade. Jonathan, the father of our



MRS. ALBERT C. BUFFUM.

subject, in addition to farming, was a tanner and shoemaker. John Buffum, brother of Jonathan, married Lydia Estes, by whom he had five children, two of whom are now living, viz., Mrs. Maria Jones, of Brunswick, and John Henry Buffum, of Lynn, Mass. Albert C. passed his youth at home, and his education was limited to the common school, with one term at the high school at North Berwick. From the winter of 1839 to 1850 he taught school and worked on the farm summers. In 1840 he bought his uncle John's interest in the farm which he had owned since 1808, and took charge of the home-farm, his father residing with him till his death, Jan. 25, 1848. His mother died March 2, 1842. He married Oct. 27, 1848, Huldah S., daughter of Joshua and Hannah Hoag, of New Hampshire. They have no children.

In politics he was formerly a Whig, but latterly a Republican. Has been selectman of his town two years.

In religious faith he is a Quaker. Mr. Buffum enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides, and in business and social circles occupies a prominent position as an honest and upright citizen.

SOUTH BERWICK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

SOUTH BERWICK includes the old settlement at Quampegan Landing, or the parish of Unity, which was incorporated in 1673, also known as Newichawannock, after the name given by the Indians to the Piscataqua River, from Quampegan to the junction of the Coheco, Oyster, Exeter, and New Market Rivers, four miles below.

The town was formed, in 1814, from that portion of Berwick lying south of a line extending northeast from Salmon Falls. A small triangular part of York, north of Agamenticus Mountain, extending to Baker's Spring, on the north, at the present angle in the east line, was added in 1834. The town is bounded on the north by Berwick and North Berwick, on the east by Wells, on the south by York and Eliot, and on the west by Salmon Falls River, which separates it from the town of Rolinsford, N. H. It contains an area of 14,856 acres of land, more than 8000 of which are improved. The surface is moderately uneven in the north, and hilly in the southern and eastern sections. Butler Hill, east of the village, commands a charming prospect. The soil in the northern half of the town is mainly good. The southern half is more sterile and difficult of culture. The apple flourishes well, and some enterprising farmers are giving considerable attention to fruit-culture. Among them may be named Mark F. Goodwin, Esq., who has over one thousand trees. Deposits of good clay for brick are found, and granite is worked from ledges in the east.

SETTLEMENT.

The first explorers found the lands about the Great Works River a dense wilderness, where had been heard no sound of the woodman's axe. No sounds broke the stillness of the primeval solitudes save the music of the waterfall and the scream of wild beasts or wild, fierce cry of the native savages, from whose wigwams, near Quampegan Falls, unmarked trails led through the dense forests. The woods everywhere abounded with game, and the waters with fish, so that the first settlers could, after becoming somewhat schooled in the difficult art of wood-craft, provide for the necessities of themselves and their families until the ground began to yield a part of their support.

Quampegan, the first point to which settlers were attracted, is a ripple or rapid a mile in length, and nearly covered by the inflowing tide. The name was given by the Indians, and meant "the place where fish are taken in nets." The Salmon Falls River was so named from the abundance of salmon taken in its waters. It is related that fishermen standing upon the rocks could spear them in great numbers. They had nearly disappeared by the commencement of the present century. Frost fish, alewives, and smelts were in great abundance below the Falls.

A portion of the earliest settlers of Kittery were about the mouth of Great Works River, as were also many temporary occupants, who came for fish, and lived in rude cabins. The first occupation appears to have been without any regard for title, as, eight years previous to 1632, men are spoken of—but not named—as living at this point.

Walter Neal, agent of Gorges and Mason, made grants of all the lands in Kittery in 1632-34,* including, of course, the northern part of the town, which embraced the lands of South Berwick at that time. Mr. Neal's residence was in Kittery—the present town—and at Strawberry Bank, Portsmouth, N. H., where he had five associates in carrying on the business of lumbering, fishing, and salt-making. Among these five were Humphrey Chadbourne and ——— Gibbins, who both lived at Newichawannock [or Berwick] in 1631.† Mr. Chadbourne is mentioned in his biography as dwelling a few years after 1631 at Strawberry Bank, Portsmouth, and removing to Newichawannock about the year 1638-40, when he settled at Great Works, on Chadbourne's River, now Great Works River, in South Berwick.

Other settlers are also mentioned as being there seven years previous to 1631, among whom were Frost, Shapleigh, Heard, Chadbourne, Spencer, Broughton, Leader, Plaisted, and Wincoln. In 1643, Mr. Chadbourne purchased of Rowles, the sagamore, a tract of land which included a portion of the site of South Berwick village, and extended to the river, which was familiarly known as Chadbourne River. Mr. Thomas Spencer bought of Rowles a body of land between the Great Works and Salmon Falls Rivers. The title was given by the "townsmen" (selectmen), who were authorized to grant lands, not to exceed 200 acres each, to the inhabitants. The grant reads,—

"Kittery, the 7th of October, 1651, That whereas, there is a certain parcel of land with a fall of water at Newichawannock, called by the name of *Scump hegou*, within the township of Kittery, which was improved by an Indian Sagamore, Mr. Rowley, and sold by him to Thos. Spencer, of Newichawannick, and said Thomas Spencer sold sd. parcel of land and half the fall of water unto Mr. Thos. Broughton, which purchase and sale of sd. Broughton, made by Thos. Spencer unto him, is approved to be legal by the whole town of Kittery at a town-meeting there and then holden. By me.

"HUMPHREY CHADBOURNE."

All wanting timber received a permit to cut it upon the common lands by applying to the townsmen. In December, 1652, it was voted that all the marsh known by the name of the fowling marsh, lying above Birchen Point, shall be and remain common to this town forever. The boundaries of the common were further defined in 1656 to except the grants for mills at Great Works; and the "Interest line," extending back two miles from Salmon Falls River, was established as the western boundary.

* Sullivan, pp. 127, 142-43.

† Williamson, i, p. 244.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HON. J. H. BURRILL, SOUTH BRAMWICK, N. C.



Richard Leader was granted, in 1650, "all the right to the privilege or mill-power on the little river known as Newichawannock, with the liberty and like property" in all timber not yet appropriated to any town or person. He immediately erected a large mill, carrying eighteen saws, and from the vastness of his operations gave to the river its present name of Great Works. In 1654 there was granted to him all the pine-trees up the little river, so far as the town bounds went, for the accommodation of his mill, "excepting Tom Tinker's swamp and the next great swamp above it on the east side." For the privilege of cutting all this pine timber he was to pay to the town an annual tax or royalty of £15 currency. In 1662 he was restricted by the town to a limit of one-half mile each side of his river.

For protection against waste, it was ordered, in 1656, that if any inhabitant should "fall any pipe-stave or clap-board timber, and let it lay unnaused up above one month," any other inhabitant might improve it as his own property. Long roads through the swamps were bridged with fagots, where are now dry and productive farms. A stamping-mill, for stamping out corn, is mentioned as the boundary in a deed drawn in 1654, and lots fenced with "palings" are also mentioned.

All doubtful adventurers were rigorously excluded from the town. In 1654 it was ordered that "no person or persons whatsoever shall be admitted into this town without a license from the selectmen thereof," and "if any inhabitant of this town shall receive any person into their house contrary to the aforesaid order, that any such inhabitant shall give any security unto the selectmen as they shall require, to save and keep harmless the town from any such person so received." Later we see a notice to leave the town "or be dragged out, having had fifteen days previous notice!" In 1660, Thomas Broughton agreed to erect a mill on his lot at the Falls, and to saw for one half any logs the inhabitants might get upon the timbered lands above. It was to supply logs for this mill that Mr. "Chadbourne's Logging Camp," mentioned in the Capt. Sunday Ossipee deed of 1761, was made.

The names of many who were residents within the bounds of the present town in its earliest recorded history are found, by reference to the still earlier records of Kittery, to have been living upon the same lands some years before. Among those so mentioned, the oft-occurring signature of John Wincoill, surveyor, is found. He is the same John "Wincoln" referred to in published history, but the change of spelling is not accounted for, as he writes very plainly, and everywhere alike.

In 1650 there were within the town Thomas and William Spencer, Tom Tinker, James Heard, Wm. Chadbourne, James Warren, Daniel Hubbard, and Daniel Goodwin. Richard Abbott, John Taylor, Roger Plaisted, Daniel Ferguson, Wm. Thompson, and George Rogers bear names found a few years later in the Berwick records.

Wm. Gerrish was a resident in 1736; Thomas Abbott, in 1709. Joseph Abbott and Bial Hamblen were drawn on a jury in 1713. Joseph Hart is mentioned in 1716, and John Wade, at Major Hill's Landing, in 1699.

The names of John Hoord (Heard), Thomas Spencer,

and John Wincoill are found among the subscribers to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, Nov. 24, 1652.

Owing to dangerous incursions of the Indians, the hardships of a rigorous winter in an unbroken forest, and the prevalence of wolves and beasts of prey, there was but little advance on the frontier for many years. Humphrey Chadbourne, Sr., is known to have said when seventy-five years of age there was then no house between his own and Canada. He died in 1666.

The whole attention of the few inhabitants seems to have been given to lumbering, and the forests were stripped with astonishing rapidity. Shingles and pine boards were legal tender "delivered at the landing, when the sloops ran," or were discounted by the merchants for store orders payable in rum, molasses, and the less-pressing necessities of life.

The settlement gradually but steadily increased in numbers until the outbreak of Indian hostilities in 1675, the horrors of which are given in the history of the old town of Berwick.

There were times in which the settlers were suffering with hunger, cold, and the privations of frontier life, and a less courageous and hardy race would have abandoned their new homes for a safer and more populous district. Bears and wolves were continually destroying the growing corn or stealing from the sheepfold, and the settlers were compelled to hunt those marauders for their extermination and the protection of life, as well as for the meat furnished for the table. Wives and daughters shared in the hardships of out-of-doors life, and this developed that hardihood and bravery which made them able consorts of their brave husbands when war came, and stimulated them to deeds of daring which will never be forgotten.

A meeting-house was erected in 1702, and a Rev. John Wade, employed as minister of the town, preached here. The parish was divided in 1751, and a second meeting-house built on Blackberry Hill.

In 1706-7 the towns were reunited.

In 1790 a meeting was called "because the town was so large it was inconvenient to be governed, and impossible to be properly assessed" by one board; therefore it was voted the south parish be incorporated into a separate town, and a petition was addressed to the General Court. The old parish line was the proposed boundary. This was voted down afterwards, and a second meeting prepared a petition, which their committee surreptitiously held until after the assembling of that body.

A third attempt was made in 1813, and resulted more favorably.

INCORPORATION.

The town of South Berwick was incorporated Feb. 12, 1814. A petition of leading citizens addressed to William Hight, Esq., justice of the peace, asking that an election be called, was signed by the following names of leading citizens: John Cushing, Micajah Carrier, Ichabod Butler, Nathaniel C. Norton, Robinson Palmer, Thomas Leigh, Nathan Lord, Nathan Nayson, Timothy Ferguson, J. R. Chadbourne, Bartholomew Nayson, Edmund Higgins, Jr. The first election was held at the South meeting-house, in South Berwick village, March 14, 1814. There were 232 votes polled.

Benjamin Greene, Esq., was chosen Moderator; Nathan Nayson, Town Clerk; Benjamin Greene, Samuel Nichols, Simeon Lord (2d), Selectmen; Samuel Butler, William Harvey, Collectors and Constables; James Stanley, Samuel Park, Bracket Palmer, James Grant, Jr., Tythingmen; Nathaniel Nayson, Jonathan Brown, John Shorey, Nathaniel Garland, Jonathan Chase, Joseph Emery, Ebenezer Goodwin, Stephen Chase, Rufus Twombly, Thomas B. Park, Asa Shorey, John Plaisted, Surveyors of Lumber; Josiah W. Seaver, Treasurer; Jeremiah Bradbury, Town Agent; Samuel Nichols, Sealer of Leather; Nathaniel Nayson, Clerk of the Market; Jedediah Goodwin, William Hight. Three stove-cullers, ten surveyors of wood and bark, and ten surveyors of highways were chosen. Benjamin Greene was elected the first representative of the town to the General Court. May 9th of that year a resolution was adopted in town-meeting, asking that the town be restored to its former limits as a part of the old town. A similar resolution was passed in the old town the same year.

VISIT OF LAFAYETTE.

In 1824-25, when the Marquis de la Fayette visited this country, he was received by a delegation of the most prominent citizens of Maine on his entrance to the State through this town. The party breakfasted at Mrs. Sarah Frost's inn, on the old Frost Home, in the present village, and an address of welcome was delivered there by Judge Benjamin Greene. Hon. William A. Hayes also participated in the reception. The marquis also called upon Mrs. Olive Cushing, whom he had known in Boston during the war. The old Cushing mansion, which is still standing, is the residence of her descendants, the family of H. H. Hobbs, Esq. On this occasion there was a grand parade of the school children of the town.

WARS.

The town of Berwick, which was organized to include this present town, records the patriotism of all her original towns, the main settlement of which is now South Berwick.

The Indian troubles began about 1675, and the settlers suffered untold hardships and dangers. The Berwick sketch comprises the early history and sufferings endured at this period, to which the reader is referred. When the Louisbourg expedition was decided upon, large numbers volunteered for the enterprise. During the Revolution two full companies went from Berwick, under the command of Capt. Philip Hubbard and Daniel Wood. The commission of Capt. Hubbard, signed by John Hancock, remains in possession of descendants of the family in town. Capt. Wood receiving promotion to major, Ebenezer Sullivan, a brother of Gen. John, succeeded to the command. Several hardy sailors from this town shared in the exploits of John Paul Jones upon the ocean. Among them now remembered were Ichabod Lord and Aaron Goodwin, descendants of whom are worthy citizens of the town. Goodwin and seven others at one time were captured, taken to England, and imprisoned. They effected their escape by digging under the wall, made their way to the coast, seized a small boat, and crossed to France.

A committee of safety was chosen in 1814, composed of Col. Joshua Haven, Col. Ichabod Goodwin, Hon. Benjamin

Greene, Hon. Jesse Bradbury, and Dr. Richard Hazeltine. These were authorized to provide rations and munitions of war suitable for the occasion. Application was also made to the State for sixty stand of arms. A cannon, with cartridges fixed, was offered by Col. Haven and accepted by the town. Many citizens were engaged in the coast defense.

Three soldiers went from South Berwick in the Mexican war. Henry Readon and one other died of fever in Mexico. William Earle returned, and was caught in the machinery of a cotton-factory, which wrenched off an arm. A few years later he was again caught in the machinery, and killed.

During the Rebellion the town furnished 192 men under the different calls. To these a bounty of \$40,500 was paid from the town treasury.

THE HEROES OF THE TOZER BATTLE,

who fell with the members of the family mentioned below, nearly all lie buried on the Wallingford farm, on the old Great Falls road. The old tombstone, which is of large size, is plainly inscribed with the following epitaph:

"Here lies ye body of Samuel Plaisted, Esq., son of Coll. Ichabod Plaisted, Esq., who departed this life March ye 20, 1731-2, in ye 36 year of his age.

Near unto this place lies Interred The body of
Roger Plaisted, Esq., Grandfather to the said
Samuel Plaisted, who was killed by ye Indians October ye
16th, 1675, Aged 40 years.

Also ye body of his Eldest Son, Mr. Roger Plaisted,
who was killed at ye same time with his Father."

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

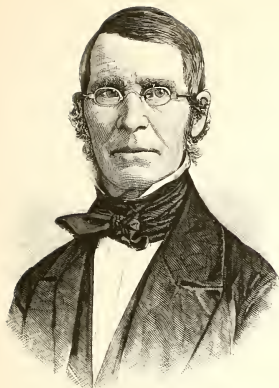
SOUTH BERWICK,

the principal village, is built upon the east bank of the river at Quampegan Falls, and contains a population of about 1000, some 200 of whom are within the bounds of the town of Berwick.

A meeting of the town was held in 1762 to define the limits of Quampegan Landing, which extended from a brook by Samuel Seavey's house to Ensign Abbott's grist-mill and sixteen rods from the river. This was revised and classified for spars, lumber, and goods by Ichabod Goodwin, William Moore, and Philip Hubbard, committee. There were then two wharf-houses, Lord's barn and Abbott's house and shop adjoining. By request of the owners the mill-privilege was divided in 1768, and 20 lots laid out by James Warren, surveyor, for Thomas Abbott, John Lord, Samuel Lord, John Hussey, Deacon Libby, and a "mill-common." Sullivan describes the landing as having a set of saw-mills, and also a great landing-place where immense quantities were rafted or carried in sloops. The place is on the line of railroad connecting the Boston and Maine and Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railways, and has become a thriving manufacturing centre.

MANUFACTORIES.

Quampegan Falls, at the head of navigation, on the Piscataqua, was used for a grist- and saw-mill, and also by Capt. Foote for carding wool and making a coarse cloth and blankets, for which he acquired quite a notoriety. The Portsmouth Company, organized in 1831, purchased this privilege; erected a substantial stone dam, 11 feet higher than the old one, and 275 feet long, thus adding



Benjamin Nason

BENJAMIN NASON, son of Bartholomew and Elizabeth (Houghton) Nason, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 7, 1788. He was the fifth of a family of ten children. When he was ten years of age his father removed to South Berwick, Me., where, at that day, and until the advent of railroads caused a diversion to other localities, a large part of the business of the surrounding towns centred. There the father opened a store, in which Benjamin was employed as clerk until his arrival at majority, when he was admitted as a partner in the business, under the firm-name of B. Nason & Son. There Mr. Nason commenced and (with the exception of a short business engagement with his brother, Bartholomew Nason, at Augusta, Me., in 1812) continued a prosperous business career, pursued with energy and strict integrity, for half a century; resulting in a handsome competency for himself and advantage to the community in which he lived.

His business was not confined within the limits of the store, but with the accumulation of means he extended it into other channels. In connection with William D. Jewett, Esq., now president of the South Berwick Bank, he built a saw-mill, and for a series of years was engaged quite extensively in lumbering operations. He was also engaged in navigation twenty years or more, owning ships and barks with his life-long friend, Capt. Theodore Jewett, and others.

Mr. Nason was a man of sound judgment and strict integrity, and withal a temperate man in the strictest sense of the word. In his early days, when intoxicating liquors were in almost universal use, and when their absence on certain occasions would have been regarded as more singular than their open use would now be, and when to abstain from all use of them showed something more than a passive virtue, he was a total abstinence man. In later years, when the temperance question began to be more generally discussed, he not unfrequently alluded to the fact that he was oftentimes subject to ridicule by his intimate friends for his singular abstinence, as it was then regarded.

Although not a professor of religion, he was a punctilious observer of the Lord's day, and fully appreciated the importance of sustaining Divine worship. His interest was manifested not only in his constant attendance upon the services of the Sabbath, and his regular subscription to the support of the ministry, but in the more active support of his personal labor in matters connected with the First Parish of South Berwick, of which he was a member. He had sole charge of the erection of the meeting-house, was for years a trustee of its ministerial fund, and subsequently its treasurer.

His clear judgment and general business capacity was early recognized by the leading men of the town, and at the organization of the



Olivia S. Nason

South Berwick Bank, in 1823, he was chosen a director, which office he continued to fill until Oct. 4, 1858, when he was chosen president in the place of Capt. Theodore Jewett, who declined a further election. The latter position he held until October, 1863, when, having arrived at the age of seventy-five years, he tendered his resignation. From that time he withdrew from active business, and his remaining years were passed in the quiet of his home, to which he was strongly attached, in the settlement of his private affairs. Into this last labor he carried the same exactness which had characterized his more active years. And when, in obedience to the final summons, he ceased his labors, his affairs were left in such a complete state of adjustment that but little was required to be done by those to whom he committed the management of his estate. He died on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1875.

Soon after establishing himself in business, on Dec. 7, 1815, Mr. Nason was united in marriage with Olivia Sarah, daughter of the late Dudley Hubbard, then a prominent lawyer of South Berwick, of whom Willis, the historian, says, "Mr. Hubbard was for many years leader of the York bar. He was an eloquent advocate, which, united with a very handsome person, pleasing address, and dignified manners, introduced him to an extensive and lucrative practice."

It was said by those who knew the daughter in her younger days, that she inherited in a large measure the personal attractiveness of her father, and the portrait which accompanies that of her husband, taken at the advanced age of eighty-five years, shows that the reputation which she enjoyed for personal beauty was not without foundation. She was educated at Fryeburg (Me.) Academy, and at the school of Madam Brown, at Newburyport, Mass.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nason,—five sons, viz., Dudley H., Benjamin, Augustus, Charles, and John F., all of whom, with the exception of the latter, now living at Exeter, N. H., the father survived; and three daughters, now living,—Mary R., who married Edward E. Bourne, Jr., of Kennebunk; Sarah W., who married Charles Holbrook, of Boston, deceased, and subsequently Charles Horatio Gates, of Hamilton, Canada, more recently connected with Brown University as teacher of French and Italian; and Lucia W., widow of Simeon P. Folsom, son of Abraham Folsom, Esq., of Boston.

Two of the sons gave their lives to the cause of the Union in the late Rebellion. Augustus was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and Charles died of disease contracted while in the naval service.

Mrs. Nason, surviving her husband, still occupies the old homestead, her loss compensated in some measure by the society and watchful care of her youngest daughter.

Photos. by E. H. McKeuney, Biddeford.

greatly to the power and giving a head of 19 feet above ordinary high tide. In 1832 a four-story brick cotton-mill, 40 by 150 feet, was put into operation. The company, under the agency of T. W. Hale, employs a capital of \$137,400; consumes over 600 bales of cotton; runs 9000 spindles and 216 looms; employs 200 operatives, one-third males; manufactures 2,500,000 yards of sheeting annually, and disburses about \$4600 monthly. This privilege has a surplus power sufficient to drive 20,000 spindles.

Shoe-factory: David Cummins & Co., established in 1872. This was the outgrowth of a smaller business established first at Springvale, in Sanford. About 300 operatives are employed here in the manufacture of ladies' and misses' light work. The buildings comprise a brick building with a front of 100 feet, and another of 65 feet, both 35 feet deep and five stories high. The machinery is operated by steam-power. The grounds include 24 acres of land, upon which there are about 30 neat wooden tenements and a large boarding-house.

Shoes: F. B. Smith, established in 1876, employs from 4 to 6 hands on heavy work; H. M. Butler, custom.

Harness: A. Carpenter, established in 1874, does retail and job work; Charles D. Durgan, established in 1843.

Plows and cultivators: J. B. Varney Plow Company.

Marble-works: A. L. Goodwin, established in 1870.

Cabinet work: Leonard Colecord, established in 1850.

Lumber-dealers: John A. Hooper, John Drew, I. P. Yeaton, John Burleigh, David Cummins & Co.

Builders: O. E. Moulton, P. H. Fall, C. W. Murphey, G. W. Haines.

Stoves and tinware: A. H. Ricker, established in 1876.

Saloon: B. F. Chapman, also fish-market.

Meats: Freeman C. Ham, established in 1876.

Corn and meal: I. P. Yeaton.

Barbers: William Doherty, Stephen Goodwin.

Livery-stables: John H. Plummer, S. B. Huntress.

Job printer: F. W. George.

Hotel: Josiah Paul, formerly kept by Mrs. Frost.

Express; Eastern, W. M. Sanborn, agent; Boston, Goodwin & Co., agents.

Dentist: Fred. H. Lunt.

Physicians: C. F. Trafton, C. P. Gerrish, E. D. Jaques.

Lawyers: H. H. Hobbs, C. C. Hobbs, George C. Yeaton, A. Oakes, J. B. Nealy.

Postmaster: Justin S. Clement; mails by rail daily.

At the junction of Great Works and Salmon Falls Rivers is a fall of 17 feet, called "Yeaton Mills;" power, 250 horse, and occupied by the saw, grist, and plaster-mills of I. P. Yeaton.

The village contains a fine cornet band, organized in 1877, under the leadership of Fred. Adams. There are three churches and an academy within the village limits.

South Berwick National Bank: organized as The South Berwick Bank, under the State banking laws, in 1823, and made a national bank in 1865. Capital, \$100,000. W. D. Jewett, president; John F. Walker, cashier.

South Berwick Savings Bank: organized in 1866, under the present officers. Deposits and profits, \$197,955.65. William D. Jewett, president; J. H. Plummer, cashier.

Union Store No. 79: General goods. Established by the New England Protective Union, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., about 1849, as a branch union. The store was once burned, but opened again soon after. John S. Pike has been the agent since it first commenced business in the place. President, George S. Goodwin.

Sovereigns of Industry store No. 41: Established in 1875. This became separate from the order in 1877, and was opened to the general public. M. R. Varney, agent.

General stores: I. L. Moore, H. A. Stone, and S. W. Ricker & Co., established by S. W. Ricker, in 1846.

Groceries: John M. Goodwin, established in 1878; Henry Willard.

Dry goods: O. Stackpole & Co., established in 1859; H. C. Willard, established in 1878.

Dry goods and shoes: George W. Tibbetts, established in 1871.

Drugs: E. C. Eastman, since 1872, established by Dr. Trafton, Sr.

Jewelry: C. J. Taylor, established in 1865.

Furnishing goods: J. B. Whitehead & Bro., merchant tailors, since 1877; established by Charles E. Whitehead in 1848.

Millinery and fancy goods: Jane Morrell, established in 1861; J. F. Linton, Mrs. R. Smith, established in 1865; N. A. Butler, T. S. Linton.

Musical instruments and sewing-machines: George W. Brookings.

Books and stationery: William Thompson, since 1872; established by John G. Thompson, in 1825.

Confectionery: Frank W. Caverly.

Variety: George W. Butler.

Hardware: E. R. McIntire, established in 1859.

GREAT WORKS.

Great Works is a factory hamlet of thirty buildings, surrounded by a broken but well-improved farming country. There are here the factory of the Newichawannock Company, Ephraim Hodgdon, agent; store; and a depot on the Eastern Railway. This place is upon Great Works River, about a mile above its confluence with the Piscataqua. The total fall is 60 feet, divided in its descent into three pitches, by as many dams. Upon these are located the mills of the Newichawannock Company, which was organized in March, 1854, with a capital of \$100,000. At the lower dam stands the brick mill, 40 by 80 feet, five stories high, built in 1859; and a few rods above, at the next dam, is the other mill, of wood, 30 by 130 feet, two stories high, built in 1860. Ten sets of machinery are in operation, and employment is given to 175 hands. Large quantities of woolen goods are manufactured, consisting in part of flannels, cassimeres, and blankets.

SOUTH BERWICK JUNCTION.

South Berwick Junction, a hamlet of twenty dwellings, on Great Works River, two miles east of South Berwick village, was made the junction of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, and the Boston and Maine Railroads, in 1843, and a post-office established at that point. The town-house is located here. A store was opened by Daniel Quimby,

afterwards kept by Daniel Chadbourne, who sold to Bennett & Nason in 1866. Moses Bennett became proprietor and postmaster in 1868.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

This parish was organized under the name of Unity, in 1693. The first church organized within the limits of Berwick was at Quamphagan Landing, now South Berwick village. This church was formed by the Rev. John Wade, a native of Ipswich, Mass., and graduate of Harvard, in 1693, who had been employed as the minister of the town. Considerable religious interest was awakened during 1701, and June 4, 1702, an organization was effected with 17 members. The Revs. John Pike, of Dover, Samuel Emery, and Samuel Moody officiated as counsel. Daniel Goodwin was one of the most active members at its organization.

The first meeting-house was built south of Great Works River, opposite William Nason's, near the school-house. Rev. Mr. Wade was ordained Nov. 18, 1702, and died Nov. 13, 1703. He received a call, but died before his settlement. Sept. 23, 1706, Capt. Ichabod Plaisted, Capt. John Hill, and Deacon Emery were selected in behalf of the church and parish to give Mr. Jeremiah Wise a call for settlement, and £80 were voted for his yearly salary. One hundred pounds were voted for his settlement. The offer was accepted, and Benona Hodsdon, Nathan Lord, and Humphrey Spencer were appointed to get the ministry land near the meeting-house sufficiently well fenced by the month of March next.

In March, a new meeting-house, 36 feet square, was commenced. Rev. Jeremiah Wise, a son of John Wise, of Ipswich, Mass., who was connected with the "Salem Witchcraft," graduated at Harvard, and was ordained Nov. 26, 1707. He remained pastor of this church until his death, Jan. 20, 1756, at the age of seventy years. A man eminent for his learning and piety, his memory is still cherished in the parish. His parish was divided in 1751, and a second parish formed with a meeting-house at Blackberry Hill. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Foster, Sept. 1, 1756.

Rev. Mr. Foster, a graduate of Harvard in 1754, was a lover of learning and pure religion, and entirely devoted to the work of his Master, but, finding it difficult to support his family during the Revolutionary war, he was dismissed at his own request in 1777. Being warmly devoted to the Whig cause, he entered as chaplain in the army. He died in 1798. He was succeeded by Rev. John Thompson, from May 7, 1783, to Nov. 17, 1824. Mr. Thompson was a graduate of Harvard College in 1760. He died Dec. 21, 1828. Rev. George W. Campbell was ordained at that date, and remained to Dec. 24, 1848. During his pastorate the meeting-house now used was built at South Berwick village. Rev. Seth H. Keeler was ordained Oct. 15, 1829, and was pastor to April 18, 1836; Rev. Andrew Rankin from March 1, 1837, to April 14, 1840; Rev. William B. Homer, who was ordained Nov. 11, 1840, died March 22, 1841, aged twenty-one; Rev. Benjamin R. Allen was pastor from Oct. 12, 1842, to Oct. 19, 1854; Rev. Alfred Emerson from Feb. 18, 1857, to May 12, 1858; Rev.

Ephraim W. Allen from Dec. 30, 1858, to May 10, 1866; Silvanus Hayward was installed May 10, 1866, and was succeeded by Rev. George Lewis, the present pastor, in 1876.

The deacons of this church have been as follows: Daniel Emery, Nathan Lord, May 20, 1703; Daniel Goodwin, 1721; Job Emery, April 30, 1721; John Hupper, May 15, 1721; Benjamin Libby, Sept. 16, 1725; Daniel Emery, Feb. 25, 1735; Ichabod Goodwin, June 30, 1754; Humphrey Chadbourne, Jr., June 30, 1754; Richard Shackley, Jr., June 25, 1761; John Hill, Jr., Dec. 10, 1767; Dominicus Goodwin, Nov. 11, 1773; Gen. Ichabod Goodwin and Dr. Richard Hazeltine, May 16, 1811; James S. Goodwin, April 6, 1826; Asa Hunting, Nov. 19, 1829; John Plummer; Andrew Goodwin, June 2, 1837; Charles Edward Norton, Jan. 5, 1844; N. C. Hobbs, July 2, 1869; Isaac P. Yeaton, Sept. 1, 1871; John H. Plummer, June 30, 1876. Messrs. Hobbs, Yeaton, and Plummer are the present deacons.

BAPTISTS.

The second Baptist Church formed in Maine was organized within the limits of this town. In 1767 considerable religious interest was manifested among the people at "Great Hill," Berwick, caused by the preaching of Rev. Hezekiah Smith, pastor of the Baptist Church in Haverhill; and those who adopted his religious sentiments became united with his church. July 8, 1768, "it was voted by the Haverhill Church to approve and confirm proceedings of our pastor, Deacons Whitten, Shepard, and Elder Greenleaf, in dismissing members from this church, and constituting two Baptist Churches, one in Gorham and the other in Berwick." The proceedings alluded to were the usual steps taken by the Berwick members for the formation of a church of their own, which dated June 28, 1768, and consisted of 17 members. Joshua Emery, though never ordained, was the teacher and exemplary guide of this church for about twenty years. Wm. Batchelder was ordained over this church Nov. 30, 1796. He served with great acceptance till November, 1805, when he removed to the First Church in Haverhill. After being destitute for two years Joshua Chase became pastor, and remained five years. In 1818, for some irregularities, this church was dropped from the Association. In 1821 it was restored to its former standing, taking the name of "Berwick and York." In 1822, Mr. Chase resumed the pastorate for a short time, but died Feb. 6, 1825. The rest of the pastors have been as follows: Rev. Joseph Gilpatrick, from June 7, 1826, to 1832; Rev. Nathaniel G. Littlefield, from 1833 to 1836, during which time the name was changed to South Berwick and York; Rev. John Hubbard, from 1837 to 1841; Rev. J. M. Wedgwood, from 1844 to 1846; Rev. Gideon Cook, one year; Rev. W. H. Copeland, six years; Rev. John Hubbard, five years, closing March, 1862; Rev. J. M. Thompson, from 1834 to 1866. In 1866 the meeting-house was taken down and removed to North Berwick.

The first house of worship stood near John Hooper's, south of the parsonage in South Berwick. Report says that Joshua Emery did much towards building it. It was afterwards enlarged by the addition of twenty-four feet to its length. Getting old and dilapidated, it was burned down.

In 1842, David and Elijah Hayes and Peter Knight were appointed a committee to erect a new house, which was located near where Rufus Clark now lives, in Berwick. It was dedicated Aug. 31, 1843, Oliver Barron preaching the sermon. In the winter of 1837-38 a powerful revival was experienced, in which it is estimated that 400 persons were converted. Seventy-seven were baptized during the winter.

The deacons have been John Knight, Shem Emery, Benjamin Knight, James Gray, Nathaniel Walker, Peter Knight, Oliver Boston, William Shaw, William B. Emery, B. F. Swain, William Emery, Reuben Dennett. Aug. 17, 1776, members in the north part of the town were dismissed to form the "Berwick and Madbury" Church. The ordination of William Hooper over the church was the first Baptist ordination in the State. In 1808 a church was gathered at South Berwick village. Rev. William Chadbourne labored with them several years, and after him William Boyd. The organization became extinct in 1824.

The Baptist Church at the village was reorganized Nov. 13, 1823, and consisted of 13 members. The Revs. Gideon Cook and William Hooper aided by their counsel. Mr. Hooper remained with them about one year, and was succeeded by Christopher S. Hale, a licentiate, who left in the spring of 1825. During his service a vestry was built, but was burned a few months after completion. July, 1825, Duncan Dunbar commenced a prosperous pastorate. From Oct. 4, 1827, Charles Miller was pastor till 1829; Joseph Bullard, from July 7, 1830, to Nov. 15, 1837; Lewis Colby, from Jan. 4, 1838, to July, 1843; then John Richardson for seventeen years; A. K. Potter, from Oct. 1, 1860, to Oct. 1, 1865; S. L. Holman, until Oct. 1, 1867, when George W. Gile became pastor.

The present house of worship was built in 1826. Josiah W. Seaver and Samuel Parks were the building committee, and used their own property so freely as to embarrass themselves. This society has generally been very prosperous. The first deacons were Dr. Charles Trafton and Charles Shorey. The meeting-house has been enlarged and beautified, and was rededicated Jan. 1, 1872, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Gile. Present pastor, Rev. R. R. Riddell.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A Christian Church, consisting of 28 members, was formed in the south part of the town by Mark Fernald, Oct. 28, 1809. This church was dispersed about 1833.

The First Christian Church was organized June, 1818, by 7 members dismissed from the First Baptist. Jedediah Goodwin was the first pastor, Ebenezer Blaisdell first deacon. In 1834, under the care of Joshua Goodwin, a house of worship was erected near Emery's Bridge. Intemperance and lack of interest resulted in the overthrow of the organization. In 1865, Elder J. M. Hodgdon labored in this field a part of the time. He was followed by J. S. Johnson, as an evangelist. Marked success attended his labors, and a church of 44 members was organized as "New Year's Christian Church of South Berwick." Paul Stone was chosen deacon; Jonathan S. Johnson became the first regular minister; then Z. S. Knight, who was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Graves. Membership, 75. A Christian Church was organized at the village in 1842,

and one at Brock's Crossing, consisting of 12 members in 1846; both are extinct.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF SOUTH BERWICK AND WELLS was organized Dec. 12, 1864, by Elders Haley, Goodwin, and Whitney, with a membership of 12. The first pastor was J. M. Hodgdon; J. M. Murgridge, a licentiate, succeeded him. The meeting-house was built in 1860. The first and only deacon, John Gray.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT SOUTH BERWICK JUNCTION was formed in 1869 by Elders C. E. Goodwin, Osborn, and Whitten, with a membership of 12. Zebulon Knight was chosen first pastor, and Henry Foss deacon. This society worship in a hall. Rev. J. B. Cottle was the pastor.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized May 18, 1834, with 19 members, and Rev. Nathaniel Triekey pastor. The succeeding pastors have been D. P. Cilley, from 1836, one year; Z. Jordan, from 1837 to 1842; John Chaney (a bold advocate of freedom and temperance), from 1842 to 1845; E. True, from 1845 to 1847; D. Jackson, two years, succeeded by W. D. Johnson, Nov. 16, 1849; Mr. Johnson and his wife both died here in 1852; F. Moulton was installed pastor April, 1853; Rev. Willet Vary was installed July, 1855; D. P. Harriman, June, 1857; Joel Baker, 1860; N. C. Lathrop, August, 1864; W. T. Smith, 1866; and Rev. J. Frank Loek, 1868, who was succeeded by Rev. O. T. Moulton to 1878. Membership, 120. Deacons, H. Brackett and Abner Boston. The meeting-house in South Berwick village was dedicated in 1838. The parsonage is a good, convenient building near the church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formed by Rev. Paul C. Richmond, from the Maine Conference, in 1829. Meetings were first held in the vicinity of the old Congregational church. Mr. Richmond was succeeded by appointments from the Conference of E. C. Ewins, Joseph Gerry, A. Hatch, and W. H. Pillsbury. In 1836, Rev. George D. Strout was sent to this charge, and commenced to hold meetings in a hall at the village. A meeting-house was dedicated June, 1838; sermon by G. F. Cox. In March, 1849, it was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt and dedicated 1850; sermon by Thomas Carver. In 1867 the house was enlarged by the addition of twenty pews, raised two feet from foundation, and a convenient vestry finished in the basement. Among the ministers who have been appointed to this society since were L. S. Stockman, H. Butler, J. W. Atkins, F. Yates, J. Cushing, P. Jaques, W. MacDonald, P. C. Richmond, John Moore, T. Greenhalgh, N. Hobart, J. Armstrong, J. Hooper, U. Rideout, A. Green, E. Smith, P. E. Brown to 1860. Since,—E. Martin, U. Rideout, C. W. Moore, O. W. Scott, W. B. Bartlett, Roscoe L. Green, G. F. Cobb. Membership about 120.

THE SECOND ADVENT SOCIETY AT GREAT WORKS

was organized in the spring of 1871, by Revs. J. G. Smith and T. W. Piper. Its membership was 15. During the

fall and winter of 1870 a chapel for worship was erected, and dedicated, Jan. 8, 1871, by Elder D. M. Leavitt. Revs. G. W. Brown and Rev. Mr. Young have been pastors.

FRIENDS.

The first meeting held by the Friends in Maine was towards the latter part of December, 1662. Anne Coleman, Mary Tompkins, and Alice Ambrose, the three women who, by the order of Richard Waldren, of Dover, were made fast to a cart's tail, and driven from town and whipped on their bare backs, ten stripes each, till they were beyond the jurisdiction of the colony, being set at liberty at Salisbury, came to Newichawannock and held a meeting, at which Shubael Dummer was present and opposed their views.

Their persecution was vigorous and unrelenting. There was a fine of £5 exacted for their participating as officers in the affairs of the town. In 1663 the constable of Kittery was sent to Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh—who, though not one of their number, recognized their inherent rights as freemen—and ordered to repair to his house on two Sabbath days, taking sufficient witnesses with him, and to “forbid all persons assembled giving countenance to any such persons at their meetings, contrary to the laws of this jurisdiction.” A list of the “Quakers” within the town of Kittery (now Berwick and South Berwick), entered on the town book March 17, 1732, contained the names of Andrew Neal, Sr., John Neal, Andrew Neal, Jr., Thomas Weed, Peter Withum, James Davis, John Morrill, Sr., John Morrill, Jr., Reynolds Jenkins, Peter Morrill, Jedediah Morrill, Francis Allen, Francis Allen, Jr., Robert Allen, William Fry, William Fry, Jr., Benjamin Fry, Samuel Hill, Jr., Michael Kennard, Widow Sarah Mitchell. In 1733–34 the names of Peter Withum, Samuel Johnson, Edward Whitehouse, Jabez Jenkins, and Daniel Furbush, Sr., were added to the list. A large society still exists within the limits of the old parish of Berwick, at what is now North Berwick village, to which point their worship was subsequently transferred.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

The first record of schools is the call of Master Rock, in 1716, to teach a school at £40 a year. Two years later, John Bradstreet kept school near Mr. Chadbourne's. Stephen Emery was an early teacher, and took his pay in “one-half boards and one-half Publick Bills.” £600, “old tenor,” were voted for schools in 1748. The next year school was kept two months in a place, and moved six times, viz., at the lower school-house, at James Goodwin's, at John Hooper, Jr.'s, or thereabouts, at Reuben Hayes' or John Morrill's, at Stephen Harris' or William Frost's, and at John Falls' or Thomas Downes'. There were two stationary schools in 1750. For five months schools were kept in the summer of 1770. In 1790 a plan was made “agreeable to the new law,” and in 1791 an academy was incorporated. There are now, besides the academy, 14 district schools maintained for the benefit of 856 resident children, 576 of whom were registered on the school rolls in 1878. Expense of schools for 1878, met by town tax, \$2125; value of school property, \$6000; school supervisor, Rev. W. S. Vail.

BERWICK ACADEMY, SOUTH BERWICK, MAINE.*

This institution was incorporated in the year 1791 by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The Hon. Benjamin Chadbourne is mentioned in the act of incorporation as the donor of a very convenient “tract of land in said Berwick to the use of an academy.” He was the father and founder of this school. He was chosen president of the first board of trustees, and to his untiring zeal and exertions in its behalf, at this early stage of its existence, is to be attributed the fact that it has continued to this day. Col. Jonathan Hamilton was first secretary and treasurer, and Rev. John Tompson, Rev. James Pike, Hon. Edward Cutts, John Rollins, Esq., Mr. John Lord, Mr. John Hale, and Dr. Ivory Hovey were members of the first board of trustees.

The first funds of the academy were raised by subscription, and amounted to £500, besides 200 acres of wild land in Shapleigh, given by Benjamin Chadbourne and William Rogers. To this the State of Massachusetts added a township of land, which is now the town of Athens, in Somerset County. In 1815 the Hon. John Lord gave \$500 by will for the purpose of presenting each pupil who attends one term with a Bible. Up to this date, 2297 copies of the Scriptures have been distributed from this source. In 1856 three college scholarships were founded by Benjamin T. Tredick, Esq., of Philadelphia, since deceased, and by William L. Cogswell, Esq., of New York, and Hon. Francis B. Hayes, of Boston. Mr. Cogswell has also given a fund for the purchase of gold medals and book prizes. More recently, the late Hon. John H. Burleigh procured a grant of \$2000 from the State of Maine.

There have been two school buildings previous to the one now occupied. The first one was removed to another part of the village, and is now the residence of Mr. Robert Fernald. The second, which was built mainly through the enterprise and liberality of the late Hon. William A. Hayes, was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1851. The plan of the present structure, which was dedicated Dec. 6, 1853, was drawn by the late Richard Upjohn, of New York, and built of the best material and in the most thorough manner by Messrs. Fall & Rollins, then of Lebanon, Me. Hon. Francis B. Hayes, the president of the present board of trustees, following the commendable example of his father, took great interest in the erection of this building, and gave much of his time and money to its completion.

There have been 39 preceptors from 1793 to 1879,—a period of eighty-six years. Of these Messrs. Ira Young, who was principal in 1828, and Stephen Chase in 1836, were, subsequently, both professors in Dartmouth College.

The school was at first designed for boys only, but was afterwards thrown open to both sexes. The fortunes of the school have fluctuated from time to time, its success depending largely on the abilities of the teacher for the time being. In 1843 the number of scholars fell to 7; in 1855, under the management of Messrs. William S. Palmer and Joseph B. M. Gray, the number rose to 129. Mr. J. D. Berry, who was preceptor in 1838, had over 100 scholars, and, more recently, other gentlemen have had good numbers and taught good schools.

* By C. C. Hobbs, Esq.

The corporation has a record of the name of every boy and girl who attended school one term since 1815. Previous to that date no record of names exists. Among the more prominent gentlemen who have attended school at Berwick Academy may be mentioned Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago; Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D., for many years president of Dartmouth College; John Lord, LL.D., the celebrated historical lecturer; Hon. Bion Bradbury, of Portland; the late Hon. Hiram R. Roberts, of Rollingsford; Augustine Haines, Esq., of Biddeford, now deceased; Rev. Daniel Goodwin, at one time professor in Bowdoin College, subsequently president of the University of Pennsylvania; John Webster, Esq., of Boston; the late Professor John S. Woodman, of Dartmouth College; the late Hon. John H. Burleigh; Hon. Micajah C. and George William Burleigh; Hon. John N. Goodwin, of New York; Hon. Charles Doe, chief justice of New Hampshire; James T. Furber, Esq., superintendent Boston and Maine Railroad; Rev. James Wilson Ward, editor of the New York *Independent*, and others.

While it has in no manner interfered with the efficiency of the public schools, it has aided and supplemented their work, and enabled many young men of moderate means to obtain a collegiate education who would otherwise have been deprived of that advantage.

The school is now in a very flourishing condition, with an attendance of nearly 50 scholars, under the charge of William O. M. Lord, a graduate of Bowdoin College, assisted by Miss Etta E. Koowilton, a graduate of the Robinson Female Seminary, and Miss Pichette, teacher of French.

ASSOCIATIONS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 28, was instituted June 3, 1845. The charter members were John Hubbard, Theodore H. Jewett, E. H. Jewett, Isaac P. Yeaton, O. P. Emery, George S. Woodman, Charles T. Trafton, John G. Thompson, Caleb Sanborn, John B. Nealley.

The officers in 1879 were Edwin S. Goodwin, N. G.; Charles H. Hubbard, V. G.; Eugene Goodwin, Sec.; E. R. McIntire, Treas.; R. L. Goodwin, R. S.; Thomas Bentley, Marshal; J. S. Ford, O. G.; Charles E. Dodge, Conductor; Rev. W. S. Vail, Chaplain. The lodge owns a fine hall in a three-story brick block, erected by them in 1845, at an expense of \$5000. The membership is 125.

Agamenticus Encampment, No. 15, was instituted March 19, 1872. The charter members were John B. Nealley, Charles E. and William H. Durgin, John W. Adams, William A. McIntire, Charles W. Murphy, Jacob S. Ford, Eben F. Nealley, Joseph A. Hanson, Charles A. Harney, Frederick B. Smith, Oliver Stevens.

The officers in 1879 were Jacob Ford, H. P.; E. R. McIntire, Treas.; Charles Robbins, Scribe; Eugene Goodwin, S. W.; Jacob Ridley, J. W. The membership is 38.

MASONS.

St. John Lodge, No. 51, F. A. M., was chartered Feb. 13, 1827.

The officers in 1879 were George H. Wakefield, W. M.; Otis E. Moulton, S. W.; Charles H. Cooper, J. W.; John

F. Walker, Treas.; George H. Muzzey, Sec.; Edward A. Chesley, S. D.; Joseph A. Lord, J. D.; William M. Sanborn, S. S.; Daniel E. McIntire, J. S.; Horace Sanderson, Tyler.

This lodge has a fine hall, 75 feet square, erected over the principal business block of South Berwick village, at an expense of about \$5000.

Unity Chapter, No. 32, R. A. M., was chartered May 5, 1869, and worked at first under dispensation, with the following officers: Sylvanus Hayward, H. P.; James Hamilton, K.; Alonzo Stackpole, S.; L. B. Young, L.; G. C. Yeaton, Scribe; Abner Oakes, P. S.; W. P. Bradford, R. C.; I. P. Fall, Sec. The present officers are John H. Plummer, H. P.; George Wakefield, K.; Ed. McIntire, Scribe; John F. Walker, Treas.; Wm. M. Sanborn, Sec.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Nathaniel Nason, 1814-16; Joshua Roberts, 1817-20; Niram Norton, 1821; John Goodwin, 1823-26; Charles E. Norton, 1837-45; John Colcord, 1846-47; Charles E. Norton, 1848-50; Benjamin F. Parks, 1851-57; William A. Cromwell, 1858-59; Edward Hayman, 1860; Joseph E. Davis, 1861; Edward Hayman, 1862-63; Alonzo Stackpole, 1864; William Thompson, 1865-67; Ebenezer S. Hanson, 1868-69; Charles C. Hobbs, 1870-71; Abner Oakes, 1872-76; Charles C. Hobbs, 1877-79.

SELECTMEN.

1814.—Benjamin Green, Samuel Nichols, Simeon Lord (2d).
1815.—Samuel Nichols, Benjamin Grant, Esq., Simeon Lord (2d).
1816-17.—Robinson Palmer, Daniel Page, Joseph Emery.
1818.—Robinson Palmer, Daniel Page, Andrew Goodwin.
1819-26.—Benjamin Goodwin, Andrew Goodwin, Samuel Wentworth.
1827-28.—Thomas Goodwin, John P. Lord (2d), Andrew Austin.
1829-34.—Thomas Goodwin, Andrew Austin, Wm. A. Thompson.
1835.—Thomas Goodwin, John Warren, Wm. A. Thompson.
1836.—Thomas Goodwin, John Warren, Andrew Austin.
1837-38.—Thomas Goodwin, David Eoyd, William Hight.
1839-41.—Thomas Goodwin, Richard H. Walker, Richard Davis.
1842.—Thomas Goodwin (2d), Richard Davis, Rufus Thurrell.
1843-45.—John P. Lord, Augustus Goodwin, Richard H. Walker.
1846-47.—David Boyd, Job Emery, Jedediah Goodwin.
1848-57.—Bartholomew Wentworth, Mark F. Goodwin, John Hanscom.
1858-59.—Paul Stone, Isaac P. Yeaton, David M. Goodwin.
1860.—Elisha H. Jewett, Sylvester W. Chadbourne, Ephraim Hodsdon.
1861.—Nehemiah Colby, Elisha H. Jewett, Sylvester W. Chadbourne.
1862.—Nehemiah Colby, William A. Young, Sylvester W. Chadbourne.
1863-64.—William A. Young, George Hobbs, Gideon Waldron.
1865.—Isaac P. Yeaton, William A. Young, John Gray.
1866.—John Gray, Edward S. Goodwin, John A. Dennett.
1867.—John Gray, Edward S. Goodwin, Isaac L. Moore.
1868-69.—Shepley W. Ricker, John A. Hooper, Horace J. Goodwin.
1870-71.—Thomas J. Goodwin, Joshua Goodwin (2d), John Blaisdell.
1871-72.—Joshua Goodwin, Nathaniel Kimball, Isaac Libby, Jr.
1873.—Joshua Goodwin, Nathaniel Kimball, Thomas J. Goodwin.
1874.—Nathaniel Kimball, Henry A. Stone, Thomas J. Goodwin.
1875.—Henry A. Stone, Thomas J. Goodwin, Isaac Hersom.
1876.—Isaac Hersom, John A. Dennett, Sewall F. Lord.
1877-79.—John A. Dennett, Charles Bennett, Isaac Hanscom.

PROMINENT MEN.

Gen. Ichabod Goodwin was the grandson of Thomas, the first emigrant of the Goodwin name in town, having settled here as early as 1660. A portion of the old farm is still in possession of a descendant of the first settler. Ichabod,

a son of Thomas, was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1754, a captain in the Provincial army, and at the breaking out of the French war raised a company from among his neighbors and friends, and in 1758 was ordered to Lake George to join Abercrombie in the attack upon Ticonderoga. He was wounded and returned home. His son Ichabod, the subject of this sketch, was born May 25, 1743. He early became accustomed to the bustle of camp and din of battle. Though a boy of fifteen, he accompanied the captain in his Ticonderoga campaign. He was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775-77. In 1775 he was appointed, in connection with others, to purchase arms for the troops. At the surrender of Burgoyne's army the York County regiment of militia was detailed to guard the prisoners, Col. Gerrish and Lieut.-Col. I. Goodwin in command. In 1780, while colonel of 2d Regiment of York County, he was appointed superintendent of troops to be enlisted in the county. After the Revolution he became the first major-general of militia for the county of York. In 1792 he was representative from Berwick; was sheriff of the county nearly twenty-seven years. His first commission as lieutenant was issued by King George III. In the war of 1812, while major-general, his division was called out, and portions of it stationed at exposed points, as Kittery, York, etc. He died May 25, 1829, aged eighty-six. Two sons, Dominicus and James S., graduated at Dartmouth. The first studied law, but died suddenly from exposure in the trenches at Boston. James became a physician. The family has numerous descendants in the county, whose names are often found upon the records as connected with the administration of public affairs.

Dudley Hubbard was born in Ipswich, Mass., March 3, 1763; graduated from Harvard in 1786; studied law with Daniel Davis, of Portland; admitted to the bar in 1789; established himself at South Berwick, and became one of the leading lawyers of the county. His tact in the management of cases, and his close attention to the business of his profession, secured for him a large and lucrative practice. Young men sought his office as an admirable legal school.

Edward P. Hayman was born in Boston, Feb. 22, 1771; came to South Berwick while a young man; entered the office of Mr. Hubbard, where he remained five years, the term of apprenticeship then required before admission to the bar. He was admitted November, 1796. In 1800 he was elected clerk of the Massachusetts Senate, the same year appointed assistant clerk of the Supreme Court, and the next year one of the circuit clerks, which office he held till 1820. He then returned to the practice of his profession till 1823, when he assumed the duties of cashier of South Berwick Bank, which position he filled acceptably till his death, Dec. 25, 1831.

Benjamin Greene was born May 5, 1764; graduated from Harvard in 1784; took charge of Berwick Academy in 1797; admitted to the bar in 1801; representative to the General Court from 1809-11, 1813-17, and in 1819; member of convention to frame State Constitution in 1819; chief justice of Court of Common Pleas from 1811 to 1822; Speaker of the House in 1824; marshal of United States, by appointment of President Adams, from 1824 to 1830.

He left several sons, who, as doctors and lawyers, became prominent in other towns.*

Among the leading men of a more recent period may be mentioned William Burleigh, a representative to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses.

John N. Goodwin was a representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress, Governor of Arizona, and delegate from that Territory to Congress. He is now a resident of New York City.

Charles Greene, son of Hon. Benjamin Greene, entered the practice of law from South Berwick.

Ebenezer Sullivan was born in Berwick, studied law, and practiced here for a short time, a contemporary with Hubbard, but his habits were irregular, and his practice failed. He possessed the Sullivan talent, and at one time commanded a company against the Western Indians. He died in New York.

William A. Hayes was born in North Yarmouth, Oct. 20, 1783; graduated at Dartmouth with the highest honors in 1805. One year he studied law with E. Whitman, a short time with Mr. Hubbard, finishing his course with Artemas Ward, of Charlestown. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1809, and soon opened an office in the village, where he spent the remainder of his life. At the death of Mr. Hubbard he succeeded to his business, as well as to his elegant mansion and farm. He was president of the bank more than twenty-five years; president of York County bar about the same length of time; many years president of the board of trustees of academy; judge of probate from 1828 to 1847; also a representative to the Legislature in 1822. He was a useful and public-spirited man, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Charles Northend Cogswell was born in Berwick, April 24, 1797, graduated from Bowdoin in 1814, studied law in the office of Judge Hayes, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He was a representative and a State senator. He died in 1843.

Charles C. Cogswell, a prominent lawyer in another State, and a member of the Senate, was a native of this town.

John P. Lord, son of Gen. John Lord, studied law, but engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is popularly known as the author of the *Maine Townsman*, the first edition of which appeared in 1844. For a number of years he occupied a position in the custom-house at Boston. He died in 1878, at the age of ninety-three years. He was the father of nineteen children; one of these, Rev. John Lord, LL.D., of Stamford, Conn., has made himself eminent as a lecturer upon history. Also, Rev. Charles Lord, an author of some note.

Hiram H. Hobbs, a son of Nathaniel Hobbs, of North Berwick, graduated at Bowdoin in 1823, and has since been a successful lawyer of this town.

John Hubbard, a rising young lawyer and graduate of Harvard College, died in 1838.

Hon. John B. Nealley, who has practiced law here since 1845, has been a member of the State Senate.

* See Bench and Bar, in General History.

George C. Yeaton, late county attorney of York County, is a resident of South Berwick village and a prominent citizen.

Charles C. Hobbs, son of Hiram C. Hobbs, graduated at Harvard in the class of 1855, and, after a short practice in Boston, Mass., returned and entered practice with his father.

Hon. John H. Burleigh has been in both branches of the Legislature, and for several years has been the enterprising agent of the Newichawannock Company.

Elisha H. Jewett has represented his district in the State Senate.

Jeremiah Bradley was clerk of the county court for many years.

Richard Leader, who built the Great Works mill, was a prominent man, and acquired wealth through his immense lumbering operations. He was elected six times a member of the board of associates under Governor Godfrey's administration previous to its termination in 1652.

Benjamin Chadbourne, a descendant of one of the first settlers, is remembered as an extensive landholder and a man of public spirit. He was a representative of the town, a magistrate, and member of the Congregational Church, and was the father of Jonathan C., Benjamin, and Ichabod R. Chadbourne.

John Cushing, a native of Scituate, Mass., and a merchant of Boston in 1776, became a citizen of South Berwick after the close of the war. He was a nephew of Chief Justice William Cushing.

Gen. John Lord was a prosperous merchant, and was a representative and State senator. He was the father of Nathan Lord, D.D., ex-president of Dartmouth College. He had five children,—John P., Samuel, Nathan, Augustus, and Susan. Augustus died young; Susan married Judge Hayes; Samuel became a cashier in a bank at Portsmouth, which position he held uninterruptedly for a period of fifty years.

Three citizens of the town have been members of the United States Congress: William Burleigh, 1823-25; John N. Goodwin, in the Thirty-seventh Congress; John H. Burleigh, in 1873-75. Ichabod Goodwin and William Gerrish were members of the Provincial Congress from Oct. 17, 1774, to July 19, 1775.

Ichabod R. Chadbourne entered the service and was lieutenant of Col. Bartholomew Thompson's company in the war of 1812.

Col. Bartholomew Thompson went into that war as a captain, and became a colonel.

Capt. Horace Jewett, now brevet-major in the United States army, entered the service as captain in the 15th Infantry in December, 1862, and has since remained in the service.

Benjamin Greene was representative in the General Court in 1714-15; none in 1716-19.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the physicians of the town have been Richard Hazeltine, M.D., who was an active participant in town affairs in 1824-14; T. H. Jewett, M.D., became a professor in a medical college and an eminent practitioner; Nathaniel Low, M.D., member of the Legislature in 1824.

The more recent physicians have been C. F. Trafton, S. H. Jewett, C. Sauborn, E. P. Gerrish, E. D. Jacques, Calvin H. Guptill, John L. Willis, since 1878.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. JOHN HOLMES BURLEIGH

was born in South Berwick, Me., Oct. 22, 1822. His father, Hon. William Burleigh, was a member of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, and member elect of the Twentieth Congress at the time of his death, in July, 1827. John was the youngest of three sons, and when he was sixteen, the property left by his father having been exhausted, he was compelled by necessity to go to sea before the mast at seven dollars a month. He became an able seaman, and was successively second mate, chief mate, and captain of a ship sailing on foreign voyages. He sailed several times around the world. In 1859 his wife accompanied him on a voyage around Cape Horn to Calcutta, and thence homeward by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Burleigh had all the variety of adventure attendant upon seafaring life. His ship was dismantled in a hurricane off the island of Bermuda, and wrecked on one of the Orkney Islands. He finally abandoned the sea in 1853, and went with his brother into the foundry business, in which they were very successful. Two years later he aided in forming in his native town a wool-manufacturing corporation, afterwards known as the "Newichawannock Woolen-Mills," of which, in 1855, he became the leading owner and manager, and remained so to the time of his death. He was for several years president of the South Berwick National Bank, and of the savings bank of the same town.

In politics he was a Republican from the first. He was a member of the State Legislatures of 1862, 1864, 1866, and 1872. He was chosen by his party in the State Legislature of 1864 delegate-at-large to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson. In 1872 he was elected a representative from the First District of Maine to the Forty-third Congress, by a large majority.* He served on the Committee on Naval Affairs, and, without being prominent in debate, was faithful in the discharge of all his duties as a representative. Mr. Burleigh was remarkably successful in all his undertakings. He was an active member of the Congregational Church, and a liberal promoter of religious, moral, and benevolent enterprises. He was a trained business man, of strictest integrity, clear, cool-headed, not ostentatious, and never assuming more than he could perform.

He was eminently social in his nature, genial and kind-hearted, and his home was the centre of hospitality.

He married, Oct. 28, 1850, Matilda, daughter of Timothy and Anna A. Buffum, of North Berwick. She was born Jan. 4, 1823. They had five children, namely, Charles H., born Dec. 4, 1852, resides at Denver, Col.; John M., born Sept. 24, 1854; Walter A., born March 30, 1856; Annie A., born Nov. 19, 1860; and S. Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1862.

* See Members of Congress, in Civil List, chap. xxv.

PARSONSFIELD.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

PARSONSFIELD joins the New Hampshire line, and is the most northerly town in York County. It includes an area of about sixty-two square miles, or 39,387 acres of land and water. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Porter and Hiram, in Oxford County, on the east by Cornish and Limerick, on the north by Newfield, and on the west by the towns of Effingham, Ossipee, Wakefield, and Freedom, in Strafford and Carroll Counties, N. H.

Province and Lord's Ponds are on the eastern boundary. The Great Ossipee, which forms the northern boundary, is fed by South River, Great Brook, and the outlet of Spruce Pond, which divide the northern part of the town into broad valleys and dividing ridges.

Cedar Mountain, near the centre, and Randall Mountain, in the southeast, are the highest elevations. From these heights the surrounding scenery is beautiful and impressive. Far to the northward the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, are seen lifting their rugged peaks above the clouds, which, in connection with the hills and valleys between dotted here and there with neat little villages, farm-houses, and the quiet lakes below, give a picturesque beauty to the scene rarely surpassed. The soil is generally fertile, producing good crops of hay and grain when properly tilled. The hills, where cleared, are covered with cultivated meadows nearly to their summits. Apples are grown in great abundance and form a chief source of income. Fine groves of maple produce sugar and syrups sufficient for home use. Many indications of iron, lead, silver, and gold are found in different parts of the town, but no heavy deposits have been discovered. Spruce, Long, and Mudget or West Ponds, in the east, cover an area of three to five hundred acres each, and are fed by springs.

PURCHASE AND TRANSFER OF LAND.

Francis Small, an Indian trader at Kittery, on the 28th of November, 1668, purchased of the sagamore, Captain Sunday, of Newichawannock, a body of land twenty miles square for two large English blankets, two pounds of powder, four pounds of musket-balls, twenty strings of Indian beads, and two gallons of rum.

The General Court of Massachusetts confirmed the titles to Mr. Small, which covered all the lands in York County lying between the Great and Little Ossipee Rivers. Mr. Small sold an undivided interest to Capt.—afterwards Maj.—Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, and April 30, 1711, transferred his remaining interest to his son, Samuel Small. There was no further transfer or occupancy until after the discovery of the missing original deed to Francis Small, in 1770. The descendants of the two proprietors then immediately took formal possession, and a partition of the land

was effected Aug. 5, 1771. The territory comprising the township of Parsonsfeld, half of Limerick, and Shapleigh, which was afterwards found to be outside the limits of the grant, fell to the claimants under Shapleigh, who, on the same day, conveyed Parsonsfeld to Thomas Parsons and 39 associates. The lands were soon after laid out in lots.

PREPARATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

In pursuance of a vote of the proprietors at a meeting held at the dwelling-house of Deacon William Leighton, innholder, of Kittery, Dec. 19, 1774, a charter or agreement was given to Thomas Parsons, December 23d, by James Gowen, Jotham Moulton, Esq., Alexander Scammell, Philip Hubbard, and Nathaniel Remick, who were a committee on behalf of the Shapleigh heirs, by which 80 lots in various parts of the town were reserved for Thomas Parsons and his associates; 3 lots each reserved for the first minister, the ministry, and the grammar school; and the remainder open for settlement. Mr. Parsons was required to cause 12 families to settle on his lots before the last day of March, 1775, each having thereon a house 18 feet square and 3 acres of land cleared fit for the plow. Within four years from that date he was to have 40 families settled and actually residing in the town, and within seven years a house 30 by 40 feet boarded and shingled for public worship. At the end of that time he was to have the gospel continually and stately preached; provided, that in case a war should fall out with the French and Indians, rendering it hazardous to proceed with settlement during that time, the duration of such war should be excepted.

The original plot was 6 miles square, and was laid out with usual liberal allowance for "slack of chain," water, swamp, and mountain, in lots one-half mile from north to south, and containing 220 acres each. These were numbered from east to west, commencing with the north range. The nearest point on the Great Ossipee River was a quarter of a mile north. The land between that included in the grant and the river had been sold to Patrick Tracy, but was joined to the plantation under the terms of this grant or purchase. Lot 45, on Great Brook, was reserved as a mill-privilege. Highways were allowed for in the survey on all east-and-west lines, and between every 3 lots north and south, as well as around the entire tract. A training-field and burying-yard were laid out on the northeast part of lot No. 100, now Parsonsfeld Cemetery. Two lots were also voted soon after to Rev. Mr. Spring.

SETTLEMENT.

Twelve families moved into the town as early as 1772, and were already living there at the time of the agreement through which settlement was to be encouraged. In 1775,



Mrs. LUTHER SANBORN.



LUTHER SANBORN.



RES. OF C. F. SANBORN, SOUTH PARSONSFIELD, ME.

John and Gideon Doe, of Newmarket, N. H., settled in the western part of the town on land that has since been continuously owned and occupied by their descendants. About this time, George Kezar, a native of Canterbury, N. H., moved into the town, and built a log house near his hunting-camp at Kezar meadow. Mr. Kezar had been a renowned hunter and trapper in his younger days, and was probably the first white man who pitched his camp in either of the five Ossipee towns. When he began to feel the infirmities of age, he moved from Francisboro' to Parsonsfeld that he might dwell among his hunting-camps. Elisha Wadleigh, whose farm lay between Long and West Ponds, was informed by Kezar that in that vicinity had been his most productive hunting-grounds. The old hunter had a desperate encounter with a bear near Mr. Wadleigh's. The bear had killed a sheep on Mudget's Hill, dragged it down into the lowlands, and covered it with leaves. Mr. Kezar set a spring gun at the place, which the bear discharged when he returned for his mutton. Following the trail of blood upon the leaves and grass, he came upon the bear lying beside a rock. Supposing it to be dead, he approached, when it arose upon its feet and confronted him. His only weapon was a hatchet. In attempting to draw this from his belt his feet tripped, and he fell upon his back. The bear seized him by his right side. By a desperate effort he broke its hold, when the infuriated animal caught his right hand in its mouth. Taking the hatchet in his left, he continued to chop with it until the bear fell dead. This was his last hunt, his hand having been so crippled as to become useless. The village of Kezar Falls takes its name from him. Lot Wedgewood settled at North Parsonsfeld about 1775-76, and several other families soon after.

Thomas Parsons, one of the proprietors, is supposed by many to have been the first settler, and there is no doubt of his having been among the original twelve who came in in 1772. He moved from Exeter, N. H., in 1771, and built a log cabin in Eppingham, which he left to occupy his farm just over the State line in Parsonsfeld, near Lord's Pond, and more recently owned and occupied by his grandson, J. P. Emerson. Mr. Parsons built, upon his farm, the first frame house in the town. He was twice married, and had twenty-one children.

The town was large, and, owing to the diversity of its surface, was thinly settled throughout.

Deacon Elijah Wadleigh, who was born in the garrison-house at South Berwick, Feb. 15, 1769, was an early settler between Long and West Ponds, where he purchased 100 acres of land, now occupied by his grandson, Elisha Shapleigh, for \$300, none of which he was able to pay down. This he paid during the next four years. He lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years, and when passed one hundred was able to converse fluently on the events of the four generations of succeeding improvement through which he had passed. He died in 1874.

The road passing from Mr. Parsons' place to the southeast across the town was not laid out until 1794. At that date the only residents along its line were David Hobbs, near the New Hampshire line; J. Grenville, Thomas Parsons, Levi Stone, Josiah Clark, Enoch and Walter Neal, and, beside the church, the inn, kept by Job

Colcord, at Parsonsfeld village. Between there and Middle Road Crossing were Daniel Philbrick and Robert Brown. Two miles south, on the hill, lived Deacon "Sam" Moulton, and Jesse Wedgwood nearly opposite. At the foot of the hill, a mile below, were William Leavitt and "Zeb" Pease. George Wickford, Elisha Piper, "the master," John Morrison, Joseph Pain, and the old log school-house occupied the natural meadows at what is now South Parsonsfeld. Mr. Moore lived near the Newfield line. The whole route was then an unbroken wilderness, except at the meadow and the small clearings mentioned. These persons were nearly all living there in 1786. There were also at that date the following persons resident and holding lauds, who are not mentioned above, nor in the list of the first town officers: Nathaniel Ames, John Bartlett, Amos Blazo, Col. James Chesley, Edward Cutts, Job Colson, Capt. John and Gideon Frost, S. Gilman, Capt. John Goodwin, Andrew and Dudley Hilton, John Hill, Philip Hubbard, David Hilton, Solomon Kinsman, William and Samuel Leighton, Col. Ebenezer Moulton, Dr. Daniel Pierce, Capt. R. S. Rogers, Nath. Remick, Capt. John and Elisha Staple, James Shapleigh, Jonathan Towle, Wint. Wiggin, and Jacob Seagel.

The loss of the proprietors' and original town record previous to 1794 prevents the publication of much of the early history pertaining to the Revolutionary period. The records were abandoned at that date, after copying the list of officers, acts of incorporation, and proprietary agreements only into a new town book.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Parsonsfeld was incorporated by act of the General Court of Massachusetts, approved March 9, 1785, and passed in response to a petition of the citizens who desired a more secure government. It is very liberally described in the act as "containing about thirty-six square miles." The name was given to it in honor of Thomas Parsons, Esq., who was highly respected by the citizens.

Under a warrant issued by Simon Frye, Esq., justice of the peace, the first town-meeting was held, at the house of Mr. Parsons, Aug. 29, 1785. Thomas Powers, Esq., was chosen Moderator; John Doe, Town Clerk; Thomas Powers, John Doe, and Gilman Longee, Selectmen; Samuel Page, Collector and Constable; Gideon Doe, Thomas Parsons, Jr., Assessors; Elisha Piper, Josiah Colcord, James Marston, David Mudget, Tithingmen; George Bickford, Taylor Page, Philip Paine, Gideon Doe, Samuel Longee, Surveyors of Highways; Job Colcord, Field-driver; Walter Neal, Pound-Keeper; Edward Chase, Surveyor of Lumber; Jeremiah Avery, Scaler of Leather; Tanner Doe, Lot-Layer; Samuel Pease, David Hobbs, and Edmund Chase, Committee to Examine the Selectmen's Accounts.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Doe, 1785-86; John Doe, Jr., 1787-89; Joseph Parsons, 1790; David Hobbs, 1791-92; Joseph Parsons, 1793-94; James Hart, 1795; Joseph Parsons, 1796-1806; James Bradbury, 1807-14; Rev. John Buzzell, 1815-16; Andrew Pease, 1817-24; Rufus McIntire, 1825-27; Tristram Redman, 1828; Tobias Ricker, 1829-31; Noah Tebbetts, 1832-34; Asa Dalton, 1835; Tobias Ricker, 1836-40; John P. Bennett, 1841-43; William E. Moul-

ton, 1844-47; Silas Moulton, 1848-53; Alvah Doe, 1854; Joseph Wedgwood, 1855; Alvah Doe, 1856-58; John T. Wedgwood, 1859-61; Samuel Merrill, 1862-63; John Bennett, 1864-66; Otis B. Churchill, 1867-70; John Bennett, 1871-72; Luther Neal, 1873-75; George Moulton, 1876-79.

SELECTMEN.

1785.—Thomas Parsons, John Doe, Gilman Longee.
 1786.—John Kinsman, Gilman Longee, Elisha Pipe.
 1787.—George Bickford, Philip Paine, Samuel Page.
 (Thomas Parsons, John Doe, Jonathan Kinsman.)
 1788.—Thomas Parsons, John Kinsman, Gideon Doe.
 1789.—Jonathan Kinsman, David Hobbs, Samuel Hobbs.
 1790.—Thomas Parsons, Philip Paine, Jonathan Kinsman.
 1791.—David Hobbs, Jonathan Kinsman, John Doe.
 1792.—Philip Paine, David Hobbs, Jonathan Kinsman.
 1793.—Joseph Parsons, Samuel Longee, John Doe.
 1794.—Capt. David Hobbs, Joseph Parsons, Samuel Longee.
 1795.—Capt. David Hobbs, John Doe, Jr., Lieut. James Remick.
 1796-98.—Joseph Parsons, Joseph Huokens, Samuel Longee.
 1799-1800.—Joseph Parsons, David Marston, Samuel Longee.
 1801.—Joseph Parsons, David Marston, James Remick.
 1802-3.—Joseph Parsons, David Marston, John Paine.
 1806.—David Marston, Samuel Garland, William Blazo.
 1807-8.—David Marston, William Blazo, Simon Marston.
 1809-12.—Simon Marston, William Blazo, Simon Mudget.
 1813.—Simon Marston, Moses Sweat, Simon Mudget.
 1814.—Simon Marston, David Marston, Simon Mudget.
 1815.—Simon Marston, Thomas Parsons, Capt. Abner Kezar.
 1816.—Simon Marston, Thomas Parsons, William Blazo.
 1817.—Maj. John Moore, Hardy Merrill, Ammi R. Lord.
 1818.—Maj. John Moore, Hardy Merrill, Rufus McIntire.
 1819.—Rufus McIntire, John Moore, Hardy Merrill.
 1820.—John Moore, Abner Kezar, Hardy Merrill.
 1821.—John Moore (2d), Abner Kezar, Hardy Merrill.
 1822-23.—Jonathan Piper, Hardy Merrill, Abner Kezar.
 1824.—Jonathan Piper, Abner Kezar, Elliot Fernald.
 1825.—Jonathan Piper, Hardy Merrill, Elliot Fernald.
 1826.—Jonathan Piper, Hardy Merrill, Abner Kezar.
 1827-28.—Jonathan Piper, Isaac Felch, Abner Kezar.
 1829-31.—Abner Kezar, John Bailey, Benjamin Weeks.
 1832-34.—Tristram Redman, Harvey M. Towle, James W. Weeks.
 1835-36.—Tristram Redman, John Brackett (2d), Gilman L. Bennett.
 1837-38.—John Brackett, Gilman L. Bennett, Jonathan Tuck.
 1839-40.—Jonathan Tuck, John Mudget, James W. Weeks.
 1841-42.—John Mudget, Alvah Doe, Jesse Wedgwood.
 1843.—Alvah Doe, Jesse Wedgwood, John Kezar.
 1844.—John P. Bennett, James Brackett, John Kezar.
 1845.—John Kezar, James Brackett, Jr., John P. Bennett.
 1846.—John P. Bennett, Capt. James Brackett, Robert T. Blazo.
 1847-48.—James Brackett, Robert T. Blazo, Jacob Marston.
 1849-50.—Daniel Piper, Enoch W. Neal, John Kezar.
 1851.—Enoch W. Neal, Wm. E. Moulton, Thomas E. Wentworth.
 1852-54.—Wm. E. Moulton, Thomas E. Wentworth, Nathan Brown.
 1855.—John Brackett (2d), John M. Ames, Gilman Longee.
 1856-57.—John Mudget, Ira Moore, Jacob Dearborn.
 1858.—John M. Ames, Jacob Dearborn, Ivory Fenderson.
 1859.—Alvah Doe, Chase Boothby, Thomas Churchill.
 1860.—Chase Boothby, Thomas Churchill, Dominicus Ricker, Jr.
 1861.—Chase Boothby, Thomas Churchill, Dominicus Ricker.
 1862.—Chase Boothby, Dominicus Ricker, Elliot Fernald.
 1863.—Dominicus Ricker, Elliot Fernald, Joseph Dearborn.
 1864.—Elliot Fernald, Joseph Dearborn, Samuel Merrill.
 1865.—Wm. E. Moulton, Asa A. Parsons, Jonathan W. Trueworthy.
 1866-67.—Alvah Doe, Jonathan W. Trueworthy, Joseph S. Dearborn.
 1868.—Joseph S. Dearborn, Samuel Merrill, Hardy Merrill.
 1869.—Joseph S. Dearborn, Samuel Merrill, Loring T. Staples.
 1870.—Hardy Merrill, Loring T. Staples, Joseph Parsons.
 1871.—Loring T. Staples, Joseph Parsons, James W. Cook.
 1872-73.—Joseph Parsons, John Neal, Nehemiah T. Libby.
 1874.—John M. Ames, John Devereaux, Ivory Fenderson.

The first elected selectmen having refused to take the oath of allegiance to the laws of the commonwealth, a second board was elected June 30th of that year.

1875.—Thomas B. Wentworth, John Neal, Samuel G. Dearborn.
 1876-77.—John Neal, Samuel G. Dearborn, Otis B. Churchill.
 1878.—Otis B. Churchill, Eben G. Perry, Robert Merrill.
 1879.—Otis B. Churchill, John Neal, Ivory Fenderson.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

PARSONSFIELD VILLAGE.

Parsonsfeld village, the seat of town government, is located on the southwestern slope of Cedar Mountain, a short distance below the old burying-ground, church-yard, and training-field laid out by the proprietors in 1774. The first town-house, begun in 1790 as a church, was finished for a town-house in 1794-95, and succeeded Job Colcord's inn, the first house in the village, as the place of all public gatherings. The town-house now standing on the hill joining the burying-ground was built by Wm. Moulton, Jr., in 1833, and decorated in the style of the times by painting the walls red, the doors green, and the trimmings white. The place now contains two churches, town-house, school-house, the tannery opened by John Morrell, in 1830, and conducted by his son, John A. Morrell, since 1867; a general store, conducted by L. T. Staples, proprietor, since 1872 (formerly Ed. Wentworth and Benjamin Dalton); blacksmith-shop of C. E. Weeman; 16 dwellings, and half a mile west Whitney & Edwards' shingle-mill,—one of the oldest in the town. A letter written by Hon. Rufus McIntire, in 1820, says the post-office was established in 1798. L. T. Staples is postmaster. Mails daily by East Wakefield and North Parsonsfeld stage.

EAST PARSONSFIELD,

the chief business centre, is built upon a broad ridge, surrounded by hills covered with cultivated farms. The dwellings, 40 in number, are scattered over a large space, giving to the village an unusually neat appearance. This was a thriving business place in the early days of lumbering. The present business consists of the general store of Mrs. A. R. Ridlon, conducted by her two sons, Joseph M. and Woodbridge G. Ridlon, since 1878 (established by Frank Dearborn, in 1867); Moulton & Weeks' grocery-store (opened by Charles Newton and Timothy Poindexter); hardware, tin, and stove store, and manufactory of D. E. Garland & Co., opened in 1877; the clothing manufactories of Nute & Co., established by Charles O. Nute, in 1867, and employing from 8 to 12 operatives in the shop; Benjamin Pray's clothing manufactory, employing 2 operatives since 1879; the carriage manufactories of G. W. Dearborn and J. S. Allen, and the blacksmith-shops of Joseph Dearborn and Ivory Marshall. The place contains two churches and a hotel,—the Eureka House, conducted by C. W. Brazier, proprietor, since 1870. Mails daily by Waterborough stage. Enoch Allen, postmaster.

NORTH PARSONSFIELD

is a prosperous village of 40 dwellings, and is the location of the North Parsonsfeld Seminary. There are here three stores: John B. Sweat, established in 1877; Gardner Small, established in 1879; and a store of the Granger Association, Hardy Merrill, agent; carriage-shops, J. W. Hodsdon, established in 1830; Elisha B. Wadleigh, established in 1850; custom shoemaker, Gardner Smart, established in



MAJ. THOMAS CHURCHILL.



MRS. MARY E. CHURCHILL.



3RD DUKE OF SUMMERSET

RES OF THE LATE MAJOR THOMAS CHURCHILL NORTH PARSONSFIELD, ME.

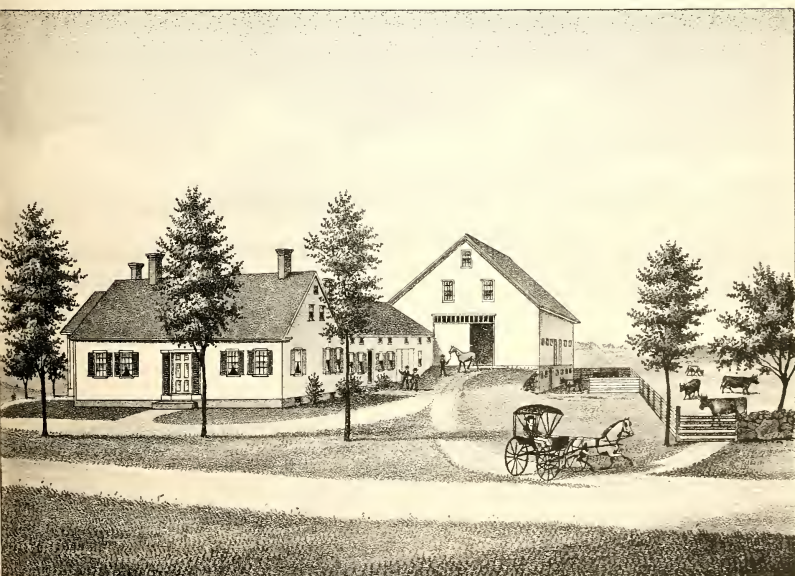


THOS. S. CHURCHILL.



MRS. THOS. S. CHURCHILL.

PHOTOS BY CONANT, PORTLAND



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS S. CHURCHILL, NORTH PARSONFIELD, YORK CO., ME.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF W^m D. DIXON.

1857. Postmaster since 1862, Gardner Smart. Mails daily, by South Parsonsfeld and East Wakefield, N. H.. stage.

WEST PARSONSFIELD

is a post-office and store, now in New Hampshire, but formerly in Maine, on the opposite side of the road which forms the dividing line.

SOUTH PARSONSFIELD

is a hamlet of several farm-houses surrounding a church and school-house, on the site of one of the natural meadows. George Hilton, postmaster, since 1835. Mails daily.

KEZAR FALLS,

a prosperous village of some 30 dwellings, on the Ossipee River, takes its name from George Kezar, the famous hunter, and first resident at that point. There are here a fine water-power and the following manufactories: lumber mills, Devereaux & Elliott, since 1877 (formerly Stone & Elliott); grist-mill, John Devereaux, established previous to 1800; stone- and saw-mill, Charles B. Pendexter; shovel handles, James H. Keyon, established in 1878; stoves, J. Merrifield; blacksmiths, A. C. Wentworth, M. Ridlon & Son; painters, Eastman Bros.

Merchants: E. H. Newbegin & Son, established 1870; W. G. Davis, established 1878, formerly Norton & Davis' general store; S. Edgecomb, groceries, corn, and flour, established 1874; John Devereaux, corn and flour, established 1872.

William T. Sargent, postmaster. Mails daily.

In the southeast, two miles from East Parsonsfeld, are the old Blaisdell Mills, erected by Dr. Thomas Blaisdell about 1790, and operated by G. H. Stanley since 1872, and the carriage-shop of Zephaniah Searvey, opened in 1846; a store formerly kept here was discontinued many years ago.

The town contained, in 1839, seven grist-mills, seven saw-mills, a woolen-factory, and an oil-mill.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

The ground, set aside by the proprietors in 1774, is half filled with a grove of thrifty young pines, and carpeted with a dense growth of evergreens. The old church which stood near has long since disappeared, but many of its worshipers rest in this little burying-ground. Rev. Benjamin Rolfe, the first settled minister, was buried here in 1817; Tobias Ricker, in 1844; Rev. Wentworth Lord, in 1846, at the age of eighty-nine; Edmund Stackpole, Josiah Hanneford, and Deacon Samuel Garland, early settlers, are also buried here.

There is another large and well-filled burying-ground at North Parsonsfeld, containing nearly all the earlier pioneers who are not buried in some of the numerous private grounds on their own homesteads.

Among the places of historic interest stands most prominent the "Old Emerson House." This is a modern time derived from Capt. Luther Emerson, a prominent citizen, and son-in-law of Thomas Parsons, Esq. The house was the dwelling-house of Mr. Parsons, and the first frame house erected in the town. It was in this house that the

first election was held, and all public business transacted for some years previous to the incorporation in 1785.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

At the second town-meeting, held in 1786, £90 were voted for preaching the ensuing year. The first meeting-house was commenced on the Middle road, after much fasting and prayer and many delays, in 1790; but, as a Baptist sentiment prevented unity of action, the frame stood exposed to the weather for two years, when the town voted to finish the meeting-house, and that it should be considered a town-house. Either society was allowed the privilege of buying it on payment of the other society's investment. After two years' further delay (in 1794), £25 were voted to repair the frame, and it was finished by the town. Corn was exchanged at the same time to the value of £26 for warlike stores, and £40 for preaching. It was first voted to organize a church in 1792, and settle Rev. Benjamin Straw, who was employed to preach. Rev. Rufus Anderson succeeded him in 1793, and was offered £45 a year, two-thirds corn at 3s. a bushel. This offer was accepted by Rev. Benjamin Rolfe in 1795, and he became the first settled minister. He remained until May 31, 1815. He was born at Newbury, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1777, and died at Parsonsfeld, Dec. 17, 1817, aged sixty-two years.

The Congregational society was incorporated Feb. 27, 1802, on petition of Thomas Parsons and 27 others, with a right to control all real estate granted by the proprietors for the support of the Congregational ministry.

Rev. Mr. Rolfe's successors have been Henry True Kelley, from June 29, 1825, to June 27, 1827; Charles S. Adams, from Sept. 17, 1828, to Dec. 27, 1831; David Page Smith, from July 11, 1832, to Aug. 19, 1834; Samuel Ordway, from Dec. 5, 1838, to Dec. 8, 1841; Elias Chapman, stated supply from 1849 to 1852; Nathan W. Shelden, stated supply for six months of 1857; Jonas Fiske, stated supply for 1859; Edmund Burt, for 1860; John H. Mordough, for 1862; George S. Kemp, for half of 1864; and recently, Rev. N. Lord and Rev. David L. Jones. Other supplies have been enjoyed for shorter terms than one year, while at various times the society has been destitute. Membership, 14. Officers, Otis G. Smith, Clerk; Charles F. Sanborn, Secretary. The present church was built in 1830.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH IN PARSONSFIELD

was organized in 1790, by Elder Benjamin Randall, of New Durham, N. H., the founder of this denomination. Elder Samuel Weeks was the first pastor. Elder John Buzzell took the pastoral charge in 1798, and continued in that office for about sixty years. During the last thirty years of his life he was assisted in his ministerial duties by the teachers of the North Parsonsfeld Seminary. The first house of worship occupied by this society was of rude construction, and soon gave place to a larger and more elegant building, erected at North Parsonsfeld in 1804. This was destroyed by fire in 1852, and a third one erected soon after. The society was released from the support of

the Congregationalist society in 1795, but it was not until 1823 that they, with the other churches, began to draw their share of the town fund arising from ministerial lands. Rev. L. Brackett commenced laboring with this church as assistant to Elder Buzzell in 1851. During his ministry the present church was built (1863). He was succeeded by B. S. Manson in 1854, also an assistant of Elder Buzzell. In 1857, C. Hurlin was made pastor, and remained until 1860, when G. S. Bradbury was ordained, and acted as pastor for nearly five years. In 1865, C. Hurlin was called to a second pastorate, and remained until 1867, when E. C. Cook was appointed, who was succeeded by L. Brackett in 1871. Rev. F. F. Millett, the present pastor, succeeded Rev. Mr. Brackett in 1878.

THE EAST PARSONSFIELD FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized July 3, 1822, by Elder John Buzzell, Deacon Samuel Moulton, John H. Rand, and Moses Banks. Christopher Bullock was chosen the first pastor. He died April 18, 1824, after which the church was supplied for six years by itinerant preachers. In 1830, J. Fernald was chosen pastor, and remained until 1836. In 1840, John O. Hackett became pastor, who, with J. W. Hubbard, supplied the pulpit until 1846. Shortly after James Rand became pastor, and remained till 1852. Uriah Chase, Z. Jordan, and others supplied for four years. From 1856, G. W. Whitney served as pastor five years. Commencing in 1861, P. Caverly was pastor two years, succeeded by G. W. Gould two years. In 1865, E. Cook was chosen pastor, and was succeeded in 1870 by H. Brewer. Present minister, Rev. L. T. Staples; membership, 51.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH AT SOUTH PARSONSFIELD

was organized by a council which met at the old meeting-house, July 15, 1830, with 36 members.

The first meeting-house, in which the council met, had been erected as a branch house of the North church. A second house of worship was built at South Parsonsfeld in 1839, and dedicated by Rev. Silas Curtis. Among the first members were Deacons Samuel Moulton, Pelatiah Ricker, James Bradbury, David Merrill, and Rev. Andrew F. Foss. Three Samuel Moultons have been successively deacons in this church, father, son, and grandson. The second deacon, Samuel Moulton, died in 1871, at the age of ninety-three years, and was buried on the old Moulton homestead, a short distance from the church.

The first pastor was Andrew J. Foss, who remained until Oct. 16, 1832. The succeeding pastors have been D. Jackson, from July 6, 1834, to May 8, 1836; Carlton Small, from July 7, 1836, to Aug. 24, 1837; Thomas M. Preble, from Jan. 27, 1838, to July 15, 1838; A. R. Bradbury, from October, 1838, to October, 1839; Z. Jordan, from Oct. 10, 1839, to May 4, 1846; J. W. Woodman, from June 7, 1846, to June 8, 1847; Z. Jordan, a second pastorate, from June, 1847, to June, 1848; William T. Smith, from January, 1849, to Oct. 27, 1852; C. O. Libby, from Nov. 26, 1852, to May, 1860; C. Bean, from June, 1860, to June, 1861; G. W. Whitney, from June, 1861, to May, 1862; O. F. Russell, from May, 1862, to May, 1864; A.

Caverno, from May, 1864, to April, 1866; F. W. Towne, from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1871; C. B. Peckham, from June 18, 1871; P. S. Burbank, supply, 1873; H. P. Lamprey, April, 1874, to 1877; F. O. Bardeen, present pastor since March, 1877. The church numbers 142 members.

Deacons: Samuel Moulton, died 1838; Pelatiah Ricker, died 1842; John Pease, Samuel Burbank; Samuel Moulton, died 1871. Present: David Burbank, Harvey Page, Senior Deacons; A. S. Hilton, George Moulton, Junior Deacons; A. S. Hilton, Clerk.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following Baptists had their tax abated in 1790: Samuel Pease, Jr., John Lybia, Ed. and John Fox. Gilman, Samuel and John Longee, Jonathan Towle, Jeremiah Mudgett, John Fox, Jr., Lot Wedgewood, James Perry, Philip Paine, Samuel Weeks, and Enoch Lybia. They were also allowed a share in the meeting-house equal to their part of the tax.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1792 by Rev. Levi Chadbourne, David Marston, Caleb Marston, James Marston, John Doe, Walter Neal, Joseph Towle, Richard Taylor, and others. The first pastor was Rev. Levi Chadbourne, followed by Rev. Wentworth Lord, who was succeeded by Rev. William Slason.

This society was doing Christian work some years before it was regularly organized, and was a source of much annoyance to the established or Congregational Church. Their building still stands near the site of the old First church at Parsonsfeld village, large, solid, and well built, but fast going to decay. The membership, which was 28 in 1870, has been reduced by deaths and removals, but the remaining members adhere to their faith and support worship the best they can with the means at their command. Since Rev. J. M. Coburn was pastor, in 1870-71, the pulpit has been supplied only a part of each year.

CHRISTIAN ADVENT CHURCH.

This church is the outgrowth of a series of social prayer-meetings held in West Parsonsfeld, by D. W. Stevens and others, in 1869. Soon after, Rev. Mark Stevens became pastor over the society thus gathered. They were organized as a corporate body under the State law, Aug. 21, 1877, with 12 members, among whom were Elder Mark Stevens, David W. Stevens and wife, John G. Lombard and wife, George O. Davis and wife, Ephraim Billings and wife, and Van Buren Glidden. David W. Stevens was ordained July 4, 1876, and has since been doing evangelist's work as a minister of the church. The meeting-house was erected near Province Pond, and dedicated in June, 1872, by Rev. Mr. Stinchfield, of Effingham, N. H., and Rev. Horace L. Hastings, of Boston, Mass. A union meeting-house formerly stood near the site of the present church. The present officers are Rev. Mark Stevens, Pastor; George O. Downs, Clerk; Giles G. Lombard, Deacon. Membership, 30.

FRIENDS.

Among the early members of this religious fraternity who settled in the town were Pelatiah Cartland, Benjamin

Stevens, John Sweat, David Merrill, and Edward Cobb, afterwards a minister.

Meetings of this society were held here as early as 1805-6. They were held at the dwellings of Mr. Cobb, Mr. Cartland, and Mr. Sweat, about two years, until the first meeting-house was built. It stood on the Middle road. Edward Cobb preached here, and Friends came from Limington to join in the services. A second meeting-house was built on Silas Cartland's farm, a mile and a half farther east, in 1844. This was occupied until 1878, when a larger one was erected in the village of East Parsonsfeld, at an expense of \$1800. Though plain in its outward appearance, it is faultless in its style of architecture, and one of the neatest church buildings in the north of York County. There have been new members occasionally joined by request, since 1844, who were not previously connected with the Friends. Since 1876 there have 24 been admitted in this manner.

The Limington and Parsonsfeld preparative meetings were set off from Windham, and became a separate monthly meeting, March 8, 1846, under the name of the Limington Monthly Meeting, and have since held services alternately at Limington and Parsonsfeld. Silas H. Cartland is clerk. Though an industrious and successful farmer, both himself and wife devote a great portion of their time to preaching at other places.

At present there are the following-named ministers in Parsonsfeld: Silas H. Cartland and Lydia A. Cartland, his wife, Charles C. Varney, Phoebe L. Pope, and James Cartland. The elders are Annie Cartland, mother of Silas H. and James Cartland, and Sarah W. Leonard. There are now about 100 members, 50 of whom are living in Limington and the adjoining towns. The society is gaining in numbers, and is more progressive and active in its work here than ever before. Among their prominent men of the past were Charles and Silas Cartland, Benjamin Dalton, and James Cram.

PARSONSFIELD MINISTERIAL FUND.

There is a fund, held by an elected trustee and treasurer, the interest of which is devoted to the support of preaching the gospel. This is divided *pro rata* among the various denominations, as called for by their requisitions each year. The Friends have never made application for or received any of this money. The vote in 1850 showed the following applicants: First Regular Baptists, 46; Second Regular Baptists, 54; First Free-Will Baptists, 48; Second Free-Will Baptists, 61; Third Free-Will Baptists, 28; First Baptists (Bullock branch), 161,—making 398, exclusive of Friends and Congregationalists, who had not applied. In 1879, after paying the schools their one-half, \$60, the remainder was distributed as follows, the figures expressing round numbers only: Free-Will Baptist, \$18; Christian Union (west), \$10; Free-Will Baptist (east), \$8; First Regular Baptist, \$3; Second Regular Baptist, \$1; First Free-Will Baptist, \$6; Congregationalist, \$1.50; Free-Will Baptist (north), \$11; Universalist, \$2.50; Free-Will Baptist (north), \$2.50. All persons who are citizens are entitled to a share of this fund, whether organized or not. Clerk of Fund, George Fulton.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

The first town-meeting voted \$100 in produce for the support of schools. Masters Elisha Piper and James Hart are still remembered by the oldest citizens as men whose lives were spent in the first rough school-houses of Parsonsfeld, and whose influence thus exerted has given to them a reputation rarely excelled. Master Hart was elected town clerk in 1795, and copied the town records from the first books into their present form. From the sale of the ministerial and school lands a fund was created, one-half of the interest of which goes to the support of schools; this amounts to about \$60 a year. To this amount the town has added a town-tax of \$1520, in 1878, making, together with the State appropriations, \$2448 for their support.

The schools are managed by Dominicus Ricker, J. F. Dearborn, and Lorenzo Moulton, committee for 1879.

NORTH PARSONSFIELD SEMINARY.

The North Parsonsfeld Seminary was established under the auspices of the Free-Will Baptist Church in 1833. The building was burned Sept. 21, 1854, and a new one erected at North Parsonsfeld in 1855. The originators and chief leaders in this enterprise were Elder John Buzzell and Dr. Moses Sweat. Rev. Hosea Quimby was the first principal, with a salary of \$400 a year. A fund was formed for its support by its founders. This institution is under the management of M. E. Sweat, secretary, and Rev. F. F. Millett, principal, and is well patronized by the surrounding country.

Elder John Buzzell, the main founder of this academy, was born in Barrington, N. H., Sept. 16, 1768, and taught school in his younger days. He became a minister of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and was first settled at Middleton, N. H., in 1792. He was settled at Parsonsfeld, April 4, 1798, and remained until his death, in 1864, in the ninety-sixth year of his age, when he united with the Free-Will Baptists; the whole body of members numbered but 101, including himself. He published the first two volumes of religious magazines published by the denomination; was editor of the *Morning Star* for seven years from the time of its starting; published the first hymn-book for the denomination; was president of the Foreign Mission Society for several years, and has done much for the upbuilding of the cause of religion, and of the church of which he was a member.

Dr. Moses Sweat was born in Portland in 1789; went with his father into the country when he was twelve years of age; commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James W. Bradbury, of Parsonsfeld; completed his course under the celebrated surgeon and anatomist, Alexander Ramsey, a Scotchman, who lectured in different parts of New England; and graduated at the medical school at Brunswick, where Ramsey was demonstrator of anatomy. He commenced practice in Parsonsfeld in 1810, and continued until his death, in August, 1865. He was the leading surgeon in this part of the State, and one of the most skillful in New England. He served in both houses of the Legislature several years; was one of the Governor's Council; trustee of the Maine Hospital; and took a prominent interest in the education of the youth of his town.

PROFESSIONAL LAWYERS.

Hon. Rufus McIntyre was born in York, Dec. 19, 1784. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, read law with Hon. John Holmes, of Alfred, and was admitted to the York County bar in October, 1812. He took an active part in the war of 1812, on the close of which he located in Parsonsfield. Mr. McIntyre was a member of the constitutional convention of the State of Maine, first representative in the Legislature from Parsonsfield, county attorney, member of Congress for four terms, commencing December, 1827, and on retiring from Congress was again elected to the State Legislature. He was land-agent under Governor Fairfield at the time of the "Madawaska War;" marshal of Maine under President Polk, and surveyor of customs under President Pierce. He died at Parsonsfield, April 26, 1866.

Hon. James W. Bradbury, son of Dr. James Bradbury, graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, read law with Judge Shepley, Rufus McIntyre, and William C. Allen, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He afterwards located in Augusta, and became distinguished as a senator of the United States for a term ending March 4, 1853.

Hon. L. De M. Sweat, of Portland, a son of Dr. Moses Sweat, was born in May, 1818, graduated at Bowdoin in 1837, and at the Cambridge law-school in 1839, during which year he was admitted to the bar. He removed to Portland in 1841, where he afterwards became distinguished in public life.

William B. Wedgwood, LL.D., M.M., a descendant of Lot Wedgwood, one of the first settlers, and a native of the town, graduated at the University of New York City, in 1836; was principal of the Dutchess County, N. Y., Academy in 1837; was made Master of Arts in 1839; was admitted to the New York bar in 1841, and made professor of the law-school of the University of New York City in 1858. He was made Doctor of Laws of Rutgers College, N. J., in 1860, and elected vice-chancellor of the National University at Washington, D. C., in 1870.

Hon. Zenas P. Wentworth, a native of Parsonsfield, graduated at Waterville College in 1836, entered the practice of law, and removed to Houlton, Me., where he was made county attorney, judge of probate, and died in 1864.

Robert T. Blaizo, Esq., was a member of the bar for many years.

PHYSICIANS.

James Bradbury, M.D., a native of York County, was a prominent physician and member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts. He began the practice of medicine in Parsonsfield previous to the year 1708, and continued a prominent citizen and leading physician until his death, in 1844.

Moses Sweat, M.D., was born in Portland in 1789, and moved to Parsonsfield with his father in 1801. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Bradbury, and completed his course under the celebrated Scotch surgeon and anatomist, Alexander Ramsey, at the Brunswick Medical School, after which he commenced practice at Parsonsfield, where he remained until his death, August, 1865.

Dr. Sweat became distinguished in his profession, served several terms in the Legislature and Senate, and was appointed a member of the Governor's Council.

John B. Sweat, M.D., a son of Dr. Moses Sweat, died in 1856. Although young in the profession, he had won a reputation which promised well for the future.

Moses B. Sweat, M.D., another son, graduated at Brunswick, and commenced practice at Limington Corners, where he remained twenty years, removing to North Parsonsfield in 1862, where he still continues (1880) in active practice.

PROMINENT MEN.

Thomas Parsons, one of the original proprietors, was a man of uncommon business ability, and prominent in all public affairs of his town.

Capt. Luther Sanborn was for many years a prominent business man of the town, and served in both houses of the Legislature.

Hon. Alvah Doe, a descendant of one of the first settlers, has held many offices of trust with ability, and served in both branches of the State Legislature.

Among the leading men of the present time are Hon. John Brackett, Ivory Fenderson, Wm. E. Moulton, Joseph S. Dearborn, Jno. Devereaux, Eben Foss, Rev. L. T. Staples.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

David Marston, 1806-8; Noah Weeks, 1809; James Bradbury, Simon Marston, 1810-12.

Rufus McIntyre was elected in 1820, but resigned his seat before the house met.

MILITIA.

At a meeting to organize the militia, held Nov. 5, 1789, Joseph Parsons was chosen Captain; James Morrison, First Lieutenant; and Samuel Longee, Second Lieutenant. So much feeling was displayed at this election that the opposition procured a division of the town and the organization of two companies of foot. The new, or south district, elected Thomas Parsons, Esq., Captain; James Marston, Lieutenant; and Joseph Pease, Ensign. The north district then elected Jonathan Kimman, Captain; Samuel Longee, First Lieutenant; and David Hobbs, Ensign. Capt. Kimman was colonel of the regiment, and David Hobbs was captain, in 1792. Joseph Granville and Paul Burnham were captains in 1799. Joseph Parsons was colonel in 1815, and James Thomas in 1823. Those who were drafted in 1812-14 were paid \$14 per month by the town, including their pay from the government. The town stock of ammunition was increased in 1790 by an outlay of \$150. This was always kept in the town-house loft, where, on subsequent annual election-days, the boys climbed up and secured each a few musket-balls for pocket-pieces until the supply was exhausted. Companies C, D, and E of the 2d Regiment were officered by Capts. Samuel R. Lord, George W. Bickford, and Harvey Moore, Jr.

WAR OF 1812.

Captain—afterwards Hon.—Rufus McIntire recruited a company in York County, and was commissioned captain in the regular army. He marched with his company to the



Photo, by Conant, Portland.

S. G. Dearborn

SAMUEL G. DEARBORN, son of John and Sally Dearborn, was born in Parsonsfield Feb. 4, 1830. The other children's names are: Ruth B., born Aug. 2, 1827; Jeremiah W., born Nov. 2, 1832; Elisha W., born Nov. 15, 1837; and Eveline, born Nov. 8, 1839.

Samuel G. Dearborn occupies the old homestead where his father was born in 1801, and where he died in 1877.

His grandfather, Gen. Dearborn, first settled on the farm in 1792; erected a dwelling, a portion of which is standing in 1880. The subject of this notice received a fair common-school education during his boyhood, and has followed farming. In 1875 he was elected selectman of his town, and discharged the duties of the office satisfactorily to his constituents. He is known as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations.



WM. D. D. CHURCHILL.

northern frontier, was at Plattsburgh under Gen. Macomb, and remained with the army until the close of the war.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Elmwood Grange was organized April 10, 1875, by C. H. Cobb, of Poland, Me., with the following officers: Otis B. Churchill, M.; Elisha B. Wadleigh, O.; Sherman E. Piper, L.; John H. Chapman, S.; Robert Merrill, A. S.; Mark Chapman, C.; Nehemiah T. Libby, Treas.; Charles T. Wentworth, Sec.; George R. Young, G. R.; Mrs. Susan E. Churchill, C.; Mrs. Mary E. Chapman, P.; Mrs. Isaiah E. Merrill, F.; Mrs. S. C. Merrill, L. A. S. The same were duly installed May 7, 1875, by C. H. Cobb.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MAJOR THOMAS CHURCHILL,

son of Ichabod Churchill—who was born June 21, 1764, and died Sept. 15, 1855, in the town of Parsonsfeld—was born Jan. 20, 1798, and died Oct. 16, 1878. His minority was spent at home. His opportunities for an education

were confined to the common school. In 1830 he married Miss Mary E. Banks, of Parsonsfeld. Of this union were born six children: Thomas S., born May 6, 1831; Otis B., born Nov. 5, 1832; John C., born Dec. 11, 1834; Reliance B., born Feb. 12, 1837; Nathaniel H., born May 8, 1839; and Lydia F., born March 15, 1851.

Thomas S. Churchill married Mary A. Dixon, formerly of Lebanon, but at the time of the marriage of Parsonsfeld. Their children are Eva, born Dec. 19, 1856; Wm. D. D., born Sept. 6, 1858; Thomas G., born Nov. 20, 1863, died Nov. 13, 1878. His wife died Dec. 30, 1878.

Otis B. Churchill married, Jan. 2, 1861, Susan E., daughter of James and Sally Woodman, of New Hampshire. Their two children are Charley B., born June 2, 1863, and Sarah May, born June 14, 1868. Mr. Churchill has filled the office of town clerk for several years, selectman for four years, since 1875, and is in trade with his brother, John C., in the tannery and leather business in New Hampshire.

The family of Churchill is Democratic in politics, and members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. They were among the early settlers of Parsonsfeld, have always been known for their integrity in all relations of life, and are representative among the agriculturists of York County.



MRS. C. O. NUTE.



C. O. NUTE.

Photos. by Conant, Portland.

C. O. NUTE, son of Jesse and Hannah G. (Goldsmith) Nute, natives of New Hampshire, was born in Wolfborough, that State, Aug. 8, 1831, where he lived until he was fourteen years of age, when he removed to Parsonsfeld with his mother, who had married John Pray, June 2, 1845. He received a good common-school education, and served an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, which he followed successfully, employing a number of hands, until Nov. 1, 1866, when he commenced the manufacture of ready-

made clothing, which, with farming, has engaged his attention to the present time. He was postmaster from May 7, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1874, when he resigned the office. He was also collector in 1878, and town treasurer in 1879.

Dec. 10, 1854, he married Sally F. Weeks, daughter of Samuel Weeks. She was born June 4, 1835. Two children have been born to them, viz.: John A., born Aug. 6, 1857, and Charles L., born Oct. 5, 1863. Mrs. Nute died March 2, 1878.

LIMERICK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Limerick is the central one of the five original Ossipee towns north of the Little Ossipee River. It is irregular in outline, and covers an area of about twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres. It is bounded on the north by Cornish and Limington, on the east by Limington, on the south by Waterborough and Newfield, and on the west by Newfield and Parsonsfield. Though less than six miles in width, it has nearly ten miles of its southern boundary defined by the course of the Little Ossipee River.

The surface is uneven and hilly, rising to its highest point in Strouts Mountain, in the northeast corner, near the Limington line. Brown's and Cobb's Brooks, the principal streams, flow in a southeasterly course across the town, and empty into the Little Ossipee. Holland Pond, on Brown's Brook, is a double pond, a mile and a quarter in length by half a mile in width, joined by a narrow channel near its centre. Half a mile to the east is a second pond bearing the same description, but covering only about two-thirds the area. These, like most of the ponds in the north of the country, trend east of south, conforming to the course of the ancient glaciers. Many of the hills are composed of ledges of coarse granite, traversed by large irregular veins of quartz and feldspar intermixed with schorl. Reddish-brown quartz and blue granite are also to be found in the ledges.

The soil is good, producing the staples of corn, oats, wheat, hay, and potatoes in abundance. The highlands are more generally tilled, while the lower land in the valleys is better adapted to the production of hay and grass. Apples, grapes, and cranberries are successfully raised, apples being a leading product.

There are railroads on three sides of the town,—the Portland and Ogdensburg on the east; the Portland and Rochester on the south; and the Portsmouth and Conway on the west. The nearest railroad station is about ten miles distant from Limerick village.

THE INDIANS.

The *Sokokis* Indians, who inhabited the country drained by the Saco River, had their favorite hunting-grounds upon its western shores. The main trail from the dwelling of their great chief on Factory Island, in Saco, to their principal village at Pequawket, now Fryeburgh, in Oxford County, passed through the eastern part of the town, and entered Cornish near the base of Wescott's Hill. This route was improved for the use of the early white settlers, and was long known by the name of the "Old Pequawket Trail." The land between the Ossipee Rivers was famous for its abundant supply of game, and was tenanted by venture-some hunters long before any permanent settlement was

made. Some Indian implements and curiosities have been found upon the more frequented points.

The Indians formally relinquished their title through a deed made Nov. 28, 1668, wherein Captain Sunday, the sagamore, conveyed to Francis Small, the trader at Kittery, all the lands between the Great and Little Ossipee Rivers, lying between the Saco River on the east and the New Hampshire line, and since known as "The Five Ossipee Towns." For this large tract, supposed to be twenty miles square, the sagamore received two blankets, two gallons of rum, two pounds of powder, four pounds of musket-balls, and twenty strings of beads.

LAND TITLES.

Francis Small, the original proprietor, neglected to get his deed recorded, but sold to Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, an interest in his title, previous to April 30, 1711, at which date he transferred his remaining interest to his son, Samuel Small. There is much doubt whether any great value was attached to either of these titles at the time, except as mere trading stock. The title having acquired value through confirmation of similar ones, the original deed from the sagamore, which was discovered among the papers of Francis Small by his descendants, in 1770, was recorded, and the heirs of Small and Shapleigh took formal possession. On partition of the lands, under the subsequent deeds, Aug. 5, 1771, the Shapleigh heirs were awarded Parsonsfield, Shapleigh, which was supposed to be included in the grant, and half of Limerick. The remainder went to the heirs of Small, for whom Joshua Small was business manager. Shapleigh having been found to be outside the limits of the grant, James Sullivan was offered the half of Limerick if he would defend all claims against it. This he did, bringing the case before the committee on eastern lands, who reported in favor of the proprietors, Samuel Shapleigh and forty-three others.

FIRST POSSESSION OF LIMERICK.

Mrs. Paulina Osborne, of Kennebunk, has in her keeping a piece of lead (8 by 10 inches) which was found by her former husband, George Ford, of Limerick, about thirty-three years since, near the northern bank of Little Ossipee river. It was imbedded about eighteen inches in the ground, near a large pine stump. Upon one side are the following names:

"T. GILPATRICK.

"B. Nason,	J. Cole,
S. Wingate,	J. Gilpatrick,
E. Allen,	J. Morrill,
O. Emery,	J. Sullivan,
E. Bradbury,	W. Cole,
J. Stimpson,	J. Staple.
B. Staple,	

"Anno 1772, May 15th."

On the reverse side:

"Daniel Ridlon, olim animo possidendi.

Witness: D. King,

J. Wingate,

Limbrick."

Sullivan, whose name appears on this medal, was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, who, with his associates above named, in this way indicated their ownership and possession of the territory afterwards called Limerick. The obverse side has a smoother, brighter surface than the other, evidently having once been long exposed to the atmosphere.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made in Limerick, about 1775, under James Sullivan, one of the proprietors, and afterwards Governor of Massachusetts. He appears to have entered vigorously upon the work of settling his half-township, for Rev. John Adams, of Newfield, found 12 families in the plantation when he visited it in 1780. Part of them were Irishmen from Limerick, the native home of Sullivan, and from them the place was known at that time as "Limerick." Other early settlers were from Saco, Biddeford, Berwick, Kittery, York, Kennebunk, Scarborough, and Newbury, Mass.

The first settler was Isaiah Foster, father of Ezekiel Foster. He made the first clearing on the W. B. Bangs place, two miles south of Limerick village, towards Stimson's mill. John Wingate laid the town out, and had three 100-acre lots for his services. He settled on one of them, the Capt. A. N. Bradbury place, in a range which contained 160 acres to each lot. His three lots were all selected in this range. Thomas and Joseph Gilpatrick settled west of Limerick village, near District No. 1 school-house. James Perry settled in the northwest corner of the town, and James Miles settled near, with his house in Limerick and barn in Parsonsfield. Joseph Miles and George Perry joined this settlement next. Abijah Felch settled first at Felch's Corner, and was joined by Jacob Bradbury; his old cellar may still be seen in the field at the corner west and south of the roads. Pennel Clark lived near the Perrys. A Mr. Irish settled east of the south end of East Pond on the knoll. These were the families visited by the Rev. Mr. Adams in 1780.

Joseph Perkins, Jeremiah Allen, Benjamin Keene, Edmund Hayes, William Boothby, and Benjamin and William Durgin were also early settlers who came previous to 1790.

The first intention of marriage recorded was that of James Miles and Sarah Pendexter, both of Limerick, July 22, 1782.

The first record of civil government in the town of Limerick is contained in the following order:

"To John Perry, a principal inhabitant of the plantation of Limerick, in the county of York, greeting. In observance of a precept from the Honorable Henry Gardner, Esq., treasurer of the State of Massachusetts Bay, & Pursuant to an act or Law of said State made and passed Anno Domini 1761, intitled an act for laying & collecting tax in Plantations not in Corporated, we are hereby commanded in the name of the government and people of the Massachusetts Bay, New England, to Notify and Warn the inhabitants of Said Plantation chusing freholders to assemble & meet at your Dwelling house therein, on Monday, the 22 day of May Next, att ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to choose a moderator & clerk, and also assessors and collector, for assessing and collecting all such tax as the general assembly of said State has ordered to Be collected in said Plantation, since the year 1775 to the 29th day of December last, the Day of the Date of said Precept inclusive hereof; fail Not and make a true return of this warrant with your Doings thereon to myself on or Before the first day of June next. Given under my Hand and Seal at Wells, in the County aforesaid, ye 28 Day of February, Anno Domini, 1780. Nathl. Wells, one of justice of peace of said county.

"N. B.—The assessors are to Be sworn Be fore the moderator. If no meeting is warned the Person to whom the warrant is Directed will Be obliged to Pay all the taxes; if the inhabitants Neglect after being notified to Chuse assessors they are to Be appointed By the court of general sessions of the Peace."

Under this order a meeting was held; Capt. Jacob Bradbury chosen Moderator; John Wingate, Clerk; Thomas Gilpatrick, John Wingate, and Isaiah Foster, Assessors; and John Hodgdon, Collector. The assessors were voted "four shillings a day each, which is equal to a bushel of corn," and the collector six pence a pound for collecting. In June another meeting was held at Capt. Jacob Bradbury's inn, and it was voted that John Hodgdon, the collector, was authorized to levy only the taxes from 1775 to 1779. This burdensome tax was severely felt by the young colony, and a hundred acres of good land was set aside to fee a lawyer who could appear in their behalf and address the General Court. A question as to "what tenor" the law of 1761 required payment in was debated through the settlement in hopes of a partial relief.

A meeting, held in April, 1781, to provide one good and able bodied man to serve in the Continental army for three years, was adjourned twice, when finally the committee reported a man engaged for "one hundred and fifty hard dollars," three months' wages paid down, and six bushels of Indian corn per month. Bonds were given by the plantation for faithful payment. The soldier's name was Israel Jones. The next draft, in July, was for another soldier, and "three hundred and eighty-two pounds of beef, exclusive of hide, to be delivered on the hoof."

April 17th, William Durgin was chosen Collector; Isaiah Foster, William Durgin, John Perry, and James Perry, Surveyors of Highways.

The first ballot recorded for Governor was in 1788, when there were but eight votes cast. The town's stock of powder, ball, flints, and kettles was not completed until 1794. A circular powder-house, 8 feet in diameter and 8 feet high, was built of brick in 1817, and continued to be supplied with ammunition until the repeal of the old militia law and the abolition of the annual trainings, in which it went off in noise and smoke. The usual custom of furnishing rum upon the highways repairs was voted down in 1828. Town elections were changed from the Congregationalist meeting-house to Felch's Hall in 1833, and a town-hall was finished in the lower story of the Baptist meeting-house in 1834. The present town-house was built, in 1860, by C. F. Libby, of Portland, and C. Johnson, of Hollis, at an expense of over \$10,000. It is of brick, 40 by 60 feet, three stories high, and is occupied by Masonic and Odd-Fellows' lodges and for town-hall and the town offices. It is one of the finest town buildings in the county.

In 1814 the town called meetings to raise soldiers; appropriated \$600 to be used by the selectmen in the purchase of arms and munitions of war. Agents were ap-

pointed to superintend the collection of beef and bread for the militia, and to receive donations of grain. Timothy Meder was sent through the town to solicit donations of cheese, butter, etc., for the use of the soldiers, who were to march to the camps along the coast, and who were supplied with three days' rations on starting.

THE CAVE.

Among the places of interest pointed out to strangers is the cave, or, as it is more commonly known, the Bear's Den. This is located among the granite fields in the east part of the town, where James Staples, with five brothers, and Edward Staples, his father, settled near each other previous to 1800. It was formed by the fall of a large shelving rock at the southern extremity of Strouts Mountain, which projected about 50 feet from the ledge and had a breadth of about 40 feet. The rock, from 3 to 4 feet thick, appears to have fallen from its own weight, and so broken in its fall of 25 feet as to form a triangular passage at its base. A large bear was once found here and killed; hence its name. Mr. Staples, who had nine careless sons, used to gather his tools in the fall and hide them in this cave over winter, to keep them from being lost and destroyed. Half a mile to the east a precipice of some 40 feet, beside an unfrequented road, is surrounded by high hills, which give to it a picturesque appearance. The wildest scenery in the county is between this point and Limerick village.

INCORPORATION.

March 13, 1786, John Wingate, Abijah Felch, and Joseph Gilpatrick were made a committee to make application to the General Court for the incorporation of the town. The act of incorporation was passed March 6, 1787. The first election was held at the inn of Capt. Jacob Bradbury, near Felch's Corner, the usual place of election for some years. April 2, 1787, Capt. Bradbury was chosen Moderator; Abijah Felch, Town Clerk; Capt. Jacob Bradbury, Joseph Gilpatrick, Thomas Gilpatrick, Selectmen and Assessors; Amariah Lord, Treasurer; John Wingate, William Hodgdon, Fence-Viewers; Amariah Lord, Joseph Gilpatrick, Josiah Foster, Surveyors of Highways; Asher Record, Constable; John Fernald, Jeremiah Gilpatrick, John Hodgdon, Tithingmen; Corriel Staples and Thomas Lord, Hogs-Reeves.

Selectmen's charges were made payable in corn at four and rye at five shillings per bushel.

CIVIL LIST.

PLANTATION OFFICERS.

CLERKS.—John Wingate, 1780; Thomas Gilpatrick, 1781; Benjamin Johnson, 1782; Asher Record, 1783; Abijah Felch, 1784; Abijah Felch, 1784-86.

ASSESSORS.—1780, Thomas Gilpatrick, John Wingate, Isaiah Foster; 1781, Joseph Gilpatrick, Jacob Bradbury, John Wingate; 1782-83, Abijah Felch, Asher Record, Peter Cushing; 1784, Joseph Gilpatrick, Thomas Gilpatrick, Capt. Jacob Bradbury; 1785-86, Capt. Jacob Bradbury, Joseph Gilpatrick, Amariah Lord.

TOWN CLERKS.

Abijah Felch, 1787-92; John Morrill, 1793-1800; Abijah Felch, 1801-3; Jacob Mills, 1804; John Burnham, Esq., 1805; Dr. William Swasey, 1806-30; William Swasey, Jr., 1831-34; Joseph

Howard, 1835-36; William T. Morris, 1837-39; Humphrey Pike, 1840; James Fogg, 1841-43; Edmund E. Sanborn, 1844; James Fogg, 1845-46; Nahum McKusick (2d), 1847; Caleb B. Lord, 1848-49; Luther S. Moore, 1850; Winboin Adams, 1851-52; John Carr, 1853-54; James Fogg, 1855-57; Isaac B. Bean, 1858; Ira S. Libby, 1859-61; Horace H. Burbank, 1862; James H. Brown, 1863; Ira S. Libby, 1864; Frederick W. Libby, 1865-66; Fred. W. Swasey, 1867-68; Lorenzo D. Durrell, 1869; Luther B. Roberts, 1870; James H. Brown, 1871; Joshua Holland, Jr., 1872; Elisha F. Severance, 1873; John C. Swasey, 1874-76; Henry E. Eastman, 1877; Frederick W. Libby, 1878-79.

SELECTMEN.

1787.—Jacob Bradbury, Joseph Gilpatrick, Thomas Gilpatrick.
1788.—John Wingate, Benjamin Johnson, George Perry.
1789.—Abijah Felch, John Wingate, Joseph Gilpatrick.
1790.—Abijah Felch, John Wingate, Benjamin Johnson.
1791.—Benjamin Johnson, John Wingate, John Hodgdon, Jr.
1792.—Capt. John Bradbury, Lieut. Penuel Clark, Ensign James Perry.
1793-94.—Benjamin Johnson, John Hodgdon, Jr., Penuel Clark.
1795.—Benjamin Johnson, John Morrill, Penuel Clark.
1796-97.—John Morrill, Thomas Gilpatrick, Penuel Clark.
1798.—John Morrill, Jacob Mills, Penuel Clark.
1799.—John Morrill, John Hayes, Capt. John Baker.
1800-1.—John Morrill, Penuel Clark, Daniel Felch.
1802.—Penuel Clark, Daniel Felch, Nathaniel Libby.
1803.—Penuel Clark, Daniel Felch, Edmund Hayes.
1804.—Capt. Daniel Felch, Lieut. Edmund Hayes, Lieut. Nathaniel Leavitt.
1805.—Capt. Daniel Felch, Penuel Clark, James Small.
1806.—Capt. Daniel Felch, Edmund Hayes, Jonathan Hill.
1807-8.—Penuel Clark, Simeon Barker, Edmund Hayes.
1809.—Penuel Clark, Simeon Barker, Jonathan Hill.
1810.—Edmund Hayes, Simon Fogg, Nathaniel Libby.
1811-12.—Edmund Hayes, Simon Fogg, Jonathan Hill.
1813.—Edmund Hayes, Simon Fogg, Jeremiah Gilpatrick.
1814.—Jonathan Hill, Simon Fogg, Jeremiah Gilpatrick.
1815-17.—Edmund Hayes, Jeremiah Gilpatrick, Joseph Stimson.
1818.—Simon Fogg, Joseph Sedgley, James Stimpson.
1819-25.—Edmund Hayes, Simon Fogg, Jeremiah Gilpatrick.
1826.—Simon Fogg, Daniel Perry, John A. Morrill.
1827.—Simon Fogg, Daniel Perry, Ira Cole.
1828-29.—Daniel Perry, Simon Fogg, Ira Cole.
1830-31.—Benjamin Hsley, Edmund Hayes, Charles Bean.
1832.—Benjamin Hsley, Ira Cole, Amzi Libby.
1833.—Benjamin Hsley, Amzi Libby, Joseph H. Gilpatrick.
1834.—Benjamin Hsley, Josiah C. Johnson, Joseph H. Gilpatrick.
1835.—Amzi Libby, Henry Dole, Stephen Libby (2d).
1836.—Henry Dole, Stephen Libby (2d), Lot Wiggin.
1837.—Abner Burbank, Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Lot Wiggin.
1838.—Abner Burbank, Samuel Harper, David Watson.
1839.—Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Samuel Harper, Abner Burbank.
1840.—Peter Fogg, James Bradbury, Sylvanus Hayes.
1841.—Peter Fogg, Abner Burbank, Nahum McKusick.
1842.—Peter Fogg, Abner Burbank, Cyrus Fogg.
1843.—Abner Burbank, Cyrus Fogg, Simon Walker.
1844.—Abner Burbank, Samuel Harper, Cotton Bean.
1845.—Peter Fogg, Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Simon Walker.
1846.—Peter Fogg, Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Cotton Bean.
1847.—Abner Burbank, Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Cotton Bean.
1848.—Peter Fogg, Hiram Hayes, Peter D. Morrill.
1849.—Peter Fogg, Hiram Hayes, Samuel Perry.
1850-51.—Abner Burbank, Hugh M. L. Morris, Joseph W. McKenney.
1852.—Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Aaron N. Bradbury, Horace C. Johnson.
1853.—Peter Fogg, Simeon S. Hasty, Philip Gilpatrick.
1854.—Abner Burbank, Simeon S. Hasty, Philip Gilpatrick.
1855.—Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Simeon Hasty, Abner A. Libby.
1856.—Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Abner A. Libby, Aaron N. Bradbury.
1857.—Peter Fogg, Simeon S. Hasty, Isaac Dyer.
1858.—Joseph H. Gilpatrick, John T. Fellows, Oliver S. Hasty.
1859.—Abner Burbank, Isaac Dyer, John Gray.
1860.—Abner Burbank, Isaac Dyer, Ebenezer Day.
1861.—Cyrus Fogg, Abner A. Libby, Ebenezer Day.

1862.—Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Simeon S. Hasty, Thurston P. McKusick.

1863.—Cyrus Fogg, Abner A. Libby, William B. Bangs.

1864.—Abner A. Libby, William B. Bangs, Joseph W. Holland.

1865.—Joseph H. Gilpatrick, Philip Gilpatrick, Ira S. Libby.

1866.—Ira S. Libby, Luther Dole, John C. Hayes, Jr.

1867.—Luther Dole, John C. Hayes, Jr., Ephraim Durgin.

1868.—Jeremiah M. Mason, Horace P. Green, Benjamin A. Sawtelle.

1869.—Ira S. Libby, Asa Libby, Edwin Isley.

1870-71.—Cyrus Fogg, Isaac Dyer, Philip Gilpatrick.

1871.—Philip Gilpatrick, Joshua C. Lane, Simeon S. Hasty.

1873.—Joshua C. Lane, Winburn Adams, William B. Bangs.

1874.—Horace P. Green, James Perkins, George W. Meserve.

1875.—Edwin Isley, George W. Meserve, John M. Purinton.

1876-77.—Jeremiah M. Mason, James Perkins, Elkanah S. Philpot.

1878.—Joshua C. Lane, Moses L. Cobb, Wentworth Lord.

1879.—Joshua C. Lane, Wentworth Lord, Leander B. Staples.

LIMERICK VILLAGE.

The village of Limerick is built upon the top of a high ridge, in the centre of the town, at a point where a gap, containing some 200 acres of quite level land, breaks through the ridge, and is bounded to the north and south by the high close hills, while to the east and west the view is unobstructed for miles.

The place has been visited by two severe fires, destroying a part of the business in 1879. The present business interests are as follows:

General stores: J. H. Brown, established in 1866; W. Adams & Son, established by Winburn Adams, former clerk of Col. Morrill, in 1849; L. D. Durell, established in 1868; Perkins & Libby, since 1879; established by Edwin R. Perkins and A. M. Davis in 1878.

Groceries, furniture, flour, and produce: T. R. Swasey & Sons, established in 1875.

Watches and jewelry: John P. Fogg, since 1876, formerly Bennett Pike.

Millinery and fancy goods: Mrs. J. P. Fogg, since 1876; established in 1869; Miss Emma R. Moore, since 1875.

Hardware: E. A. Sadler, since 1873; established by M. A. Brackett in 1866.

Blacksmiths: F. E. Townsend, established in 1876; J. G. Harmon, established in 1840.

Painter: Frederick W. Libby.

Custom shoes: Ira Clark, established in 1832; Isaac Emery, established in 1834.

Physicians: Wm. Swasey, E. F. Severance, S. O. Clark.

Dentists: G. T. Merriman, established in 1879; D. R. Smith, established in 1877.

Lawyers: Luther S. Moore, Frank M. Higgins.

Hotel: Limerick House, C. B. Hill; erected by Robt. Cole in 1854, on the site of the old inn of Capt. J. Bradbury, where the early town elections were held.

Tannery: Eastman Bros., established by D. A. Eastman. New engines and machinery added in 1870, giving it a capacity of 600 hides per week.

Postmaster: William Cobb; mails daily by stage from the railroad at Waterborough Centre and East Parsonsfield.

Auctioneer and land-surveyor: Abner Burbank.

The place contains, besides the business houses, 76 dwellings, 3 churches, and a fine brick town-hall building, 40 by 60 feet, and two and a half stories high, with two commodious halls and office-rooms for the town officers.

HOLLANDVILLE,

at the outlet of Holland Pond, is a manufacturing hamlet, containing two woolen-factories with their out-buildings, saw-mill, and shovel-handle manufactory. This business, which consists chiefly in the manufacture of blankets, was established by the Limerick Manufacturing Company in 1846, became the property of Joshua Holland, Esq., in 1857, and was increased from 1100 to 2700 spindles in 1870, with a capacity of 250 blankets daily. A small newspaper was established here, in 1877, by Wormwood & Holland, and soon after moved to Cornish village. There are 16 dwellings at this place.

WATER-POWERS.

Of the eight water-powers wholly within the limits of the town, the most important is that at Holland Factory, on Brown's Brook, which has a natural fall of 12 feet in 84, and is surmounted by a 12-foot dam. This furnishes power sufficient to carry 2300 spindles constantly during the entire year. The stream is the outlet of three ponds in Parsonsfield, covering an area of 1120 acres. Good dams might be constructed at the outlet of either. One of these, improved in 1856 by the erection of a mill, has been a source of great profit to its owner, who has become one of the heaviest tax-payers within the town.

At Bradbury's Mill, eighty rods below, there is a fall of 2 feet in 8 rods, increased to 5 feet by a dam, and used by a saw- and shingle-mill.

The old Foster mill-privilege, a mile below, has a fall of 5 feet in 20 rods. The stream is here about 35 feet wide, inclosed by steep banks, and surrounded by an abundance of good stone for building. A power on Folsom Brook supports a grist-mill.

On Staple Brook, the old Jackson mill-privilege has a fall of 11 feet in 12 rods. Durgin's Mill is another power on the same stream.

On Fogg Brook, the site of the old Fogg Mill is a fine location, with steep banks, and abounding in good building-stone. There is here a fall of 16 feet in about 80 rods. The old dam had a head of 11 feet. A mile below is a fall of 3 feet in 10 rods, formerly utilized by the saw-mill of Cole & Gilpatrick.

There are, besides these, several lesser powers, and on the Little Ossipee River, near the southeast corner of the town, an unoccupied natural fall of 4 feet in 20 rods, flowing between steep banks. At Stimpson's Mills, three miles above, a 2-foot fall in 20 rods is controlled by a dam of 7 feet head.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH.

At the annual meeting, March 13, 1876, the plantation voted \$14 a month to be raised and paid to Mr. Abraham Cummings for preaching the gospel three months in this place, and that the plantation pay \$8. a week for one half the expense of his board.

Fifteen pounds were also voted for preaching the next summer. In a vote taken in 1788, it appeared that about three-fifths of the town were in favor of a Congregationalist minister, and the remainder wanted a Baptist minister. It was then agreed that Mr. Thomas Archibald continue to

preach in the town three days more. A half-acre of land was bought of Carroll Staples, and a frame school-house inclosed during the same year. One half of this land was set aside for a burying-ground. The next year a town pound of logs, forty feet square, was built upon this lot, by Joseph Perkins, for 20½ bushels of corn, equal to \$10.12½. Abraham Cummings preached in the school-house in 1786. In 1791, £30 were voted to be divided by the selectmen among each society. Joseph Hodgdon, Joseph Gilpatrick, and John Morrill were a committee for this church. A Congregationalist meeting-house was built in 1793, and the election was held in it in September of that year, and the Baptist society released from all further contribution for the support of this church and society. A fast was ordered, and measures taken to at once settle a minister. Rev. Edmond Eastman became settled pastor on the organization of the church, July 5, 1795, and received as his settlement one lot of land,—number 7, range D,—close to the village, which had been reserved by the proprietors for that purpose, and £60 salary, with an annual increase until £80 was reached. The land is now a part of Limerick village. A committee was appointed to build him a house. In 1812 the meeting-house was moved on the town lot, with the privilege of being used for town-meetings while it stood on the lot. From 1812 to 1820 there was no settled pastor, but the church was supplied with preaching part of the time.

Jan. 19, 1820, Charles Freeman, a graduate of Bowdoin College, was ordained and settled as pastor. He was a scholarly man, of deep piety, and endeared himself to the whole community. He continued pastor of the church till his death, September, 1853. Three months previous to his death, Rev. Albert Cole supplied the church as colleague pastor.

Rev. Albert Cole was installed pastor in December, 1854. Under this pastorate the church grew in numbers and influence. He resigned March 22, 1860.

Rev. Charles Packard was settled as pastor March 6, 1860, and was dismissed in October, 1864. May 1, 1865, Rev. Philip Titcomb commenced to supply the church, which he did till October, 1868. Rev. Thomas N. Lord began to supply as supply in January, 1870, and is still a resident supply.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist residents of Limerick were awarded their share of tax and preaching as early as 1788. In 1796, Abijah Felch, Amariah Lord, and Jacob Mills were appointed a committee to lay out the Baptist society's money raised for the support of the gospel. This sum amounted to \$60. The Baptist Church in Limerick was formerly a branch of the church in Parsonsfield, but through the efforts of Elder Levi Chadbourne it was organized into an independent church, Aug. 25, 1796, with 31 members. Ebenezer R. Kinsman was ordained as its first pastor, Oct. 12, 1796, and preached until May 14, 1807. During his pastorate 42 were baptized and united with the church. After his resignation he continued to preach to the church part of the time for some years. From 1816 to 1827 was a season of spiritual drought, during which time no records were kept. The church had occasional preaching by dif-

ferent individuals. In 1827 or 1828, Elder W. Glover became pastor, his connection with the church continuing about three years. Fourteen were added to its membership under his ministry. He was succeeded in 1831 by Elder Joshua Roberts, who remained about four years, and was the means of greatly strengthening the church. Rev. Noah Hooper and Elder Flanders followed. In 1840, Josiah H. Tilton was licensed to preach by the church, and afterwards ordained as pastor, which office he held for more than three years, baptizing 26 into the fellowship of the church. He was succeeded by Elders L. Pierson, J. Strong, and L. S. Tripp. In January, 1851, Jeremiah D. Tilton was ordained, his pastorate continuing four years. Through his efforts a new house of worship was erected. Ten were added to the church by baptism. Rev. A. J. Nelson succeeded him in 1855-57. Henry A. Sawtelle followed, being ordained in July, 1858. Twenty-five were added to the church during his ministry of one year. He then resigned, having accepted an appointment to go as missionary to China. In October, 1860, C. H. Carleton was ordained as pastor, and filled the office two years. He was followed by Rev. A. H. Estey in 1865, who held the pastorate about three years. In January, 1870, Rev. Asa Perkins, Jr., became pastor. Fourteen united with the church during his connection. Edward Burt became pastor in 1878. Since its organization the deacons of the church have been Jacob Mills, James Gould, Penuel Clark, Benjamin Isley, Jeremiah Isley, and Ebenezer Day, the last named holding the office at the present time. There have been licensed by the church as Christian ministers A. Felch, J. H. Tilton, H. M. Sawtelle, G. B. Isley, and A. A. Watson. Besides these, the church has sent out as ministers of the gospel Thomas Paul, Benjamin Paul, Jonathan Day, Ezra Tomb, Atherton Clark, and Obed Walker. The number of members at the present time is 62. Thus for a period of more than seventy years, through scenes of alternating light and shadow, the church has been a fountain of good to the community and the world.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in 1822, with 30 members, among whom were Eben Day, Elisha Ayer, Samuel P. Downing, Susannah Downing, and Rev. Elias Libby, who was made clerk and pastor, which offices he held till 1835, when the church was reorganized. Messrs. Downing and Day were made deacons. In 1831 Rev. A. R. Bradbury, a graduate of Bowdoin College, was settled as pastor. Several evangelists, among them David Marks, visited and preached in Limerick during its early history. The successor of Elder Bradbury was William P. Chase, who was pastor about four years. His pastorate was marked by an extensive revival, during which 29 were baptized and added to the church. Succeeding the ministry of Elder Chase, there was a year with no stated preaching. Elder David Manson was pastor two years. Then followed Elder Keen and Rev. D. H. Lord. In 1848, Rev. James Rand succeeded Elder Lord with a pastorate of three years. Revs. Horace Wellington, Theodore Stevens, and Almond Libby were succeeded by Rev. John Chaney, who, during a pastorate of four years, baptized 35

persons. Elder Porter S. Burbank became pastor in 1859; S. N. Tufts in 1863. During his pastorate of four years the meeting-house was rebuilt. M. A. Quimby succeeded in 1867. Rev. E. P. Ladd became settled pastor in 1869, and died in 1873. Winifred S. Packard, C. Bean and David Frost, John Willis, and, since 1879, J. M. Remick, have been pastors.

At the beginning of the temperance, missionary, Sunday-school, and anti-slavery work in 1832, a division of sentiment occurred which, in 1835, reduced this church so that it became necessary to reorganize, which was done with only 6 members: Samuel Gilpatrick, Samuel Harper, Simeon S. Hasty, Elisha Ayer, Nicholas Pierce, and John Stover, who favored the new questions. Rev. Elias Libby did not engage with either side, but held a following of his own. His advanced age prevented any effective separate action on his part. A meeting-house was built about 1837, and in 1864 rebuilt, a bell added, and rededicated by Rev. S. N. Tufts. There are now 50 resident and 30 non-resident members. Deacons, Thomas P. Miles, Sylvester Furlong. Clerk, T. P. Miles.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH IN LIMINGTON AND LIMERICK.

As the result of a petition presented to the Second Free-Will Baptist Church in Limington, July 6, 1844, by 35 members of that church living in the east part of the town, now Limerick, a meeting was held at the meeting-house, July 25th, and a separate church organized by Elder Charles Bean and James Rand. This meeting-house had been erected in Limington, by contribution, in 1827, and was used previously by a branch of the First Livingston Church. The land upon which it stands was a part of the 1500 acres transferred by that town to Limerick. Among the members in 1844 were Deacon Ebenezer Cobb, whose name is found in the history of the Limington churches at a previous date; Cotton Bean, George W. and Cyrus Meserve, Stephen Merrill, Jr., Phineas Stone, Timothy Brackett, Joseph Emery, George W. Cole, George and John M. Staples. Timothy Brackett was first clerk, and Ebenezer Cobb deacon. George W. Meserve has been clerk since 1861. James Crowley was deacon until 1864. Ivory Walker has been deacon since 1876. There are 24 members. Charles F. Osborne was pastor from 1845 to 1850. Deacon Cobb was licensed to preach in 1863, and continued to preach until his death, Nov. 19, 1868. A good citizen and fervent Christian, he succeeded as a deacon, and was an able speaker, but the dignity of his new position cost him much of his former blunt frankness and somewhat detracted from his customary influence. He died highly respected. John Lord was licensed in 1875, and preached here in 1876-77. The pulpit has otherwise been supplied transiently by various ministers, and is now vacant.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

In the west part of the village, on Elm Street, an old burying-ground, overgrown with weeds and seedling apple-trees, contains the graves of Joseph Gilpatrick,* Esq., Jo-

* Unmarked. He was killed by falling timber while taking down an old barn of Parson Eastman's, in 1799.

siah Baker, Esq., who died in 1811, and John Morrill, Esq., who died in 1838, aged ninety-one, together with members of their families.

Upon the southern hill, beside the Baptist church, is the old village burying-ground. Here, overlooking the beautiful valley to the east, the early settlers fixed the final resting-place for themselves and their descendants. Among the white marble slabs and beautiful monuments are a few ancient slates, cut with rigid curves and angles, and bearing names endeared to nearly every family within the town by family ties. Among those most known as pioneers and leaders buried here are Maj. Simon Fogg, died 1853, aged seventy six; Deacons Abner Libby and Henry Dole; Elder Elias Libby; Rev. Samuel Burbank, Rev. Richard Emery, Rev. Zachariah Jordan, Rev. William H. Nevins, and Rev. Charles Freeman; Capt. Nathaniel Leavitt, an officer of the Revolution; Capts. Ezra Morris, Benjamin Gilpatrick, and Jeremiah Gilpatrick; Maj.-Gen. John McDonald, who died in 1826, aged fifty-three; Abijah Felch, one of the first settlers; Samuel Bradbury, Michael Hayes, Cotton Bean, Daniel Lord, and many others equally prominent and respected.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

The first record of schools was the appropriation of £12 for their support in 1789, and the division of the town into four classes was not effected until 1796, when the money was divided among them equally. The one school was previously moved from place to place, at the discretion of the selectmen, so as to equally accommodate all.

The appropriations have increased from \$100 in 1798 to \$200 in 1802, \$700 in nine districts in 1819, and \$1530 in 1870, with a property of \$3125 in eleven school districts, and one graded school.

The high school was conducted in the town-hall in 1875, '76, '77, and '78, by Jeremiah M. Hill, A.B., and was suspended for want of aid from the town in 1879.

Supervisors of schools, 1879: John C. Hayes, Rev. Asa Perkins, Erastus Perry.

THE LIMERICK ACADEMY

was granted a charter by the State of Massachusetts in 1808. The building was erected by private contributions, and the institution went into operation in 1810. The State of Massachusetts granted the institution an endowment of one-half a township of land, which was afterwards sold, and the proceeds applied to the benefit of the institution. The township granted the academy is now known as New Limerick. The first academy building burned down April, 1851. It was rebuilt, and continued prosperous till December, 1870, when it again burned, together with apparatus and cabinets. The first time it burned it was not insured; the second time it was insured. In 1868 the State of Maine made an appropriation to the academy of \$3000. Three thousand five hundred dollars have been raised by private subscriptions to rebuild the academy, and an additional appropriation has been asked from the State. The academy has been a fountain of good to the town and community, and they cannot afford to be deprived of it. The present assets are about \$5000.

Many eminent men have resided in Limerick in connection with the academy or in the practice of their professions. Among others may be mentioned President Smith, of Dartmouth College, and President Harris, of Bowdoin.

PROMINENT MEN.

Among the eminent men of Limerick, and identified with its earlier and later history, are the following:

Hon. James Sullivan, one of its first proprietors, a distinguished member of York bar, ten years resident in Biddeford, in 1778 removing to Boston. He was subsequently attorney-general, judge of the Supreme Court, and Governor. He died in Boston, Dec. 10, 1808, while Governor. He was born in Berwick, April 22, 1744.

Gen. John McDonald, for many years a merchant, a member of the Court of Sessions (now Court of County Commissioners), State senator from 1820 to 1825, and major-general of State militia. He died in 1826.

Joseph Perkins, who came from Wakefield, N. H., in 1788, and whose daughter Susannah was born April 1, 1777, married Daniel Johnson, and died in Limerick Nov. 22, 1878, aged *one hundred and one years, seven months, and three weeks*.

Maj. Thomas Gilpatrick and Joseph Gilpatrick, Esq., both of whom were of the original proprietors, and early plantation and town officers, and long identified with church and town interests.

Rev. Edmund Eastman, the first settled Congregational minister, and pastor from 1795 to 1812. He was representative to the General Court in 1812, and died in December of the same year.

Abijah Felch, Esq., town clerk, assessor, and treasurer for many years, and representative to the General Court in 1813.

Deacon Edmund Hayes, for twenty years an assessor, and who first represented the town in the Legislature after the separation.

Rev. Charles Freeman, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1812, settled as Congregational minister from 1820, retaining the same pastoral charge for a third of a century. He died in 1853, aged sixty years, beloved alike by churchmen and citizens.

Maj. Simon Fogg, town representative for the years 1825-28 and county commissioner in 1834-35.

Col. John A. Morrill, merchant for many years, sheriff of York County in 1838 and '41, and town representative two years. His first wife was a daughter of Gen. John McDonald, and his second a daughter of Parson Eastman. He died in October, 1868, aged seventy-five years.

Hon. Alpheus Felch, born in Limerick in 1806, educated at the academy and at Bowdoin College, of class of 1827; he practiced law in Michigan, and became prominent in her politics, successively serving as State representative, bank commissioner, auditor-general, judge of Supreme Court, Governor, and United States senator from 1847 to 1853. He was a grandson of Abijah Felch, above named.

Dr. William Swasey, father and son. (See "Physicians.")

Rev. Samuel Burbank, who came from Newfield to Limerick in 1826 and became an editor of the *Morning*

Star, a religious paper published by the Free-Will Baptists from that year until 1832 in Limerick, and since in Dover, N. H. He was treasurer of the county from October, 1831, to October, 1839.

Hon. Simeon Barker, merchant and postmaster, town representative in 1837 and 1838, and State senator in 1839 and 1840.

Daniel Perry and John Sanborn, Esqs., merchants, town officers, and representatives in Legislature. The latter was son-in-law of Parson Eastman.

Rev. Asa D. Smith and Rev. Samuel Harris, *quondam* preceptors of Limerick Academy, and afterwards presidents of Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges, respectively.

Hon. Abner Burbank, merchant, land-surveyor, and conveyancer, town representative in 1839 and 1840, selectman and treasurer many years, and county commissioner from 1847 to 1851. Rev. Samuel B., aforementioned, Abner, Rev. Porter S. Burbank, of Parsonsfield, and Hon. James M. Burbank, late of Saco, now deceased, were sons of Samuel Burbank, Esq., of Newfield, who with his father Abner settled in Newfield in 1792, where he lived forty years, many of which a leading citizen and officer.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Mason, merchant, town officer, and representative, State senator in 1866 and 1867, and in the Governor's council in 1874-76.

Joshua Holland, woolen manufacturer, whose energy and enterprise have given to the town the village called "Hollandville."

In this connection the reader is referred to the "Lawyers" of the town.

ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONS.

Freedom Lodge, No. 42, F. A. M., was chartered Jan. 14, 1823. There were fifteen petitioners, by whom the lodge was organized at Middle road or Dalton's Corner, Parsonsfield. It was afterwards moved to Limerick, the centre of its membership, and incorporated March 7, 1856. The charter members were John Longee, Jr., Ammi R. Lord, Tobias Ricker, Moses Sweat, Israel Piper, Ira Chadbourne, William Hackett, John Parker, Thomas Bond, Simon J. Whitten, John Colby, David W. Clark, Robert Cole, Joseph Huckings, and Gamaliel E. Smith. The present membership is 68.

The officers in 1879 were Edwin A. Sadler, W. M.; Joshua Holland, Jr., S. W.; Ebenezer Cobb, J. W.; Ira S. Libby, Treas.; Fred. W. Libby, Sec.; Jas. McQuennis, S. D.; Antoine Sawyer, J. D.; Asa Perkins, Chaplain; Charles B. Hill, Tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Highland Lodge, No. 48, was instituted Jan. 21, 1875. The charter members were Ira S. Libby, R. B. Billings, Wm. W. Mason, Joseph Dudley, John B. Gilpatrick, Joseph J. Chadbourne, Edwin A. Sadler, George H. Ricker, Edwin Isley, Moses R. Brackett. The membership is 58.

The present officers are William W. Mason, N. G.; Ira S. Libby, V. G.; Joshua Holland, Jr., Sec.; Edwin A. Sadler, Treas.; Rev. Asa Perkins, Chaplain.

FRANKLIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was organized in 1868, through the exertions of the citizens of Limerick village, Wm. P. Fessenden, and Hon. John Linch, M.C.; maintains a good library for its members. First President, Horace H. Burbank; Secretary and Librarian, Mrs. S. O. Clark.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the earlier physicians of Limerick were Dr. James Paine, who was living here in 1793, and Drs. Porter and Wm. Swasey previous to 1800. Dr. Abiel Hall lived in Limerick village previous to 1816.

William Swasey, M.D., a native of Exeter, N. H., studied medicine with Dr. Fulson, of Gorham, Me., and located at Limerick as early as 1796, where he continued in active practice until his death, Dec. 25, 1835, at the age of fifty-eight years. He received an honorary degree from Bowdoin College, and was a prominent citizen, serving as town clerk for twenty-five years.

William Swasey, Jr., M.D., his son, graduated at Brunswick Medical Institution in 1821, at the age of twenty-two, and commenced practice with his father, succeeding to his practice at his death.

James Fogg, M.D., many years town clerk, died in his carriage in 1861, aged sixty years.

Eben T. Severance, M.D., a native of Cornish, graduated at Ann Arbor (Mich.) Medical University, at the age of twenty-eight, in 1861; read medicine with Moses Sweat, M.D., at North Parsonsfield, and at once commenced practice in Limerick. He now resides at Limerick village.

Samuel O. Clark, M.D., is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He graduated in 1853, and located in Limerick in 1866, where he still enjoys a lucrative practice.

Three sons of Dr. Swasey, Jr., have become physicians: William B. is in Cornish, Me.; George B., at Westminster, Mass.; and Edward is in New York City.

The present lawyers are Luther S. Moore, Frank M. Higgins.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Rev. Edmond Eastman, Capt. Nathaniel Leavitt, Maj. Thomas Gilpatrick.

COLONIAL AND MILITIA OFFICERS.

Col. Humphrey Duke, 1781; Capt. Jacob Bradbury, Lieut. Penuel Clark, Ensign James Perry, 1790; Adj. Nathaniel Libby, 1802; Maj.-Gen. John McDonald, 1823; Col. Samuel Gilpatrick, 1833.

MEXICAN WAR.

Joseph Hayes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. ABNER BURBANK

was born in Newfield, Me., Dec. 27, 1805, and is a lineal descendant of John Burbank, who "was made a freeman at Rowley, Mass., in 1640." His grandfather, Abner, and

father, Samuel, settled in Newfield in 1792. The former was a carpenter, and died in 1813.

Samuel Burbank, born in Rowley in 1769, married Susanna Graves (a native of Brentwood, N. H.) in 1791, which union was fruitful of seven sons and six daughters. He was town clerk of Newfield for eleven years, and one of the selectmen for fourteen years. His further occupation was that of land-surveyor and school-teacher, being familiarly known



Abner Burbank

as "Master" Burbank. He died in September, 1832, aged sixty-three years; and his widow survived him twenty years, deceasing at the age of seventy-seven.

Abner, who stands just midway their family roll of thirteen children, had the privileges of the common school in his native town, and somewhat of an academic education in Limerick. After eight years of school-teaching and itinerant ware-vending, he became a citizen of Limerick in May, 1832, which connection has been continuous for forty-eight years.

Having first served five years as clerk for William Hackett, Esq., trader, Mr. Burbank opened a variety-store, which he successfully kept for about five years, meanwhile representing his town in the Legislature of 1839 and 1840, and filling other town offices. He has been of the board of selectmen and assessors for fourteen years, ten of which as chairman, and has also served the town as treasurer, collector, and school committee, and in all these to the unanimous approval of his townsmen. Mr. Burbank was one of the county commissioners for four years, ending Dec. 31, 1850. As a well-known and competent land-surveyor his services were in frequent requisition throughout the "Ossipee towns" for a half-century. He has held a commission as justice of the peace since 1837, in which capacity, and as referee too, he has determined many local suits and disputes. What with these varied callings, and those of conveyancer, adviser in probate proceedings, and auctioneer,

his life has been an active one, conducive alike to health and competence.

In 1837, Mr. Burbank married Eliza Adams, daughter of Daniel and Sarah G. Harmon, of Limerick, and a direct descendant of Joseph Gilpatrick, one of the original proprietors of this town. Their children, all living, are as follows: Horace Harmon, a graduate of Bowdoin College, in 1860, who was in the war of 1861-65 for two years, and one of these as captain (spending seven months in rebel prisons); in the practice of law ten years in Limerick, and since in Saco, representing the former town in the Legislature in 1866, and filling other town offices; was register of Probate Court, from January, 1869, to January, 1877; county attorney in 1878, filling a vacancy; judge-advocate-general on Governor Connor's staff three years; city solicitor of Saco two years. Albion, a graduate of Bowdoin, in class of 1862, who was admitted to York bar in 1865, but, after a brief experience, becoming averse to this profession, he abandoned it for teaching; was principal of Limington Academy one year; of Kennebunk High School five years, and of high school at Exeter, N. H. (where he now resides), about eight years. Sarah Augusta, a graduate of Maine State Seminary in 1868, and an assistant instructor in Bid-

deford High School for ten years. Ida Ellen, educated at Limerick Academy, and now the wife of Edwin R. Perkins, a merchant of Limerick; and Charles Edwin, a member of the senior class in Bowdoin College.

Thus have their parents not only appreciated the desires of the children for an education, but, as member of the school board, and trustee of Limerick Academy (for twenty years), Mr. Burbank has ever been an ardent friend of this cause.

In politics he has always been a conservative Democrat.

Of his brothers meriting public mention are Rev. Samuel Burbank (deceased), a Free-Will Baptist minister and an original proprietor and editor of *The Morning Star*, formerly published in Limerick, and eight years treasurer of York County; Rev. Porter S. Burbank, now residing in Parsonsfield, also a Free-Will Baptist clergyman, of forty years' service in Maine and New Hampshire, and for many years in the editorial corps of the *Star*; and Hon. James M. Burbank, late of Saco (deceased), four years sheriff of this county, and who has been in both branches of the Legislature.

The subject of our sketch, now in his seventy-fifth year, still retains vigor of mind and body.

CORNISH.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

CORNISH is one of the most northerly towns in York County. It is bounded on the north by Hiram, in Oxford County, and Baldwin, in Cumberland County; on the east by Limington and Limerick, on the south by Limerick, and on the west by Parsonsfield. The Ossipee and Saco Rivers form its northern boundary. It is inclosed within a line established in 1772, beginning at a stone monument on the south bank of the Saco River, at the corner of Cornish and Limington, and running south 366 rods; south 25° west, 766 rods; south 66° 30' west, 1040 rods; and north 6° 30' east, 1920 rods to the Ossipee River, down the course of which and the Saco River it reaches the starting-point at a distance of 400 rods. The area inclosed is variously estimated at 10,388, 10,412, and 10,700 acres. The principal streams are Little River, which rises in the southern part of the town, and flowing northward empties into the Ossipee; Barker's Brook, which follows the eastern line and empties into the Saco in Limington; and Brown's Brook, which forms the outlet of Shute's Pond, a body of pure water in the southern part, covering an area of about 80 acres; and Long Pond, in Parsonsfield, the eastern boundary of the triangular part of the town commonly known as "the Gore." The soil is strong and productive, and well adapted to the culture of fruits, wheat, corn, and grains. Maple-groves supply sugar and syrup for home

use. A narrow belt of plain land, formerly covered with pine, commences about a mile and a half west of the mouth of Little River, and extends down the Saco to the eastern line. Between these plains and the river are intervals of light loam, producing good crops, when properly tilled. The uplands are also productive, and are above the line of early frosts. Granite abounds in ledges and boulders in all parts of the town, except upon the plains and intervals. That upon Hosac and Trafton or Pease Mountains is of good quality, and well adapted to building. A quarry was opened on Hosac Mountain in 1875, but found too strongly impregnated with iron for fine work. Limestone exists on both sides of the central valley, at the foot of Wescott's and Trafton's Mountains. Brittle gneiss, containing sulphur and iron, crops out in the ledges near the village. Much of the soil is in part composed of disintegrated granite.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface is irregular and broken. A valley extends through the centre of the town from north to south, on either side of which the hills rise into mountains and isolated peaks. Between this valley and the Saco River, in the northwest, Towle's Hill commences to rise gradually from the banks of the Ossipee, and attains an elevation of one thousand feet or more. Its southern slope is steep and precipitous. South is Day's Mountain, which is not so high,

but is steep on its eastern slope, and rises abruptly from the valley. Farther south, Wescott's Hill, rising to about the height of Towle's, has a much larger base. Its southern slope is of gradual descent, and a road passes over it from north to south, between numerous well-tilled farms. Through the whole southern parts of the town the surface is broken into small rounded hills whose steep sides are covered with beech and maple groves.

The ascent is gradual on the east side of the main valley, but attains an altitude of twelve hundred feet at Clark's Mountain, in the south. Trafton's Mountain rises abruptly from the valley to the height of probably fourteen hundred feet. East of this is Cole's Mountain, sixteen hundred feet high. Separated from Trafton's and Cole's Mountains by a narrow valley, a high ridge terminates at its eastern extremity in Hosac Mountain, which is about as high as Cole's. Northeast of Cole's is Gray's Mountain, a long ridge of land one thousand feet high, running nearly north and south on the east side of Little River, and sloping to the valley of the Saco.

THE INDIAN OCCUPANTS.

When white men first visited this country it was found to be occupied by the *Sokokis*, a tribe of Indians whose chief dwelt on Indian, now Factory, Island, Saco. A large village was located at the bend of the Saco River, in Fryeburg. In Hiram, just across the river, at the mouth of the Ossipee, a high bluff, the summit of which comprised about two acres of nearly level land, was occupied by another village. Years after, the circular spots of grass growing upon the sites of their wigwags gave proof of its long occupancy. Their chief stronghold was upon the south side of the river, in what is now Cornish. After these Indians had seen the stout stockades and block-houses of the white men, they employed carpenters from Biddeford to construct one for them, where they might defend themselves against the assaults of their enemies, the *Mohawks*, upon their favorite hunting-grounds. The exact location of this fort, which was built somewhere between the present village and the mouth of the Ossipee, is unknown. It was strongly built of timbers, with bastions, or flankers, and was fourteen feet high.

This is thought to have been the place where Capt. John Lovell left a part of his men, and his provisions, when on one of his first expeditions against the *Pequacket* Indians, to the northward, in the winter of 1725. The old *Pequacket* trail crossed the Ossipee River at the ford near the present village, a few rods below where the covered bridge now stands, passed up the rising ground, and wound around the northern and western sides of Trafton's Mountain to Cole's Corner, then turned to the right and passed into Limerick near the base of Wescott's Hill. The old wagon-road followed nearly the same route, and the cabins of early settlers were built convenient for its use.

Many Indian implements have been found in the vicinity of the old fort, and near Hosac Pond in the south, indicating that the places were frequented, if not permanently occupied, for many years. Mr. Joseph Harding, son of one of the early settlers, became familiar with many interesting facts relating to the first occupants.

TRANSFER OF TITLE.

The lands of Cornish, together with all that portion of York County lying between the Great and Little Ossipee Rivers, was bought of Captain Sunday, a celebrated Indian sagamore of Newichawannock, by Francis Small, an Indian trader of Kittery. The deed, which was made at Kittery, Nov. 28, 1668, mentions, as the consideration, two large English blankets, two gallons of rum, two pounds of powder, four pounds of musket-balls, and twenty strings of Indian beads. This title, with all similar ones, was confirmed by the commission appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts. Mr. Small sold an undivided interest to Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, and April 30, 1711, transferred his remaining interest to his son, Samuel Small. The title appears to have been lost for a number of years subsequent, as there is no record of any transfer or occupation of this tract, which was known as the Ossipee lands, until the discovery of the original deed to Francis Small, in 1770, when the descendants of Small and Shapleigh took formal possession. A partition was effected Aug. 5, 1771, and Nov. 19, 1779, Joshua Small, of Ossipee,—now Limington,—sold that part of his estate included in the present town to Joseph Dow, of New Market, N. H., and Benjamin Connor, of Newburyport, Mass., for £1980 currency.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT.

For many years before any white settlers penetrated this part of the county, George Kezar, of Canterbury, N. H., attracted by the abundance of game, which had so long made it a favorite resort of the Indians, had established his hunting-camps in various parts of this section, and spent his falls, winters, and springs here. The plantation was an unbroken wilderness at the time of its survey, in 1772. Its hills and valleys were covered with a dense growth of maple, beech, oak, birch, and hemlock forest, and nearly every shrub common to this latitude, affording ample sustenance for an abundant supply of game.

The plantation was given the name of Francisboro', in honor of Francis Small, the first proprietor. All the old plantation records, as well as those of the town of Cornish, were lost by the fire which destroyed the store of the town clerk, Mr. John F. Jameson, in 1865. Henry Pendexter is believed to have been the first settler. He located on a little meadow half a mile from Trafton's Pond, on its outlet. The place, now the improved farm of Mr. G. W. Briar, is surrounded by steep hill-sides, and was an admirable location for a pioneer whose living was to come from the natural supply of forest and stream.

James Holmes, Jr., was eight years old when his father, James Holmes, moved from Scarborough to this town, and settled on the flat between the two streams, east. As he was born Aug. 30, 1766, this would fix the settlement of James Holmes at 1774. Stephen Gilpatrick, of Hiram, a descendant of John Gilpatrick, whose wife is a descendant of Mr. Holmes, states that John Durgin came to Francisboro' the same year. Joseph Wilson settled near Robert, Henry, and Asahel Cole, brothers, came from Biddeford in 1775. Henry and Asahel Cole, Charles Trafton, and Joseph Wilson, who married sisters of Edward Hammond, all settled near together.

They were soon followed by Charles Trafton, Robert Cole, Aldrich Cole, John Chute, James Wormwood, who settled between Hosac and Clark's Mountains, and John Gilpatrick and John Hodgdon, who also settled in the south part of the town. Trafton's and Cole's Mountains take their names from these early settlers. John Chute opened the Haley farm. His cabin was burned soon after with his two children.

In 1778, Timothy Barrows settled in the north part of the town, and built his cabin on the old Pequawket trail, a mile south of the Ossipee. Mrs. Betsey Barrows used to relate that she was in the woods several months without seeing a woman, and when she did, it was at a visit to friends in Parsonsfeld, where she went the next winter, traveling on snow-shoes. John Gilpatrick and Mr. Hodgdon, who were well-known hunters, discovered Mr. Barrows' cabin on one of their excursions, and on their return were in high glee over their rare good luck in having found a woman at the north. To Mrs. Betsey Barrows is awarded the honor of having been the first preacher in the town. Abraham Barrows settled a mile south of his brother Timothy the same year. The lands on being cleared were found remarkably productive. Pumpkins attained such a size that the early settlers familiarly called the plantation "Pumpkintown." Joshua Chadbourne, who was an early settler on the Gore, continued to follow trapping until disabled by old age. A Mr. Huff is well remembered by the old families as a successful hunter. Joseph Seavey was an early settler, near Mr. Chadbourne, on the Gore. Many others entered the town at the close of the Revolution, increasing the population to 141 in 1790.

The early settlers were men of a hardy race, accustomed to the dangers and privations of frontier and army life, and most of them lived to an advanced age. Possessing but little education, they were endowed with sound practical sense and good moral sentiments. In social character they were hospitable, jovial, fond of society, and charitable towards the suffering and needy. A plantation government was established; and religious meetings were early held at the houses of different families. At the first plantation election, held in the month of April at the house of Asabel Cole, 13 men attended, all coming on snow-shoes. John Durgin was the last plantation collector, in 1792-93.

The first grist-mill was built by Asabel Cole at the outlet of Hosac Pond near his house. It had an overshot-wheel. The stones were hauled from Saco by ox-teams. Soon after a grist-mill was built west of Wescott's Hill, at the outlet of Long Pond, by Mr. Huff. About 1784, Joseph Thompson built a mill near his house upon Little River, but it was carried away by high water soon after.

In 1790 a saw-mill was erected on the same stream by Mr. Cole and John Durgin, and a saw- and grist-mill was erected on the Ossipee River, a quarter of a mile from its mouth. A new saw-mill was erected on the site of the Thompson Mill, and a grist-mill and machinery to card wool and dress cloth were added. These were swept away by the great flood in 1829.

About 1800, Andrew Sherburne left his farm between Clark's and Hosac Mountains and built a potash-factory,

and opened a store upon the Rease road, two miles south of Cornish village. A tannery was also erected here, and the place became the business centre of the town. Simeon Pease also opened a store, and in 1810 a post-office was established. Town-meetings were held in the old meeting-house on Brimstone Hill until the erection of the town-house after 1820, half a mile farther south. Courts were held by "Esquire" Asabel Cole, and the militia met here to draw their annual supply of powder and rum, and the other requisites of a general training and muster. The learned judge who came from the north on horseback to attend court at Saco followed the old Pequawket trail, and usually stopped over night with Mr. Cole, for whom he procured an appointment as magistrate. Mrs. Cole, who was a Hammons, and highly educated, furnished the necessary literary talent and kept the esquire's books and papers.

The old town-house was removed to the poor-farm by the selectmen in 1872, and used as a store-room and barn.

INCORPORATION.

The plantation of Francisboro' was incorporated as a town, under the name of Cornish, Feb. 26, 1794.

The first election was held at the house of Asabel Cole, near the centre of the town, in 1794.

Benjamin Clark, Jr., was elected Town Clerk; Andrew Sherburne, Ebenezer Barker, William Chadbourne, Selectmen; Benjamin Clark, Treasurer; Thomas Barker, Collector and Constable.

The amount committed to the collector to be collected was £23 17s. 6d. The valuation of the town was £151 3s. 15d.

The following tax-list is a complete list of all the settlers previous to 1794, except Joshua Chadbourne, who had moved to Hiram; Joseph Seavey, who had removed; and Joseph Wilson, who was so badly frozen during a severe storm while on his way to Saco that he had died previous to the making of the list:

Allen, Joseph.	Day, Nathaniel.
Adams, Thomas.	Day, William.
Barker, Ebenezer.	Day, William, Jr.
Barker, Simeon.	Day, Stephen.
Barker, Nathaniel.	Estes, Benjamin.
Barker, Thomas.	Estes, Richard.
Barker, Ezra.	Estes, Jonathan.
Bolon, John.	Eastman, Daniel.
Boynton, Samuel.	Eastman, Obadiah.
Barrows, Timothy W.	Eastman, Ezekiel.
Barrows, Abram.	Eastman, Jacob.
Brown, Clement.	Ellis, John.
Cole, Obadiah.	Fessenden, William.
Cole, Robert.	Gray, Joshua.
Cole, Asabel.	Gray, Daniel.
Cole, Henry.	Gray, Isaac.
Colton, John.	Gray, John.
Chadbourne, Humphrey.	Gray, George.
Chadbourne, William.	Gordon, Joseph.
Chadbourne, William, Jr.	Groffam, Unite.
Chadbourne, Levi.	Groffam, Theodore.
Chadbourne, John.	Gilpatrick, John.
Chick, Isaac.	Guptill, Daniel.
Chick, Daniel.	Holmes, James.
Clark, Benjamin.	Holmes, James, Jr.
Clark, Benjamin, Jr.	Hubbard, Heard.
Durgin, John.	Hebbard, Joseph.
Davis, Josiah.	Hammons, Edmund.

Hamilton, James.
Hart, Aaron.
Johnson, Simon.
Johnson, Thomas A.
Jewell, David.
Jewell, John.
Kenard, John.
Linscott, Isaac.
Linscott, Isaac, Jr.
Linscott, Noah.
Linscott, Joseph.
Loog, John.
Lord, Ammi.
McKusick, John.
McKusick, Francis.
Merrifield, Samuel.
Mattox, Thomas.
Neal, Andrew.
Norris, Jonathan.
Norris, Isaiah.
Pendexter, Henry.
Pease, Stephen.
Pendexter, Edward.
Pendexter, Paul.
Pendexter, Thomas.
Pendexter, Eliab.
Perry, James.
Perry, Samuel.

Perry, Joseph.
Perkins, Daniel.
Pike, John.
Pike, Noah.
Pike, Bennett.
Sargent, Chase.
Smith, Theophilus.
Smith, David.
Sherburne, Andrew.
Sherburne, Samuel.
Sherburne, George.
Stone, Paul.
Storer, Benjamin.
Storer, William.
Storer, John.
Shute, John.
Thompson, Joseph M.
Thompson, Isaac.
Trafton, Charles.
Treadwell, Mistress.
Tiney, Richard.
Weymouth, James.
Wormwood, James.
Whitten, James.
Whitten, Richard.
Wales, John.
Weeks, Samuel.
Wilson, Joseph.

1856.—Samuel Pendexter, Joshua D. Small, ———.
1857-58.—Horace A. Pike, N. W. Barker, James Stone.
1859.—Ivory B. Weeks, N. W. Barker, Edwin A. O'Brien.
1860-61.—William Parker, Benjamin F. Pease, Durrell Nason.
1862.—William Parker, Benjamin F. Pease, Rufus Allen.
1863.—E. A. O'Brien, Ammi Boynton, Rufus Allen.
1864-66.—Levi W. Stone, Ammi Boynton, Thompson Lincoln.
1867.—Samuel Peindexter, Ammi Boynton, Silas West.
1868.—Ivory B. Weeks, Horace A. Pike, Charles D. Morrill.
1869.—Horace A. Pike, Silas West, Ivory B. Weeks.
1870.—Reuben Small, Horace A. Pike, Benjamin F. Haley.
1871.—Benjamin F. Haley, Benjamin F. Pease, Joshua D. Small.
1872.—Isaiah Cheney, Eben Barker, Horace A. Pike.
1873.—William H. Warren, Eben Barker, Isaiah Cheney.
1874.—Charles D. Morrill, Preston Dargie, Horace A. Pike.
1875.—Charles D. Morrill, George H. Milliken, Noah Weeks.
1876.—Noah Weeks, John M. Pease, Horace A. Pike.
1877.—John M. Pease, Isaac M. Brackett, John Bradley.
1878.—J. B. Weeks, Eben Barker, William H. Warren.
1879.—Eben Barker, William F. Allen, Ivory B. Weeks.

CORNISH VILLAGE.

Cornish village is the only place in the town at which there is a post-office, and is the largest village in northern York County. It is finely located on a narrow bench of land between the hills and the Saco River, which spreads out into broader plains to the east and west. On the plain to the west is one of the finest burying-grounds in the county, abounding in statuary and fine sculptured mementoes of the dead. To the east the village overlooks the pine grove occupying the ground where stood the Indians' fort, built by the Biddeford carpenters a century and a half ago.

Passing westward from the centre of the village, across Little River bridge, past the old burying-ground, until nearly to the last of the neat dwellings upon Kezar Street, you will find on the right a little house with green blinds, four doors from the corner. This is the old house of Joseph M. Thompson, the first frame house built in the village. It was moved from its building-place to make room for the fine mansion of the late Dr. B. Thompson, and in 1879 repaired by the widow of Jacob Lord, who is its present occupant.

In the centre of the village a beautiful little park has been laid out at the confluence of three streets, and tastefully planted in trees and shrubbery. The buildings are of a higher order, indicating taste and prosperity. Few towns present a more inviting appearance to the stranger.

The first settlement in the village of Cornish was made by Joseph M. Thompson, who erected a log house about the year 1732, on the south side of the main street, near the park, where now stands the law-office of Hon. Caleb R. Ayer. He soon afterwards built a small frame house a few rods south. Some years later, Isaac Thompson took up the lot upon the river, joining, and also built a frame house. For many years these were the only houses in the vicinity. About 1817, Cotton Lincoln, father of Thomas Lincoln, Esq., came from Gorham and built a store near Mr. Thompson's house, where he began to sell goods and deal in lumber. This was a fine location for trade, and soon began to be frequented by the few inhabitants of the surrounding country. The post-office was moved up from the south. Lands lying near were soon settled, and in 1832 a church was built in the village. The church on the hill was

CIVIL LIST.

Owing to the entire destruction of town records previous to 1864, it is possible to furnish only a partial list of selectmen and town clerks, after a long and laborious search for papers bearing official signatures.

TOWN CLERKS.

Benjamin Clark, Jr., 1794; John F. Jameson, 1865; Roscoe G. Smith, 1866-67; David C. Pike, 1868-70; Winfield S. McKenney, 1871-72; Roscoe G. Smith, 1873-74; Elihu Parker, 1875-77; Lorain S. Boethy, 1878; Howard Brackett, 1879.

SELECTMEN AND ASSESSORS.

1794-95.—Andrew Sherburne, Ebenezer Barker, Wm. Chadbourne.
1796-97.—Andrew Sherburne, Thomas A. Johnson, Asahel Cole.
1798.—Cyrus Snell, Noah Jewett, John Ellis.
1799.—Andrew Sherburne, Wm. Chadbourne, Ebenezer Barker.
1800.—Ebenezer Barker, Thomas A. Johnson, Asahel Cole.
1801.—Ebenezer Barker, Cyrus Snell, William Chadbourne.
1802-3.—Ebenezer Barker, Cyrus Snell, Asahel Cole.
1804-5.—Ebenezer Barker, Cyrus Snell, Thomas A. Johnson.
1806.—Ebenezer Barker, Jonah Dunn, Thomas A. Johnson.
1807.—Ebenezer Barker, Asahel Cole, Simeon Pease.
1808.—Ebenezer Barker, Jonah Dunn, Isaac Merrell.
1809.—Jonah Dunn, Henry Cole, Isaac Merrell.
1810-12.—Enoch M. Barker, Isaac Merrell, Richard Cole.
1813.—Enoch M. Barker, Simeon Pease, ———.
1814.—Thomas A. Johnson, Simeon Pease, ———.
1815.—Thomas A. Johnson, Jonah Dunn, Simeon Pease.
1816-19.—Thomas A. Johnson, Simeon Pease, Benjamin Dunn.
1820.—Thomas A. Johnson, Eben Barker, John Weeks.
1821.—Simeon Pease, Benjamin Dunn, John F. Wedgewood.
1822.—Simeon Pease, Matthias Weeks, Benjamin Thompson.
1823-24.—Benjamin Dunn, Simeon Pease, John S. Wedgewood.
1825.—Richard Cole, Benjamin Thompson, John Wedgewood.
1826-43.—No record.
1844-45.—Hiram Remick, Ebenezer Barker, T. P. McKusick.
1846.—Ebenezer Barker, T. P. McKusick, Stephen Jewett.
1847-50.—Stephen Jewett, John Stone, William Hammes.
1851.—John Stone, William Hammes, Ebenezer Barker.
1852.—Stephen Jewett, Hiram Remick, Durrell Nason.
1853.—Durrell Nason, Ebenezer Barker, William Hammes.
1854.—Samuel Pendexter, Jr., Benjamin F. Pease, Oscar Lincoln.
1855.—William Pease, Horace A. Pike, James Stone.

moved nearer, and another one built in the village in 1842. In 1870 the village contained 80 dwellings, with a population of 400; 6 stores and 18 manufactories of various kinds; with an assessed valuation of \$75,000. This had increased by 1879 to 103 dwellings, 3 churches, school, Odd-Fellows' hall, chapel, a printing-office issuing a 28-column weekly paper, a telegraph-office, and the following business and manufacturing houses.

Clothing manufactories: Danforth & Allen, established by Danforth & Milliken in 1879; employs 5 to 8 operatives in shop, and A. T. Danforth, custom tailor; Cole Brothers, established in 1879, 6 to 10 operatives in shop; T. Brackett & Son, established in 1862, 12 to 17 operatives in shop; Milliken & Durgin, since 1878, established by A. T. Danforth and G. H. Milliken in 1870, 10 to 15 operatives in shop; W. H. & R. G. Warren, established 1878, 12 to 14 operatives in shop.

Furniture: J. B. Watson & Son, established by Watson & Colby in Eagle Building in 1865; manufactures complete work and supplies finishing-shops.

Lumber, staves, and shooks: Freeman Hatch, Eagle Mills, steam- and water-power, erected 1875.

Carriages and sleighs: B. J. Stone, established 1854; G. F. Merrill, established 1869; Humphrey Ayer, established 1861.

Blacksmiths and carriage-ironers: Waterhouse & Ricker, established by A. Ricker, 1849; F. Walker, established 1879; Lorenzo D. Stackpole, established 1854; S. B. Knight, established 1858.

Painters: Clark Watson, established 1875; George F. Ryan, established 1859; E. H. Newbegin.

Flouring- and grist-mill: George Adams, since 1877; erected by T. Lincoln previous to 1800.

Marble- and granite-works: Kincaid & Copp, since 1879; established by G. W. Kincaid in 1854. Fine copies of statuary have been executed by Mr. Kincaid, including Hope, The Recording Angel, etc.

Harness: W. W. Thompson, established in 1874; R. G. Knight.

Tailors: H. K. Allord; E. A. Gurney.

Barber: Frederick W. Knight.

Millinery and fancy goods: Smith & Warren, established 1879; Guptill & Hall, established 1876; Mrs. F. E. Boothby & Co., established 1873; Miss Ida Danforth, established 1877.

General stores: T. Brackett & Son, established 1862; O'Brien & Marr, dry goods, groceries, iron, and steel, established 1854; W. H. & R. G. Warren, since 1878, established by Freeman Hatch in 1863; Jamison & Ayer, established by John F. Jamison in 1868.

Grain and provisions: Pike & Boothby, established 1877.

Hardware: J. W. Partridge, established 1871.

Furniture: Freeman Hatch, established 1873.

Dry goods: Milliken & Durgin, ladies' and gents' ready-made, also fine boots and shoes, established 1877; Ira C. Otis, since 1878, established by C. E. Woodbury in 1871.

Drugs: R. Blake, established 1877; O. H. Pike, established by Dr. W. B. Pike in 1860, and conducted since his death in 1870 by his daughter.

Watches and jewelry: W. H. Nevers, established 1866.

Restaurant and confectionery: J. Damsell, established 1879.

Hotels: Park House, J. B. Sanborn, opened in 1877; Cornish House, M. B. Davis, since 1875, erected by J. D. Small in 1857.

Physicians: W. H. Smith; J. T. Wedgwood; W. B. Swasey, established 1872; Joshua K. Bickford, dentist, established 1878.

Lawyers: Ayer & Clifford, established by Caleb R. Ayer; George W. Goodsoe, established 1879.

A telegraph line was laid from the village to connect with the Western Union Line at Baldwin, in Cumberland Co., by R. Blake, as a proprietary line, with customary privileges, in January, 1878. Mails are semi-daily, by Baldwin and Freedom stage; W. H. Nevers, postmaster.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

Just across the Little River Bridge, to the west, almost in the centre of the beautiful village of Cornish, a single lot on Main Street, containing about a quarter of an acre, has been fenced and left to the occupancy of the most honored dead. On one side is a fine school-house; on the other, a neat hotel. Running parallel with the street a grove of pines shuts out the view of the river; within this inclosure a few shrubs are scattered among the marble slabs, which tell who lies beneath. The inscription on one reads: "John C. O'Brien, a Soldier of the Revolution under the Immortal Washington. He was taken prisoner at the battle of White Plains, and carried to West Point, where he remained a prisoner ten months. He then returned home, but soon enlisted again for three years, and remained in the service until the declaration of peace."

Capt. Joshua C. Thompson rests here near Joseph M. Thompson, the first settler of Cornish village. Joseph M. Thompson was born at Exeter, N. H., Nov. 12, 1751; enlisted in the patriot army, fought at Bunker Hill; and after making Cornish one of the busiest places in northern York County, died Nov. 18, 1840.

Dr. Ben Thompson, an early physician, and son of the first settler, is buried here. Also, Humphrey Ayer, who died in 1828, aged fifty-three; Jotham Johnson, Daniel Philbrick, Royal Lincoln, and William Waterman, early settlers, who died at advanced ages, previous to 1843.

On the hill where the old church rested for twelve years, on its way to the village, a well-kept ground contains the graves of three of its deacons.—Col. John Pike; Capt. Noah Bennett, an early settler, who died in 1829; Capt. Joseph Boynton, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in 1831, aged seventy-six. Near him lies Lieut. George E. Eastman, a soldier of the Rebellion, who died in 1865.

Rev. Timothy Remick, who died in 1850, at the age of seventy-five years, was buried here among the oldest of his people.

The new burying-ground, just outside the village, on the western roads, is one of the most beautiful in the county, and is a source of much pride to the citizens of the town, who take great interest in improving and beautifying its grounds. It contains many specimens of fine workmanship, and is the last resting-place of some of the most honored citizens of Cornish.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

As soon as the early settlers had obtained comfortable homes and the necessities of life, they banded together for the public good. There was no law or grant enforcing it, yet public schools were established, and they met for public worship at such places as could be obtained until they were able to build a church. Elders John and Levi Chadbourne, ministers of the old Baptist Church, preached in Cornish as early as 1798. Dr. Hezekiah Smith held meetings in old Mr. Chadbourne's log house before a church was organized. Mrs. Betsey Barrows, the first woman in the north part of the town, was an earnest preacher, and did much to advance the cause of religion. The old meeting-house was built upon the rock forming the highest point near Pease Corners, two miles south of the village, in 1803, and dedicated in 1805. The place was given the name of "Brimstone Hill" soon after, from the sulphate of iron, with which the decaying rock is filled, giving out a sulphurous odor in damp weather. The building was taken down and moved part way to the village in 1842, by J. M. Pease, committee, and rededicated by Rev. John Hibbard. Elder Timothy Remick, who was ordained pastor in 1805, continued to preach until his death, Nov. 29, 1850. After a long life of ministry, in which he was honored by the respect of all classes of people, he was buried beside the church. Rev. George Knapp and Rev. Amariah Joy succeeded him. In 1857 the church was again moved and rededicated. Soon after it became the property of the Congregationalist Church. There is still maintained an organization of the old members, only nine of whom are now living in the town. Mrs. Hannah Small is acting clerk.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF CORNISH

was formed by a council which met Sept. 20, 1842, at the old town-house, then standing on the J. Pugsley farm, in the valley, two miles south of Cornish village. There were 51 persons, all members of the First Church in Limington, who united in forming this church, after an examination, in which all were found to favor temperance, Sabbath-schools, missions, and the abolition of slavery. Among the members were Deacon William Merrill, James Merrill, Daniel Pugsley, wife and daughters, Joseph Parker, Noah McKusick, wife and daughter, Cephas Gray, Stephen Guptill, wife and son, Obadiah T. Guptill, Rufus Allen and wife. Obadiah T. Guptill was chosen clerk, and Rufus Allen, deacon, to serve with Deacon Merrill, who had been ordained deacon in the old church. Elder James Rand joined also by letter from the First Church, and was the first pastor. In 1843 he was assisted by Elder Benjamin F. Manson, who dedicated their meeting-house in the fall of that year. An extensive revival, which continued through the year, increased the number to 90 members, and resulted in forming a second church in the north part of the town. Fifteen took letters, June 5th, to join the new church. Benjamin Haley, who was a prominent member for many years, joined that year. Rev. James Rand, James Crowley, and Thurston P. McKusick have been clerks. Present deacons, Frost Guptill and Charles F. Ridlon, ordained 1869. Benjamin F. Haley is clerk. There are 51 members, 17

of whom are non-residents. Among the pastors have been Rev. Zachariah Jordan, Rev. John O. Hackett, 1847-48; Rev. Geo. Whitney, Ira C. Guptill, licentiate, 1866; O. S. Hasty, 1869-75; Cyrus E. Brown, 1876-78; and Austin M. Guptill, son of Deacon Frost Guptill, who was baptized May 9, 1869, licensed to preach November, 1878, and became pastor in charge in March, 1879.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF CORNISH VILLAGE.

A meeting to organize this church was held at the village school-house, June 5, 1843. After prayer by Rev. James Rand and Rev. Benjamin S. Manson, the following persons signed the covenant and articles of faith, and were organized into a church by letter from the church in Limington: Eli Barnes, Daniel Pugsley, wife, and three daughters, one of whom was only eight years of age, Enoch Jewell, Samuel Blake, Obadiah T. Guptill and wife, Berinda Chick, Lucinda and Mary A. Pugsley, Abigail Ellis, and Nathaniel Pease, who was made clerk of the church. Daniel Pugsley was made deacon, and filled that office until his death, in March, 1877.

The meeting adjourned to meet the next day at Mr. Littlefield's, in Hiram, where Isaac Storer and wife, Fanny Lord, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Jewell, and Mary Treadwell were admitted by letter, and ten others by baptism. The church was admitted to the Parsonsfield quarterly meeting at its next session, and Eli Barnes licensed to preach. Rev. Joseph Edgcomb became first settled pastor in August, 1843, and a meeting-house was built and occupied in December. The pastors have been Revs. A. Pease, 1845-46; A. Nichols, 1847; Walter Clark, 1852-53; Henry F. Snow, 1859-62; Moses H. Tarbox, 1863; Henry F. Snow, 1867; M. W. Burlingame, 1870-72; supplied by Bates College, 1874-75; Thomas Kennison, J. T. Blades, 1876; Wm. T. Smith, 1878; Henry F. Snow, 1878-79.

Franklin Pugsley is clerk and Joshua Durgin deacon; membership, 39.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class was formed by Rev. Samuel Barnes in 1800, but it was dissolved, and in 1831 another class was formed at the village by Rev. George D. Strout. A meeting-house was commenced and finished in 1832. At this time David Copeland and George T. Strout were the preachers on the Cornish and Baldwin Circuit. Mr. Copeland was the first minister appointed to Cornish. In 1837, Cornish became a station, and Rev. Gorham Greeley was preacher. In 1843 the first house and lot were sold to the school district and the present house erected. In 1847 and 1849 the membership was 114.

SCHOOLS.

In 1794 there were six "classes" or districts organized, which were provided for by the following "class-masters," and appropriations for the ensuing year:

Class No. 1, Noah Barker, 14s. to be expended in hiring a teacher; Class No. 2, William Chadbourne, \$8.43; Class No. 3, Abraham Burrows, £1 2s. 9d.; Class No. 4, James Wilson, £1 6s. 3d.; Class No. 5, Asabel Cole, £2 0s. 3d.; Class No. 6, Chase Sawyer, £1 8s.

There were ten districts reported in 1870, and seven in 1878. The appropriation for 1868 was \$1669, of which \$1102 was raised by town appropriation.

ASSOCIATIONS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Ossipee Valley Lodge, No. 54, was instituted May 16, 1877, by M. W. G. M., S. K. Dyer. The elective officers for the term, 1877, were S. D. Wadsworth, N. G.; J. N. Brackett, V. G.; Geo. Bragdon, R. S.; R. G. Knight, P. S.; Geo. H. Milliken, Treas.

The N. G. appointments were T. B. Cole, W.; J. M. Smith, C.; G. A. Cole, R. S.; J. C. Libby, L. S.; Wm. H. Sanborn, R. S. S.; E. D. Boynton, L. S. S.; W. W. Thompson, I. G.; D. C. Harding, O. G.; and Freeman Hatch, Chaplain.

The elective officers in 1879 were J. N. Brackett, N. G.; G. H. Milliken, V. G.; J. M. Haley, R. S.; R. G. Knight, P. S.; W. W. Thompson, Treas.

The N. G. appointments were T. B. Cole, W.; J. M. Smith, C.; Fred. Meserve, R. S.; Eben Barker, L. S.; E. D. Boynton, R. S. S.; Melvin Pearl, L. S. S.; W. D. Wadsworth, I. G.; C. C. Wadleigh, O. G.; Maj. Edgcomb, Chaplain.

The V. G. appointments were Ervin W. Pike, R. S.; E. D. Boynton, Jr., L. S. Number of members in 1879, 69.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Cornish Grange, No. 163, was organized May 1, 1875, with B. F. Pease, Master; Chester D. Small, Overseer; Roscoe G. Smith, Sec.; G. W. Barker, Treas.; John M. Pease, Chaplain; George W. Steward, Steward; John W. Pike, Asst. Steward; Daniel Pugsley, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. B. F. Pease, Ceres; Mrs. Roscoe G. Smith, Pomona. A store was opened under the auspices of the grange, by Benj. J. Stone, in Cornish village, in 1877, and is still in operation.

PHYSICIANS.

Benj. Thompson, M.D., son of Joseph M. Thompson, was born in 1792, died in 1874, after a long and honored

life as doctor of medicine and public honor among his fellow-townsmen. John P. Briggs practiced medicine in Cornish, in 1812.

John T. Wedgwood, M.D., a native of Parsonsfield, graduated at Dartmouth (N. H.) Medical Institution, Aug. 1, 1861, and commenced practice in Limington in 1862, removing to Cornish village in 1867, where he has since been located.

William H. Smith, M.D., a graduate of Hanover, N. H., in 1865, located in Cornish in 1878.

William B. Swasey, M.D., a native of Limerick, graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, in 1866, at the age of twenty-three years, and located in Cornish village in 1872.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Asahel Cole, one of the first settlers, took a prominent part in the affairs of the town, and became a leader of the community. He planted the first orchard, bringing the first two trees from Kittery, upon his back.

Ebenezer Barker was for many years selectman of the town. Hiram Remick was re-elected to the office of town clerk for upwards of twenty-five years.

Among the present prominent men are Roscoe G. Smith, Eben Barker, Benjamin F. Haley.

Hon. Caleb R. Ayer, lawyer, represented the county in the State Senate in 1848, and was chosen president of that body. In 1856 he was elected Secretary of State. He filled both these positions with marked ability, reflecting credit upon the town of which he had for so long a time been a citizen.

George F. Clifford, a native of Newfield, was born Nov. 8, 1846; read law with Hon. Caleb R. Ayer; was admitted to the bar of York County, Jan. 24, 1868, and immediately entered practice as the law-partner of Mr. Ayer, under the firm-name of Ayer & Clifford.

George W. Goodsoe, a native of Kittery, graduated at Dartmouth, N. H., in 1873, and located at Cornish village in April, 1879.

NEWFIELD.

DESCRIPTION AND BOUNDARIES.

THE town of Newfield lies for the most part to the north of Little Ossipee River, and joins the western line of York County. It is bounded on the north by Parsonsfield, on the east by Limerick and Waterborough, on the south by Shapleigh and Acton, and on the west by Effingham, in Strafford Co., N. H.

The surface is varied. Picket Mountain in the east rises to the south of Newfield village, and extending two miles to the south, culminates in its highest point near the Shapleigh line. This is much the highest land in the town. Across the Little Ossipee to the west are plains, beyond which beautiful ponds or lakelets border the more distant and broken lands, dotted with neat farm-houses, and exhibiting various signs of prosperity and improvement. Other hills and ridges divide the shallow valleys through which the main streams flow towards the southeast.

Silver, iron, lead, and gold exist. Limestone occurs in different parts of the town. Prospect mining has been conducted for silver on Bald Hill, near Adams' Pond, since 1876, and a vein 16 inches in width opened, but owing to want of capital it has not been developed.

Bald Pond, in the southwest, lies partly in New Hampshire and partly in Newfield and Acton. Its outlet is Little Ossipee River, which also receives the waters of Drew's Pond, flowing through Adams' Pond in the centre of the town, and Turner Pond in the south. The river forms the southern boundary of the original grant, passes through the town at the western slope of Picket Mountain, and turning east, forms part of the boundary between this town and Limerick. Poverty Pond in the east corner, and Simms, near Adams' Pond, cover an area of about 200 acres each.

LAND TITLES.

The lands comprised in the original town of Newfield were a part of a large tract lying between the Great Ossipee and Little Ossipee Rivers, and "extending from the river Neehewannock to Saco River," conveyed by Capt. Sunday, Indian sagamore, to Francis Swall, of Kittery, in consideration of two large blankets, two gallons of rum, two pounds of powder, four pounds of musket-balls, and twenty strings of beads. The land conveyed was supposed to be equal to twenty miles square. The deed was dated Nov. 28, 1668, and signed by the Indians' mark of a turtle. Mr. Small sold an undivided interest to Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, and April 30, 1711, transferred the remainder to his son. Samuel Small removed to Cape Cod, Mass., and died soon after. The original deed, which had never been recorded, was discovered among his papers in 1770. The heirs of Shapleigh and Small had it recorded.* The

title was confirmed, and a partition was effected Aug. 5, 1771. The tract was run out by James Warren, surveyor, and to the Small heirs were assigned all included between the Ossipee Rivers, except Parsonsfield and half of Limerick, the Shapleigh heirs receiving a supposed title to land included in the original plantation of Shapleigh south of the Little Ossipee.

April 9, 1778, the proprietors claiming and holding under Samuel Small transferred to Elisha Ayer† one-half of a tract of land between Pearsontown and Little Ossipee River, and Limerick line and New Hampshire line, upon condition that he "lot the whole tract into one-hundred-acre lots, and complete a check or plan of the same;" build a saw-mill, clear two main roads through the tract, and settle twenty families upon his half. A survey was made during the year by John Wingate, and the number of acres found to be 14,543. The claim of the Smalls was contested, but finally confirmed.

That portion lying south of the Little Ossipee, and containing from 600 to 800 acres, was taken from Shapleigh, and annexed in June, 1844. The title to all these lands was confirmed by the committee on Eastern Claims, under the bill passed Oct. 30, 1782, and the tract became known as Washington Plantation.

SETTLEMENT.

In June, 1777, Paul McDonald and Zebulon Libby began clearing land upon the two northeast corner lots in the town. Mr. McDonald has stated that Nathaniel Doe was already on his farm when they began clearing. This would make Mr. Doe the first settler in the town, although it is not known how much earlier he came. The Doe family occupied the only house in the southwest part of the town for some years. It was near Davis' Corner. Mr. McDonald and Mr. Libby cleared sufficient land in 1777 to raise a crop of rye, which they planted, built a log house for each, and returned to their homes in Scarborough to spend the winter. The next year they returned with their families. Mary, daughter of Zebulon Libby, was the first white child born in the town. She married a Mr. Milliken. A Mr. York settled upon the southeast side of Dunnel's Hill previous to 1780, but removed in 1785. A Mr. Berry, from New Durham, N. H., came in 1780, but, being a loyalist, removed to Canada at the close of the Revolution.

During the year 1780, William and Eben Symmes came from Ipswich, Mass., and settled at the north of Symmes' Pond, on the old road leading from the village to West Newfield. George Thompson, father of Daniel and George Thompson, came from Scarborough, and settled upon the

* Book 42, p. 239, record of deeds for York County.

† Book 45, p. 210, record of deeds.

farm now occupied by Benjamin Piper. Ephraim Moulton came from Hampton, N. H., with his four grown-up sons,—Stephen, David, Levi, and Simeon,—and settled near the north line of the town, east of North Newfield, on the South Parsonsfield road, all taking adjoining lots. Elijah Drew, grandfather of Ira T. Drew, Esq., came from Durham and purchased the Cape Ann right, but did not move his family into town until 1789. He settled at Drew's Corner, half a mile east of the pond bearing his name. Rev. John Adams, also from Durham, came here, one authority says, in 1780, while another gives the arrival of his family in February, 1781. There is no doubt that he preached here on his way through to and from the more populous settlements as soon as he could obtain a stopping-place on his journey or an audience of half a dozen settlers and their families. Leader Nelson came from Portsmouth, N. H., and settled in the centre of the town on land now occupied by the village of West Newfield. Joseph Dam, of Madbury, N. H., moved on to his brother's lands at what is now Newfield village in 1784, and a few months after removed to Dam's Corner, a mile northeast of Drew's Pond, where he cleared the farm afterwards occupied by his son, Hon. Daniel Dam.

Thomas Smith, who moved Rev. Mr. Adams to Newfield in an ox-cart, settled east of Picket Mountain in 1785. Thomas Davis, a brother-in-law of Elijah Drew and grandfather of Thomas M. and George W. Davis, settled near Nathaniel Doe. James Crummett, who had opened a farm on the Middle road, sold to a Mr. Hill in 1785-86, and went away. All these were from Durham, N. H.

Elisha Ayer, the chief proprietor, moved to Washington Plantation in 1790, and settled on the farm south of Symmes' Pond, afterwards owned by Ichabod Knox. James McLellan, his wife's brother, came from Saco the next year, and settled near Horne Pond. He was the father of the late Hon. James McLellan, of Newfield.

Valentine Langley, of Durham, settled near Mr. Davis in 1790. Zachariah Dannels, who came from Newbury, Mass., in 1794-95, was the grandfather of William Dannels, late deputy sheriff of York County. Benjamin Loud came from Portsmouth, N. H., in 1797. Stephen Piper, from Stratham, N. H., settled on the Asa Piper place. John Mitchell and Joseph Towne, from Kennebunk, settled on Mountain road. The place where Jethro Smith located has since been known as "Old Rye Field." Simeon Tibbetts was an early settler. Hosea Lord was licensed inn-keeper, and Josiah Towle, William Durgin, David Staple, Elijah Drew, and James Ayer merchants in 1804.

The first chaise in the town was owned by Rev. John Dams.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The plantation government was organized under a warrant issued by Joseph Gilpatrick, Esq., justice of the peace, to Capt. Ebenezer Symmes, one of the principal inhabitants, for a meeting to choose plantation officers, as the law directs, in order to collect their share of assessed county tax for Little Washington, Francisboro', and Little Ossipee.

At this meeting, which was held at the house of Nathaniel Bartlett Doe, Sept. 26, 1791, Elijah Drew presided as moderator. Andrew Doe was elected Clerk; Elijah Drew,

William Symmes, Josiah Hobbs, Assessors; Nathaniel B. Doe, Collector and Constable; Thomas Davis, William Symmes, Zebulon Libby, Joseph Dam, Surveyors of Highways. £4 1s. 6d. were voted for roads and schooling. The assessors were empowered to lay out roads, 2½ rods wide, where they thought proper, and wages fixed at 3s. a day. A second election was called by William Frost, Esq., county treasurer, in a warrant to Jeremiah Hill, Esq., justice of the peace, and a second election was held Oct. 1, 1791, over which Elisha Ayer presided, and the same officers were again elected.*

The first town record contains the following instructions from William Frost, Esq., county treasurer:

"Only observe to begin Right & goe on Straight agreeable to the law, keeping fair Records as you go along and you will always be Right. If you begin Rong and Keep no Records you will always be Rong and in confusion. I am with Respect, Gentlemen, Your most Obedient and Humble Servant,

"WM. FROST."

Hog-reeves, a deer-reeve, fence-viewers, and tithing-men were elected in 1792, and £25 were voted for the support of the gospel. A committee was appointed to hire a minister and clear five acres for a church-yard. Taxes were payable in corn before January 1st of the next year. A sale of 2960 acres of land for non-payment of taxes was followed by annual sales of like character until after the year 1800, the lands going for a nominal price and ready pay.

INCORPORATION.

Feb. 26, 1794, the plantation was incorporated by act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and received the name of Newfield. The first town election was held at the house of Nathaniel B. Doe, April 15, 1794. Elijah Drew, Esq., was chosen Moderator, Town Clerk, and first Selectman; David Staple and David Moulton were elected Selectmen; William Symmes was elected Treasurer; Benjamin Lane and Nathan Nock, Commissioners; Ralph Dam, Collector and Constable; Capt. Ebenezer Symmes and Nathaniel B. Doe, Wardens; and a full list of town officers, including highway overseers and fence-viewers, were elected. A petition was presented to the Governor requesting that Mr. Elijah Drew be appointed justice of the peace. The sum of £15 was voted for preaching, £20 for schools, and it was resolved "that the school money be in corn." A pound was ordered built, and a commission sent to the General Court to get the back taxes released. The following order for the payment of an expert to examine the town accounts

* Besides the above officers, the following were residents of the town, as shown by the official list of inhabitants made in 1791: John Adams, Jr., Nathaniel and Thomas Adams, Daniel Allard, Samuel Berry, Nathaniel Balch, Ebenezer Boothby, Stephen and James Berry, Jr., James and Ebenezer Crummett, William and John Campenel, William Campenel, Jr., James Clarke, James, William, and David Chellis, Andrew Drew, Theophilus Bradstreet, Simon, Nathaniel, John, Eliphalet, and Henry Doe, Thomas Day, David Durgin, Joseph Dannels, James Foy, Peter Hays, Nicholas Kenniston, William and Robt. Libby, Benjamin I. Lane, David, Stephen, Simeon, and Levi Moulton, James McLellan, Leader, Daniel, and Joseph Nelson, Stephen Piper, Resolved Richardson, Ebenezer Symmes, Benjamin and David Staples, Thomas and Jethro Smith, Gideon Straw, Robert and George Thompson, Joshua Weymouth, Thomas Whittton, Starbird Turner, Levi Stone, James Barry.

shows the rigid economy with which public affairs were managed:

"Mr. David Moulton, Treasurer, Please to pay Elijah Drew, Esq., Sixty-Seven Cents, it being for his services as a commissioner to examine the Selectmen's accounts for the year 1797.

"DAVID STAPLES, }
"SAMUEL BURBANK. } *Selectmen.*

"NEWFIELD, March 31, 1798."

The selectmen were paid for their services one bushel of Indian corn per day. Thistles became so numerous as to alarm the farmers, and a law was passed in 1797 forbidding any one to allow them to go to seed upon the road bordering his premises for four years, under a penalty of £40 fine. The work of building the meeting-house was forwarded this year by making accurate surveys to find the centre of town. A number of poor people who had come to the town to earn their living and homes by hard labor were ordered off because they had not the town's consent and were not freeholders, though the residents were buying public lands at less than \$1 an acre.

The Baptist residents were allowed their portion of the tax for supporting the gospel in 1798. The Congregationalists, relieved from their dissenting influence, immediately erected their meeting-house, the first in the town, a quarter of a mile northwest of Adams' Pond, on William Symmes' farm.

Elections were held in the meeting-houses until 1845, when the town fitted up a hall over Samuel H. Smith's store. A strange scene in this old hall is recorded as occurring at the election of March 3, 1859. "Proceeded to ballot for selectmen. After the balloting seemed to be over, the moderator called several times for ballots to be forwarded. At length it was motioned, seconded, and voted to close the poll. The moderator declared the ballot closed, and, while in the act of removing the cover of the box, J. Monroe Davis declared, with an oath, that it was not closed, at the same time hitting the box with his hand, knocking it out of the moderator's hand on to the floor, and scattering the ballots among those previously strewn over the floor." All was instantly confusion; there was a close vote expected, and this means was a last resort to evade a defeat. Men of opposing parties clinched and rolled together over benches and upon the floor. After some minutes order was sufficiently restored to ballot again; but the meeting was adjourned to a subsequent day, when guards of special police were stationed each side of the ballot-box, and the candidates of the fighting party defeated. The meeting-house of the Free-Will Baptist society at West Newfield was purchased by the town in 1876, and has since been occupied as a town-house.

CIVIL LIST.

CLERKS.

PLANTATION CLERK.—Andrew Doe, 1791-92.

TOWN CLERKS.—Andrew Doe, 1794; Samuel Burbank, 1795-99; David Staple, 1800-2; Samuel Burbank, 1803-5; Josiah Towle, Samuel Burbank, 1806; Samuel Burbank, 1807-8; Capt. James Ayer, 1809-11; Thomas Smith, Jr., 1812-19; Joseph Dam, Jr., 1820-22; Israel Piper, 1823-28; John M. Stimson, 1829; Israel Piper, 1830-31; James Ayer (2d), 1832-33; Daniel Tyler, 1834-38; Wentworth H. Davis, 1839-40; Joseph B. Davis, 1841; Samuel C. Adams, 1842-43; Josiah Hobbs, Jr., 1846-48; Samuel C.

Adams, 1849-50; Samuel H. Smith, 1851-53; Millet Smith, 1854; Henry Manning, 1855; Millet Smith, 1856-57; Isaac Brackett, 1858; Stephen Adams, 1859; Francis P. Adams, 1860-62; Levi D. Hanniford, 1862; Daniel Davis, 1863-64; Ivory S. Loud, 1865; Albert C. Davis, 1866; Darius Davis, 1867-68; Ivory S. Loud, 1869; Clement J. Adams, 1870-73; Albert H. Davis, 1874; John Garland, 1875; Albert H. Davis, 1876-78; Roscoe G. Holmes, 1879.

ASSESSORS OF WASHINGTON PLANTATION.

1791.—Elijah Drew, William Symmes, Josiah Hobbs.
1792.—Elijah Drew, David Staple, David Moulton.
1793.—David Moulton, Stephen Piper, David Staple.

SELECTMEN OF NEWFIELD.

1794.—Elijah Drew, David Staple, David Moulton.
1795.—David Moulton, David Staple, William Symmes.
1796-97.—Samuel Burbank, David Moulton, David Staple.
1798.—Samuel Burbank, David Moulton, William Symmes.
1799.—Elisha Drew, Samuel Burbank, Nathan Neck.
1800.—Josiah Hobbs, David Staple, Nathan Neck.
1801.—David Staple, Josiah Hobbs, David Moulton.
1802.—Samuel Burbank, David Staple, Nathan Neck.
1803.—David Moulton, David Staple, Samuel Burbank.
1804.—David Moulton, Gideon Straw, Samuel Burbank.
1805.—David Moulton, Samuel Burbank, Lieut. Gideon Straw.
1806.—David Moulton, Samuel Burbank, David Staple.
1807.—Samuel Burbank, David Staple, James Fernald.
1808.—David Moulton, Samuel Burbank, Amos Carlton.
1809.—David Moulton, Samuel Burbank, Josiah Towle.
1810.—David Moulton, Samuel Burbank, David Staple.
1811.—David Moulton, Samuel Burbank, Thomas Smith, Jr.
1812.—David Moulton, David Staple, Chesley Drew.
1813.—Daniel Smith, Amos Carlton, Maj. Josiah Towle.
1814.—David Moulton, Samuel Hill, Amos Carlton.
1815.—David Moulton, Samuel Hill, Daniel Smith (2d).
1816.—Samuel Hill, Daniel Smith (2d), Winborn A. Drew.
1817.—Daniel Smith (2d), Samuel Hill, Gamaliel E. Smith.
1818.—David Moulton, Samuel Hill, Ephraim Wentworth.
1819.—David Moulton, Samuel Hill, Gamaliel E. Smith.
1820.—David Moulton, Samuel Hill, John Garland.
1821.—Elder Samuel Burbank, Daniel Smith, Moses C. Dannels.
1822.—Daniel Smith, Samuel Hill, Gamaliel E. Smith.
1823.—Samuel Hill, Daniel Smith, Moses C. Dannels.
1824.—Daniel Smith, Samuel Hill, Gamaliel E. Smith.
1825.—Samuel Hill, Daniel Smith, Jr., Moses C. Dannels.
1826.—Daniel Smith, Jr., Samuel Hill, Gamaliel E. Smith.
1827.—Joseph Dam, Daniel Smith, Jr., Asa Piper.
1828.—Daniel Smith, Samuel Hill, Joseph Dam, Jr.
1829.—Samuel Hill, Daniel Smith, Jr., Asa Piper.
1830.—Asa Piper, Joseph Dam, Joseph Town.
1831.—Joseph Dam, Jr., Asa Piper, Daniel Moulton.
1832.—Moses Ayer, Joseph Dam, Jr., Daniel Gile.
1833.—Joseph Dam, Jr., Moses Ayer, Asa Piper.
1834.—Moses Ayer, Daniel Dam, John Adams.
1835.—Daniel Dam, James McLellan, Elisha Ayer.
1836.—James McLellan, Samuel Dam, John Mitchell.
1837.—Samuel Dam, James McLellan, Daniel Chaffin.
1838.—James McLellan, Jr., Joseph Drew (3d), George Ham.
1839.—Joseph Drew (3d), James Ayer, Peter W. Bragg.
1840.—James Ayer, Daniel Dam, Andrew Drew, Jr.
1841.—Daniel Dam, Isaac Staples, Joseph Moore.
1842.—James McLellan, Jr., Nathan N. Loud, Daniel Dam.
1843.—Nathan N. Loud, Joseph Moore, Ebenezer Symmes.
1844.—James McLellan, Jr., Daniel Dam, David S. Ham.
1845.—Nathan N. Loud, Charles Libby, Sherburn Clifford.
1846.—Sherburn Clifford, Nathan N. Loud, Andrew Drew.
1847.—Addison R. Stevens, Sherburn Clifford, Oliver Moulton.
1848.—Mark Wood, Addison R. Stevens, William T. Langley.
1849.—Addison R. Stevens, Mark Wood, Wentworth C. Davis.
1850.—James McLellan, Nathan N. Loud, Samuel H. Smith.
1851.—Nathan N. Loud, Wentworth C. Davis, Hannibal Smith.
1852.—Wentworth C. Davis, Daniel Dam, Joseph B. Davis.
1853.—Joseph B. Davis, Wentworth C. Davis, Amos Straw.

- 1854.—James Thompson, Jr., Samuel C. Adams, John Towse, Jr.
 1855.—James Thompson, Jr., Charles D. Staples, Samuel C. Adams.
 1856.—Charles D. Staples, Samuel C. Adams, Jonathan A. Garland.
 1857.—Samuel C. Adams, Joseph Moore, Horace Piper.
 1858.—Mark Wood, Josiah J. Hill, Durkins Davis.
 1859.—Daniel W. Mitchell, Horace Piper, Joseph Moore.
 1860.—James McLehan, Jonathan A. Garland, John A. Rogers.
 1861.—Micajah S. Hauscomb, Darling Ham, Daniel Wornwood.
 1862.—Darling Ham, Micajah S. Hauscomb, Chris. C. Whitehouse.
 1863.—Charles S. Wentworth, Luther Ayer, Jonathan Woodman.
 1864.—Jonathan Woodman, Nathan N. Loud, Albion K. Davis.
 1865.—Thomas Mitchell, Mark Wood, William A. Thompson.
 1866.—William A. Thompson, Thomas Mitchell, Nathan N. Loud.
 1867.—Thomas Mitchell, David Moulton, Jr., Charles R. Morris.
 1868.—Charles R. Morris, Nathan N. Loud, Charles A. Goodwin.
 1869.—Darius Davis, William A. Thompson, Charles R. Morris.
 1870.—Charles M. Symmes, Benj. F. Whitehouse, David M. Libby.
 1871.—Benj. F. Whitehouse, Charles M. Symmes, Thomas B. Stone.
 1872.—Jonathan Woodman, Nathan N. Loud, William N. Chase.
 1873.—Samuel C. Adams, Jonathan Woodman, Wm. A. Thompson.
 1874.—Charles R. Morris, Samuel C. Adams, Benjamin Carlton.
 1875.—Samuel C. Adams, Jonathan Woodman, Eben H. Symes.*
 1876.—Nathan N. Loud, Charles E. Pinkham, Benj. F. Goodwin.
 1877.—Nathan N. Loud, Charles E. Pinkham, Elbridge G. Berry.
 1878.—James M. Moulton, Elbridge G. Berry, Charles E. Pinkham.
 1879.—James M. Moulton, Elbridge G. Berry, D. Fuller Merrow.

MANUFACTURES AND WATER-POWER.

The town is endowed by nature with splendid water-powers. The Little Ossipee, running the entire length of the town, furnishes a series of waterfalls of a kind easy to build upon, and in number much greater than have been called into use. At Balch's Mills, at the head of the stream, the waters of the lake are made use of as a reservoir to supply the mills at North Shapleigh. This site was formerly occupied by the furnace of the iron-mining company established in 1792, and later by woolen, paper, and other manufactories on the Shapleigh side. At the village of Newfield the chief water-powers are strictly within the town. The river, enlarged by several tributaries, furnishes water sufficient for all the manufactories at the driest season of the year. There are ample water-powers on all the principal streams.

MINERALS.

The mineral resources of the town early attracted the attention of capitalists. Aug. 17, 1792, a company was formed under the name of the Washington Mining Company, to develop the various deposits. The company consisted of Bradstreet Doe, Andrew Doe, Leader Nelson, Elijah Drew, Eben Hill, Theophilus Doe, Nathaniel B. Doe, and Thomas Davis, of Washington Plantation, and nine members from other towns in Maine and New Hampshire. Officers were appointed to transact business and superintend operations, and nine 100-acre lots were set aside for the purpose of mining. An iron-furnace was erected at the outlet of Balch Pond. Silver was mined, but not in sufficiently paying quantities, in connection with their available means, and the crude machinery and methods of their day. The company ceased operations in a time when science was unable to master the richest mines since developed. Prospect mining has been vigorously conducted in search of silver since 1876.

* Eben H. Symmes has dropped the second "m" from his name, and spells it with but one, in accordance with the more ancient usage.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

NEWFIELD.

The first improvements upon the site of the present village were made by Samuel Dam, who came from Durham, N. H., and settled about a mile south of Waterborough, old corner, in 1780. He built a saw- and grist-mill upon the south side of the river, between that date and 1784, and two dwellings on the north side of the river; one at the corner of the block, opposite the Ossipee River House, and another, for a boarding-house for his workmen, some fifteen rods east, on the same block. His son, Joseph Dam, lived there, and had charge of the mills. Mr. Bennett afterwards erected a fulling-mill south of the bridge, near the dam. The first post-office was established here in 1804, under the name of Dam's Mills, but the name was afterwards changed to Newfield.

Josiah Towle ran away from his home in Epping, N. H., when a boy, and hired to work for a Mr. Wadsworth in the town of Hiram, Me. While yet a young man, he engaged in the mercantile business with Capt. Baker, at Limerick. Soon after, in 1790, he came to Newfield, bought 20 acres of land of Mr. Dam, and opened the first store in the place. He married Hannah, daughter of Elisha Ayer, and died in January, 1838.

William Durgin, who came from Limerick with his father and brother about 1798, built a saw- and grist-mill at the upper village, half a mile from Dam's Mills; in 1801, a store just south of the pond; and a few years later, a larger store where he engaged largely in the manufacture of lumber, and general trade.

The village is built upon the rising ground on each side of the Little Ossipee River, and is surrounded by high, broad ridges of farming-land. There are here sixty-six dwellings, two churches, and the following business houses:

General merchandise stores: James M. Moulton, established in 1854; J. C. Adams; J. W. Nutten, established in 1869.

Notions and ladies' goods: Bela Townsend.

Foundry: Jeremiah W. Emery, manufacturer of plows, stoves, etc.

Machine-shop: J. H. Stanley, general work.

Gunsmith: J. D. Pillsbury, established in 1876.

Coffins and carriages: A. K. P. Davis, established in 1849.

Carriages and sleighs: W. M. Tibbetts, established in 1854; Hugh Scott, established in 1874; J. W. Murphy, established in 1874.

Axes: C. R. Morris, established in 1867.

Blacksmithing and carriage-ironing: Frank Chellis; J. W. Murphy, established in 1854; George W. Boothby; Charles and William Clifford.

Light wood-work: J. H. Smith, established by Smith & Wornwood; A. B. Chellis, established in 1873; Charles E. Chellis; J. A. Maddox.

Wool-carding mill: Charles R. Morris, since 1867.

Marble-works: George H. Straw.

Paint-shop: W. O. Smith, established in 1860; J. & S. Whiteher.

Fruit evaporator: George Andrews & Co., established in

1879; runs night and day, giving employment to 26 operatives, and dries 120 bushels of green apples daily.

Cigar-manufactory: William M. Hazleton, established in 1874.

Grist-, flour-, and feed-mill: Daniel Wood, established in 1780.

Saw-, planing-, stove-, and feed-mills: J. H. Stanley, since 1873, on the site of the old Dam Mills.

Hotel, Grape-Hill Cottage: J. H. Murphy, established in 1877.

Physician: Isaac M. Trafton, M.D.

Lawyer: Henry C. Hixon, since 1878.

Mails daily by South Waterborough and Adams' Corner, stage; Bela Townsend, postmaster.

WEST NEWFIELD.

West Newfield contains thirty-two dwellings and business houses, the town-house, and two churches. The business interests are as follows:

General stores: J. Durgin, established in 1872; J. L. Carlton, established in 1878; John Adams opened a store here and did a large business from 1826 to 1840.

Clothing-manufactories: J. Durgin, established in 1872, two to five operatives; J. S. Carlton, established in 1878, three to five operatives in shop.

Hotel: R. G. Holmes, West Newfield House, since 1872; established by Capt. George Thompson.

Saw-, grist-, and stove-mills, one-half mile east: Charles Moulton, built by Nath. Drew, and rebuilt by John Adams in 1830.

Blacksmithing: A. Goodridge, established in 1855.

Postmaster: J. Durgin; mails daily.

Silver has been mined in small quantities since 1877 from the hill eastward, the ores of which assayed about \$80 to the ton. John W. Frost has been the chief mover in the development of this mine.

North Newfield is finely situated in a broad open valley at the north line of the town. The business is chiefly the manufacture of Tripoli. A fine article of fuller's earth found here was wrought by the Washington Mining Company as early as 1792. The Mount Eagle Manufacturing Company began putting up their various brands of Tripoli for cleansing and burnishing metals and glass in 1848, with the principal depot of the company in Boston, Mass. Charles F. Sanborn is agent and manager at the works. There is here a general store established by L. C. Moore, the present postmaster, in 1873. Mails are received daily by stage from East Wakefield, N. H. There are here fifteen dwellings of superior appearance.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

A well-filled burying-ground beside the old church at Newfield village contains many names intimately connected with the town from its earliest settlement to the present time. Among them are Elisha Ayer, who died in 1807, aged fifty-three; Capt. David Challis, died 1819, aged fifty; William Durgin, died 1845; James Ayer, died 1834; Simeon Towle, died 1832, aged eighty-seven; Josiah Towle, died 1838; Henry Dannels, died 1846; James McLellan, died 1846, aged ninety; and Darling Ham, who

died in 1868. There are other principal burying-grounds in the northern, eastern, western, and southern parts of the town, but most of the leading men of early times were buried on their own grounds, which are generally well kept, and look neat and attractive. The grave of Paul McDonald, one of the first three settlers, is upon the farm of Benjamin Piper. His house, long since gone, was in the present orchard of John Staples, a mile north of Newfield village. Half a mile to the northeast is the birthplace of the first child, now the farm of J. M. Thompson, Esq.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

Rev. John Adams, of Durham, N. H., was engaged by the proprietors as the first settled minister, in 1778, and received of them a grant of 400 acres of land. He came immediately and commenced his labors, and in the spring of 1781 moved his family into the town. He preached constantly until his death, which occurred June 4, 1792, without organizing a church.

The first meeting-house was built by David Staples, in 1798, on the farm now owned by Eben H. Symmes. At that time Simeon Moulton and William Symmes gave each one and a half acres of land for a church lot. The size of the foundation was 40 by 50 feet; it had galleries on three sides; 20 floor and 30 side pews.

The next pastor, Rev. John Stoddard, son of a clergyman settled in Western New Hampshire, came in 1800, and received an invitation to settle, but was not ordained.

He formed a society of seven members, July 1, 1801. These were William Symmes and wife, Stephen Moulton and wife, Simeon Moulton and wife, and their pastor. William Symmes was made deacon. In February, 1803, Mr. John Dame was ordained, and remained until January, 1804, when he was tried before a council for gross immoralities, and dismissed in disgrace by a vote of ten to one, with one year's salary. His place was not supplied by a settled minister until April, 1825, when Rev. Henry T. Kelly became pastor of both Newfield and Parsonsfield charges. Rev. Charles S. Adams was ordained Nov. 11, 1828, and remained until December, 1831; Rev. David P. Smith was installed July 10, 1832, resigned Aug. 19, 1839; Rev. S. B. Gilbert, installed Jan. 3, 1840, resigned Oct. 2, 1842; Rev. Elias Chapman, ordained Nov. 25, 1845, dismissed Jan. 29, 1849; Rev. Edmund Burt was pastor from September, 1849, to March, 1853. During his ministry the meeting-house and parsonage were removed to their present sites in West Newfield village. Rev. William Pierce was supplying pastor from 1853 to May, 1856; Rev. Jonas Fisk, 1858 to 1862; Rev. George S. Kemp, 1863 to 1877; and Rev. David L. Jones in 1878. Present pastor, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, since May, 1879.

Deacons.—William Symmes, died Dec. 16, 1825; Timothy Symmes, appointed July, 1825, died July 28, 1865; John Garland, appointed January, 1829, died Feb. 11, 1870. Present, Eben H. Symmes, son of Deacon Timothy and grandson of Deacon William Symmes, appointed May, 1866; Jonathan A. Garland, son of Deacon John Garland, appointed May, 1872. The deacons have acted as clerks.

Present clerk, Deacon Eben H. Symmes. Present membership, 34.

The old meeting-house is described by the oldest member as a large two-story building, with galleries on three sides, and a porch over the main entrance, from which two pairs of stairs ascended to the galleries. The high pulpit was boxed in with tight doors on either side, and fitted with deacons' seats, and a hinged communion-table attached to the front. The house was occupied without fires for many years. Deacon William Symmes finally sent to Portland and procured a stove at his own expense. This was heated for the first time at the occasion of his funeral, in December, 1825. The house was sound when torn down, but large and old-fashioned, and not in accord with the modern notions of the people.

A FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed in West Newfield previous to 1803, but not regularly organized under the State law until April 5, 1817. Rev. John Buzzell preached in 1803, and Nathaniel Jordan, Tristram Hurd, and James Marsten were members. Rev. Samuel Burbank, son of Samuel Burbank, and a native of the town, was the first settled minister. Their meeting-house was sold to the town for a town-house in 1876.

The second society was organized at West Newfield, Oct. 25, 1831, with 22 members, under the ministry of Rev. Benjamin S. Manson, of Limington, who was followed by Rev. Aaron Ayer, Oct. 15, 1851, and afterwards by Revs. James Marston, Walter Clark, Plummer Chesley, Rev. Mr. Townsend, Levi Brackett, Plummer Chesley, I. B. Merrill, A. E. Boynton, 1876-78, and C. B. Peckham, present pastor. Among the first members were Asa Wood, M. and H. Piper, George Chase, C. R. Morris, I. Newbegin, E. Towne, S. Tibbetts, S. Pike, S. D. Chase, and I. A. Hale.

The house was built in 1872, and dedicated December 6th of that year. Membership, 43. The present officers are A. V. P. Davis and H. Piper, deacons; H. Piper, clerk.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist society of 15 members was formed in 1806. For many years they held meetings in dwellings and barns, at the east and west side of the town alternately. The first settled minister was Rev. William Goodwin. He was ordained at West Newfield, in 1810, remained six years, and afterwards became a Free-Will Baptist, and removed to Milton, N. H. Rev. Shubael Tripp, from Hebron, followed Mr. Goodwin. He remained four or five years. He occupied the house at Newfield village owned by I. Challis, and opened the first school in town there. In 1833 the society united with the Congregationalists and Free-Will Baptists, and built the meeting-house at Newfield village. The building committee were Nathan Clifford, Thomas Smith, and Jonathan Durgin. Rev. Mr. Roberts was the minister at that time. At one period the society numbered 60 members, but at the present is nearly extinct.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist preaching in the town was by Rev. Eben Trickey, of Rochester, N. H., who organized a church in the southwest part of the town in 1825. Rev. Isaac

Moore was the first regular minister sent by the Conference. The house of worship was built by John M. Davis and Timothy Ross, in 1834, at a cost of \$900, and dedicated by Rev. Mr. Butler. He was stationed here, and was followed by Rev. Henry Linscott, Jesse Stone, Benj. Foster, James Rice, C. C. Covell, Sargent Gray, Francis Ayer, J. E. Rudden, and A. Hatch. The membership is 52.

In 1831, Rev. Thomas Green, of Springvale, N. H., began preaching in Newfield, and the next year was assisted by Rev. David Copeland in forming a class of six members. This was separated from the Shapleigh Circuit, and placed in charge of Rev. Mr. Copeland in 1838. Their meeting-house was built in 1836, and enlarged in 1855, at a total cost of \$1000. This building was abandoned for a larger one erected at Newfield village in 1871, and dedicated in 1872. Among the first members were Wm. Gilpatrick, Gen. David Challis, Peter Bragg, and Isaac Staples. There are now about 100 members. Recording Steward, Dr. I. M. Trafton. Pastor, Rev. J. Gibson.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the town was taught at Newfield village, by Rev. Shubael Tripp, a Baptist minister. He was also one of the first school committee. The other two were Daniel Smith and Capt. John Adams. Twenty pounds, currency, were appropriated for the support of schools in 1791.

In 1871, in the eighth district, there were 435 children, with an average attendance of 178. \$1358 voted, equaling \$3.35 a scholar. Average wages for teacher, \$2.50 per week.

ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONS.

Dayspring Lodge, No. 107, F. and A. M., was organized March 19, 1861. The first officers were Charles L. Wentworth, W. M.; John G. Lombard, S. W.; Asa G. Wentworth, J. W.; Samuel Goodwin, Treas.; Stephen Adams, Sec.; David Wedgwood, S. D.; Asa Sweat, J. D.; Aaron Allard, Tyler. Members: Thomas Bond, Josiah Durgin, Darius Davis, N. N. Loud. The present officers (1879) are A. I. Q. Mitchell, W. M.; John T. Wentworth, S. W.; Stephen L. Adams, J. W.; Albion K. P. Davis, Treas.; John P. Wood, Sec.; Thomas B. Stone, S. D.; Geo. S. Miles, J. D.; Charles F. Goodwin, Marshal. The membership is 50.

PROFESSIONAL.

LAWYERS.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, who was born in Grafton Co., N. H., in 1803, completed his education at Haverhill, Mass., and the Hampton Literary Institution. He came to Newfield, after having been admitted to the bar, in 1827. In 1830 he was elected to the State Legislature, and returned for three succeeding years, during the last two of which he was Speaker of the House. In 1834 he was appointed attorney-general of the State, which office he held for four years, and was a representative in Congress from 1839 to 1843. In 1846 he received the appointment of attorney-general of the United States, under President Polk, relinquishing that office in March, 1847, to become

commissioner to Mexico. When peace was declared he was appointed minister to that republic. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan to the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Charles W. Tuttle, a lawyer practicing in Boston, Mass., is a native of this town, and previous to entering that profession became generally known through his connection with the observatory at Harvard College.

Caleb R. Ayer and Ira T. Drew, prominent lawyers of York County, were both natives of this town.

Henry C. Hixon, a graduate of Ann Arbor, Mich., Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1874, and practiced law in the city of Portland until 1878, when he located at Newfield village.

PHYSICIANS.

Rev. Dr. John Adams was a physician as well as a minister. He came to minister to the earliest settlers in both capacities, and continued to preach and practice medicine from 1780 to his death, which occurred June 4, 1792. Samuel C. and Winborn Adams, prominent citizens, were his grandsons.

James Ayer, M.D., was born in Boston, in 1781, studied medicine with Dr. Carter, in Bethel, Me., and commenced practice in Newfield, in 1805. He died Jan. 23, 1834.

M. L. Marston, M.D., settled in West Newfield in 1824, and practiced medicine until his death, in 1828.

Stephen Adams, M.D., was born in Limerick, March 31, 1804, studied medicine with his brother at Limington, graduated at Brunswick in 1829, and commenced practice at once in West Newfield, where he still follows his profession.

Dr. Dudley Fulsom and Dr. Moses L. Weston practiced medicine here in 1828, and Levi J. Ham, M.D., in 1869.

Doctors Blaisdell, Roberts, Leighton, Winn, and S. P. Clark have also practiced medicine here.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Elisha Ayer was a native of Haverhill, Mass. He went to Saco in early life, and was an extensive trader in that place for many years. He removed to Newfield in 1790, and as principal proprietor of Washington Plantation he occupied a prominent position among the leading men of the county. He died at Newfield village, Sept. 7, 1807, at the age of fifty-three years, leaving two sons.

James McLellan, Jr., was a son of James McLellan, one of the early settlers. He held the office of treasurer, surveyor, selectman, justice of the peace, and in 1843 was elected to the State Legislature.

Josiah Towle, the first merchant of the town, was the first representative of his town in the General Court of Massachusetts, major of the militia, and prominent in most public and town affairs of his time. He died Jan. 17, 1838, aged sixty-eight years.

Gamaliel E. Smith, son of Thomas Smith, was for many years the most influential man of the town. He was the last representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, having been elected in 1819 and 1820, and voted against the separation in compliance with the wishes of his constituents. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1823, and returned in 1825, '26, '27, '28, and '29. He enjoyed the

marked friendship of Prof. S. B. F. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and was connected with building the first line from Baltimore to Washington, in 1844.

Horace Tuttle, son of Moses Tuttle, of Newfield, has become known to the scientific world through his long connection with the observatory at Harvard College, which position he left for the United States Navy.

SOLDIERS OF NEWFIELD.

THE REVOLUTION.

Many of the first settlers came here direct from the army, where they had become inured to hardships, and well fitted for the toil and privation of pioneer life. Of these:

James Crummet served in the army a short time.

William Campernell, who enlisted from Massachusetts, lived to a great age.

Eben Boothby enlisted from Scarborough.

William Symmes went from Ipswich, Mass., and received a wound in the arm at the battle of Bunker Hill, for which he was granted a pension of \$86 a year.

Eben Symmes, his brother, enlisted with him, and was at the battle of Monmouth.

Robert Thompson was at the surrender of Burgoyne.

George Thompson, his brother, was in the army a short time.

William Libby, of Kittery, was at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Stephen Wood was with Gen. Benedict Arnold in his march through the forests of Maine, scaled the walls of Quebec, and was taken prisoner.

Nicholas Kennison was a soldier at the hanging of Major André, and stood within thirty feet of the scaffold.

James Heard was in the Continental army.

Simeon Tibbetts was in the army, and afterwards a seaman on board the frigate "Raleigh."

Simeon Moulton served under Gen. Gates, and was taken prisoner.

David Moulton and Josiah Hobbs were both in the army.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Under the call made for soldiers to defend the coast of Maine, five men were drafted from each company of the regiment of militia in the northern part of York County, and Capt. Ayer, the senior captain of the regiment, marched with them to Kittery. The town was at that time divided into the eastern and western military districts, and had a company in each. Stephen Piper, Pelatiah Piper, John Drew, Robert Drew, and George McLellan were selected from the eastern company; John Heard and four others from the western company. John Hobbs and John Drew joined them afterwards as musicians. George McLellan died in the service.

MILITIA.

The first company of militia was organized in 1794. Eben Symmes was chosen Captain, James Crummet, Lieutenant, and David Chellis, Ensign. At the second election Josiah Towle was chosen captain; and at the third election, Captain Towle having been promoted to be major of the regiment, Ensign Chellis was promoted Captain,

Gideon Straw was elected Lieutenant, and Joseph Dannels, Ensign. The next year the town was divided into two districts and reorganized into two companies.

General David Chellis, son of Capt. David, and grandson of William Chellis, was a member of the company, and rose through all the grades from ensign to brigadier-general of the 2d Brigade 1st Division of Maine State Militia. He received his commission as colonel June 11, 1841, and general, June 4, 1842. He is still living in the old Chellis homestead.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Maj. Josiah Towle, 1809, 1811; David Moulton, 1812, 1813, 1814; Gamaliel E. Smith, 1819; Capt. James Ayer, 1820.

Among the prominent men of the present time are Dr. I. M. Trafton, Dr. Stephen Adams, Roscoe G. Holmes, James M. Moulton, Charles F. Sanborn, Nathan N. Loud, W. D. Ham, Usher B. Thompson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL C. ADAMS,

second son of Thomas Adams, was born in Newfield, Oct. 11, 1807. He received his education in the common school and at Limerick Academy, and for four years was a teacher. In 1829 he began trade in Acton, where he remained for four years, and in 1835 removed to Newfield, where he remained in trade until elected register of deeds for York County, in 1857. He served in this capacity for five years, and returned to Newfield, where he served on the board of enrollment as commissioner for 1864 and 1865. He was a member of the State Senate for 1851-52, and in 1857 was a member of the House. Besides filling various

town offices, he was appointed justice of the peace in 1833, and has held the office continuously until the present time (1879).

In 1833 he married Miss Theodate D., daughter of



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Samuel C. Adams

Samuel P. Page, of Acton. Of this union were born two children,—Francis P. (a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1857; he married Susan P., only daughter of Adam Brown, of Wolfborough, N. H.) and Harriet Narcissus (born April 30, 1838, died Sept. 9, 1850).

Mr. Adams is a member of the Congregational Church, and a supporter of church and kindred interests.

LYMAN.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Lyman is included in the oldest Indian grant of land in the north of York County, west of the Saco River. The original boundary lines of the grant are those of the present town. It is bounded on the northeast by Hollis and Dayton, on the southeast by Kennebunkport and Kennebunk, on the southwest by Alfred, and on the northwest by Waterborough. Its form is that of a parallelogram, with its acute angles to the north and south. There are included within its bounds 14,250 acres of land, about one-half of which is improved.

The surface is low and moderately broken in the east, and rises gradually to the highest point at Grant's Hill, in the centre, between the two main ponds. To the north of

this hill the land is mainly plains. South and west the surface is more broken by deep ravines and water-courses, dividing the lands into broad, rolling farms, which are well tilled and productive. The northwest is more broken, and granite boulders are numerous. The soil consists of sand, clay, and granite, producing good crops of grains and grass. Apples are produced to some extent. Wool is a leading product, and cultivated forests produce lumber. The town is well watered by numerous small streams connected with the seven ponds lying wholly within its limits. Swan Pond has an area of 480 acres. On its outlet are two improved privileges, saw- and shingle-mills.

Kennebunk Pond has an area of 544 acres. On its southern or eastern outlet there are two good privileges,

with a fall of five feet each. On the other outlet there is one privilege; water sufficient on both outlets to operate two-thirds of the year.* Below the junction of these outlets is a privilege giving a five-foot fall. On a western branch, coming in at the head of the last-named privilege, is another power improved by a saw-mill. Lumbering is still a source of considerable income to the inhabitants.

SETTLEMENT.

In 1660, John Sanders, John Bush, and Peter Turbat purchased of an Indian sagamore named Fluellen a tract lying north of Kennebunk and Kennebunkport, embracing the present limits of this town. The proprietors sold their title in 1668 to Harlackindine Symonds, who conveyed his right to Roger Haskins and 35 others. Under their proprietorship it was settled in 1767.

One of the earliest conveyances of land is by a deed from Harlackindine Symonds to Richard Lord, from him to Samuel Lord, and from him to William Waterhouse, the old school-master, 100 acres of land, by a deed bearing date of 1753. Jacob Waterhouse, grandfather of the present town clerk, came from Kennebunk with his brother, the William above named, and each married daughters of James Wakefield, who lived on the Hauscomb place, near where they settled. Peter Roberts and Joseph Dennett married two other daughters of Mr. Wakefield, and all lived on joining farms near Roberts' Corner, in South Lyman. Robert Dennett came first, and sold one-half of his lot to Jacob Waterhouse, in 1781, for £27. Jacob and William were sons of Samuel Waterhouse, who deserted from an English vessel and swam ashore in this province. Their father settled in Kennebunk.

Love Roberts came to Lyman about 1775, and was killed at a barn-raising in 1780. Peter, his son, who was then fourteen years old, became the head of the family, and carried on the work of opening the farm at Roberts' Corner. He married at the age of twenty-one, and had seven sons, two of whom are living,—James W. Roberts, aged ninety, who has been county commissioner for six years, and otherwise a prominent citizen, and Dimon Roberts, also well known in public life.

Alexander Grant took his lot between Kennebunk and Swan Ponds in 1774, and Silas, his son, joining, in 1779.

Thomas Lord settled north of where the Congregationalist meeting-house stands, in 1776.

James Lord and Richard Shackley settled two miles north of the Arundel line, the same year.

Thomas Murphy took up land on the point between the two branches of the Kennebunk River. His father, Patrick Murphy, came with him. The old gentleman ran

away from his home in Ireland when a boy of twelve years, and came to America. Both father and son were in the same company in the Continental army, Thomas enlisting at the age of eighteen. He was taken prisoner and sent to Halifax, where he escaped and returned home. He had twelve children, of whom Patrick was the father of Enoch Murphy, and Joseph was father of Cyrus W. and Granville W. Murphy and Nathaniel Low, whose name was changed from Murphy to Low while a resident of Boston.

Richard Hambleton was living in Lyman as early as 1781, when he was married to Experience Hatch.

Gideon Merrill and Robert Swainson were surveyors. Mr. Swainson came to America as a surveyor for the British government, but abandoned that calling at the outbreak of the war, and settled in Lyman, where he became a school-master and prominent citizen.

James Brock came from Somerville in 1789.

William Brock, Mark Ricker, Amaziah Goodwin, and Sylvanus Knox were early settlers; they married four daughters of Elijah Baker, who lived just over the line, in Waterborough.

Among the early settlers were, also, Abram Day, Lient. Samuel Harris, Caleb Losdell, Joseph Burke, Benjamin Evans, Capt. Jeremiah Roberts, Wm. Brock, Thomas Rankens, Valentine Hill, Richard Thompson, James Raymond, Wm. Quint, Gershom Downs, Capt. Joseph White, James Sand, John Emmons, and Josiah Tibbetts, who all came previous to 1787.

Benjamin and Mark Goodwin were sons of John Goodwin, of Kennebunkport. They were prominent among the early settlers.

Jacob Rhoades was an early settler. Miles Rhoades, his father, died in Kennebunkport about the time of the Revolutionary war, aged one hundred, and his wife, who was Mary Huff, died four years after him, at the same age.

Among the earliest marriages were Moses Wentworth, of Massabesic, to Nabbie Ricker, March 25, 1781; Pendleton Emmons to Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, of Wells; and Abel Hamilton to Mercy Clark, of Dover, N. H., in 1781.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Lyman was incorporated under the name of Coshall, April 20, 1780. The first town election was held at the house of Alexander Grant, between Swan and Kennebunk Ponds, June 5th of that year. John Low was elected Moderator of the meeting; Paul Chadbourne, Town Clerk; Joshua Ricker, Elisha Littlefield, and Benjamin Goodwin, Selectmen and Assessors; John Low, Treasurer; Lewis Martin, Constable; Thomas Low, Tithingman; Thomas Hoof, Joseph Taylor, John Low, and Simeon Chadbourne, Surveyors of Highways; Richard Yeaton, Field-Driver and Fence-Viewer; Joseph Roberts, Hog-Reeve; John Low, Deer-Reeve;† Paul Chadbourne, Culler of Staves; Jeremiah Roberts, Ezra Kimball, and Daniel Kimball, Wardens; Robert Swainson, Lot-Layer; Robert Swainson, Alexander Grant, and Nehemiah Gray, Committee to run out the town of Coshall.

* The eastern outlet, or Redwater Brook, which rises to the north, towards Swan Pond, was opened by Charles Day, who cut a channel about thirty rods in length, connecting it with the east end of the lake, in order to control the supply of water for his mills below in Kennebunkport. This was between 1830 and 1840. T. L. Lord, who then owned the Lord saw-mill, two miles below, was much alarmed lest the new outlet should carry away his mill and buildings when opened. J. B. Palmer owned a mill a short distance below,—since abandoned,—on the western outlet. A long course of litigation followed, which for more than thirty years was unable to decide upon the natural outlet.

† The duty of a deer-reeve, who was in some towns called "deer-informer," was to inform against persons wantonly destroying deer or killing them out of season.

Two hundred pounds, lawful money, was voted to defray the charges of the town. July 12th another meeting voted £2000, lawful money, for expenses. At the fall election John Hancock was "unanimously elected Governor," but there is no record that the votes were counted. The first book for records was presented to the town by Gideon Bachelier, Esq.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Paul Chadbourne, 1781-89; Issachar Dam, 1790; Robert Swainson, 1791; Paul Chadbourne, 1792-95; Timothy Lyman, 1796; John Carll, 1797-1808; Nathan Hanson, 1809-17; Robert Cousens, 1818-27; John Roberts, 1828; James W. Roberts, 1829; Robert Cousens, 1830-33; John Roberts, Jr., 1834; Stephen Welch, 1835; John Roberts, 1836-37; John Grant, 1838; Dimon Roberts, 1839-41; Luke Ricker, 1842; James H. Staples, 1843; Eastman H. Tripp, 1844-45; Cyrus Beck, 1846-49; Eastman H. Tripp, 1850; Cyrus Beck, 1851; Simon L. Dunnett (2d), 1852-53; Jesse Kimball, 1854; Hiram Waterhouse, 1855-56; James Nason, 1857; James B. Roberts, 1858; Hiram Waterhouse, 1859-61; Thomas J. Murphy, 1862; John M. G. Emerson, 1863-64; John C. Libby, 1865-68; Benjamin F. Bennett, 1869-71; Alonzo Roberts, 1872; Samuel C. Gilpatrick, 1873-75; Hiram Waterhouse, 1876-79.

SELECTMEN.

1780.—Joshua Ricker, Elisha Littlefield, Benjamin Goodwin.
1781.—John Low, Robert Swainson, Benjamin Goodwin.
1782-84.—Joshua Ricker, Ezra Kimball, James Lord.
1785.—Benjamin Cousens, Capt. John Low, Lieut. Issachar Dam.
1786-87.—Paul Chadbourne, Ezra Kimball, Valentine Hill.
1788.—Ezra Kimball, Paul Chadbourne, Benjamin Goodwin.
1789.—Lieut. Issachar Dam, John Waterhouse, Heber Kimball.
1790-91.—Heber Kimball, Joseph Roberts, Jr., Robert Swainson.
1792-94.—Paul Chadbourne, Elisha Littlefield, Joseph Roberts, Jr.
1795.—Paul Chadbourne, Heber Kimball, John Goodridge.
1796.—Paul Chadbourne, Heber Kimball, John Carll.
1797.—Elisha Littlefield, Simeon Chadbourne, Robert Swainson.
1798.—John Carll, Heber Kimball, Joseph Roberts, Jr.
1799-1800.—John Carll, Elisha Littlefield, Stephen Smith.
1801.—John Carll, Elisha Littlefield, Robert Walls.
1802-3.—John Carll, Nathan Hanson, Robert Walls.
1804.—John Carll, Nathan Smith, John E. Hill.
1805.—John E. Hill, William Warren, Nathan Smith.
1806.—John Carll, Heber Kimball, Nathan Smith.
1807.—William Warren, Nathan Hanson, Nathan Smith.
1808.—John Carll, Nathan Hanson, Nathan Smith.
1809-10.—Lieut. Thomas Sands, Jr., Nathan Hanson, Nathan Smith.
1811-14.—William Warren, Nathan Hanson, Nathan Smith.
1815.—William Warren, Nathan Hanson, John Brook.
1816-17.—William Warren, Nathan Hanson, Nathan Smith.
1818.—Robert Cousens, John Brook, Capt. Benjamin Gould.
1819.—Nathan Hanson, Nathan Smith, William Warren.
1820.—Robert Cousens, Nathan Smith, William Warren.
1821.—Robert Cousens, Stephen Smith, Enoch Hill.
1822.—Jesse Kimball, Stephen Smith, Enoch Hill.
1823-24.—Robert Cousens, Abiel Ricker, William Warren.
1825-28.—Robert Cousens, Abiel Ricker, John Raymond.
1829.—Joseph Dennett, Jr., James Nason, John B. Porter.
1830.—Robert Cousens, James Nason, Joseph Dennett, Jr.
1831-33.—David Low, James Nason, Joseph Dennett, Jr.
1834-35.—Robert Cousens, Francis Warren, Edward Card.
1836.—Simon L. Dennett, Capt. Francis Warren, John B. Porter.
1837.—Simon L. Dennett, Capt. Francis Warren, James Nason.
1838.—Nathan Hill, George Waterhouse, James Nason.
1839-10.—Nathan W. Hanson, Daniel Low, James Nason.
1841.—Nathan W. Hanson, Daniel Low, Valentine Hill, Jr.
1842.—John Whitten, Daniel Hill, Valentine Hill, Jr.
1843.—John Whitten, Robert Cousens, Valentine Hill.
1844.—Edward Card, Magnus J. Smith, William Waterhouse.
1845-47.—Francis Warren, Magnus J. Smith, William Waterhouse.

1848-49.—Nathan Hanson, Robert Roberts, William Waterhouse, Jr.
1850.—Nathan W. Hanson, Robert Roberts, Leonard Weymouth.
1851.—King Smith, Edward Card, Magnus J. Smith.
1852.—William Waterhouse, Jr., Nathan W. Hanson, Magnus J. Smith.

1853.—William Waterhouse, Jr., James Nason, King Smith.
1854.—Joseph Hanson, James Nason, King Smith.
1855.—Fred. T. Hill, William Waterhouse, Dimon Roberts.
1856-57.—Thomas Tibbetts, William Waterhouse, John Whitten.
1858.—Thomas Tibbetts, Nathan W. Hanson, Eastman H. Tripp.
1859-60.—James B. Roberts, Jacob Goodwin, Simon Pierce.
1861-62.—James B. Roberts, Jacob Goodwin, Solomon Drown (2d)
1863.—Sylvester Hill, Eastman H. Tripp, Nathaniel Roberts (2d).
1864.—Joseph W. Hanson, Thomas Tibbetts, James L. Walker.
1865.—William Waterhouse, Dimon Roberts, George W. Grant.
1866.—Nathan W. Hanson, James B. Roberts, Solomon Drown (2d).
1867.—Zophar R. Folsom, James B. Roberts, Solomon Drown.
1868.—Zophar R. Folsom, James B. Roberts, James L. Walker.
1869.—Sylvester Hill, James B. Roberts, James L. Walker.
1870-72.—Sylvester Hill, Frank W. Blaisdell, Richard S. Stanley.
1873.—Richard S. Stanley, Hiram Waterhouse, James B. Roberts.
1874.—Robert S. Stanley, Solomon Welch, Leonard C. Walker.
1875-78.—Solomon Welch, Jesse Kimball, Leonard C. Walker.
1879.—Thomas Tibbetts, Solomon Welch, James L. Walker.

THE REVOLUTION.

The town contributed as well as it was able to the support of the army during this war, both in men and means. A meeting was held to provide beef for the army in 1781, and it was then voted to send instead £1900 lawful money. September 10th it was voted to send two more soldiers when called for. Benjamin Evans and Benjamin Grant were the two men selected. They were voted a salary of \$10 per month, to be paid in silver, gold, or labor, at 2s. a day, and corn at 4s. a bushel, and the town was to draw their wages from the State. Three oxen were bought that year and sent by Alex. Grant to Berwick Landing for shipment. These were bought by a town vote, payable in lumber and powder. A call for a meeting to be held April 22, 1782, says, "We may come under damage for not getting our soldiers for the Continental army for the year past." The selectmen were empowered to procure three soldiers if they could. Ezra Fluent went for three years for £30 in stock and \$100 in lumber "at the old way," to be delivered at Kennebunk Landing. (He was *Capt. Fluent* in 1787.) John Foster, Asa Lasdel (Laisdel), and Ebenezer Cousens were each sent for three years. One-third of the soldier-tax was added to the poll-tax, and the town was divided into three classes, each of which was to support its proportion of soldiers.

John Burbank was a Revolutionary soldier in Capt. N. M. Littlefield's company in 1775; a sergeant in Capt. Eliphalet Daniels' company at Portsmouth in 1776; entered on board privateer "Dalton" was captured and carried to England in 1777; enlisted as master-at-arms in 1779 on board the "Bonne-Homme Richard," and was in the action with the "Serapis" and "Countess of Scarborough" in September of that year, under John Paul Jones. He had but one daughter,—Sally,—who married Jos. Taylor, a resident in the southern part of the town. Mr. Burbank spent the last years of his life with Mr. Taylor. In 1803 he was elected to keep the proprietors' records.

A meeting was held in 1794 to see how much money to invest in tin kettles, powder, lead, and flints, and £15 were voted for that purpose.

INCORPORATION.

A proposition was made in 1799 to divide the town and join the eastern half to the lower part of Phillipsburgh in forming a new town.

An act to change the name of Coxhall to Lyman was passed by the General Court, Feb. 25, 1803. The new name was given in honor of Theodore Lyman, Esq. The boundaries, which had been a subject of contention with the town of Phillipsburg on the east, now Dayton, were also defined by the General Court, as follows:

"WHEREAS, By act passed April 20, 1780, incorporating the Plantation of Coxhall into a town, the boundaries thereof are vague and uncertain, be it enacted that the town of Lyman, formerly Coxhall, shall hereafter be bounded as follows: Beginning at the westerly side of Mousam River, at a pitch pine stump on the edge of the bank of said river, and on the head line of the town of Wells; from thence to run on the head line of Aurdudel six miles to the west line of the town of Phillipsburg; thence north about twenty-four degrees and one half west, joining on said Phillipsburg six miles one hundred and twenty rods, to a stake; thence on a southwest course parallel to the head line of Wells and Aurdudel, six miles or until it comes to the easterly side line of the district of Alfred; from thence south about twenty-one degrees, east joining on the Alfred line, to the pine stump first mentioned."

This caused a shifting of the lines about fifty-three rods, and the location of a new corner on the western angle of the town, since known as the "Governor's Corner."

Elections were first held at the house of Alexander Grant, north of Kennebunk Pond, and at the house of John Low, now the residence of Mrs. Bradford Raymond, near the Alfred and Biddeford road, in the southeast part of the town, and from 1787 to 1830 at the meeting-house. They were then held in a barn for three years, after which town-meetings were called "to assemble around a big rock in front of the meeting-house." This was the Town-Meeting Rock until 1835, when the town-house was built at the east end of Kennebunk Pond. In 1878 the town-house was sold, and the town records and business transferred to Union Hall, at Goodwin's Mills. The Town-Meeting Rock was broken up to make the wall which surrounds the burying-ground near the church. A town farm, for the support of the poor, was purchased in 1852.

GOODWIN'S MILLS.

This, the only village in the town, was the site of one of the first mills, erected as early as 1782, in a heavy growth of white pine, and since almost continuously in operation. It is now a neat little cluster of buildings with church and store, and surrounded by smooth, rolling farms and thin groves of pine, oak, and maple. A part of the village is in Dayton. The trade of the town centres here. Benjamin Dudley, whose monument is conspicuous in the churchyard near, was a prominent merchant and innkeeper here in 1829. He and John and William Dow were licensed retailers of liquors at that time. The business now consists of the general merchandise store of Emerson & Co., established 1876; saw- and grist-mill, Sylvester Hill, and shingle- and clapboard-mill of Simon Pierce. There are here both Masonic and Grange lodges. Mails are daily; John M. G. Emerson, postmaster. Resident physicians: Eben Hurd, a native of Newfield, since 1850; D. G. W. Sylvester, since 1876.

A second post-office, in the south part of the town, called South Lyman, has been kept at the residence of Hiram Waterhouse, postmaster for the past thirty years. Mails are Wednesdays and Saturdays from Biddeford by private conveyance, the government having discontinued the mail contract in 1877.

Among the manufactories are the old Wadleigh mill, near Barker Pond, at the Dayton line; M. Littlefield's mill, on a branch of the Kennebunk River, in the south; shingle- and stave-mill, Orrison Huff; shingle-mill, Lord Bros., on the east outlet of Kennebunk Pond; saw-mill, Low & Murphy, South Lyman, established 1869, by N. M. Low and Cyrus W. Murphy; smiths, Hiram Waterhouse, John Dow; painter, C. F. Roberts; carpenters and builders, Wm. Hoff, C. W. Hoff, W. H. Dennett.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

The first record of any religious or church action in the town books is a vote to sell the parsonage lot, passed in October, 1780. A second meeting reversed the action, however, and it was not sold. In 1781, £30 were voted "to be paid as money went in 1775" for the support of the gospel, and John Low and Joshua Ricker were made a committee for its disposal. A committee was appointed in 1783 to look out a place to set a meeting-house; chose the northwest end of lot No. 57, and marked the place by a tree in the woods. In 1786 its erection was commenced by a tax of £60, to be paid in timber, labor, or in marketable lumber at Kennebunk Landing. Town officers were accordingly chosen "of every denomination that is necessary for the peace and good order of the town." The meeting-house was built on lot No. 35, now occupied by the Second Church. The pews were sold Dec. 5, 1787, by Issachar Dam, "vendue-master." Rev. John Kimball preached previous to 1794, in which year it was voted to give him a call to return.

A church was formed in 1801, and, December 2d, Rev. Jonathan Calef was installed pastor. There were three other candidates for the ministry,—Revs. Daniel Merritt, Thomas Toby, and Nymphas Hatch, who had undoubtedly preached here before.

The first members of the church were Rev. Jonathan Calef, Simeon Chadbourne, Jeremiah Roberts, Gideon Batchelder, Esq., and Sylvanus Knox.

At the ordination of Mr. Calef, in 1801, the following ministers composed the council: Rev. Paul Coffin, Nathaniel H. Fletcher, Isaac Hasey, Dr. Hemingway, Silas Moody, Moses Sweat, and Mr. Thompson. The church was constituted at the same time, and was composed of 23 members, whose names were as follows: Jonathan Calef, Simeon Chadbourne, Jeremiah Roberts, Gideon Batchelder, Sylvanus Knox, Josiah Goodridge, John Goodridge, Heber Kimball, Samuel L. Raymond, Benjamin Stephens, Ezra Kimball, Benjamin Cousins, Issachar Dam, Thomas Sands, Jr., Anna Kimball, Esther Goodridge, Lucy Roberts, Polly Bachelder, Elizabeth Brock, Hannah Knox, Rebecca Kimball, Betsy Emmons, Eunice Sands.

Rev. Jonathan Calef, the first settled minister of Lyman, was born in Chester, N. H., May 8, 1762; entered Dart-

mouth College, and took the degree of A.M. in 1791. He then studied divinity with Rev. Moses Hemingway, D.D., at Wells, and was ordained at Canaan, where he remained for five years, after which he came to Lyman, and supplied the people of Lyman as pastor until his ordination over them, in 1801. He was a man of uncommon ability, and was honored with the respect and confidence of all classes of people. A new meeting-house was built near the close of his pastorate, and dedicated by him in September, 1829. His text was "The glory of this house shall be greater than that of the former, saith the Lord God." The service, which continued the whole day, was conducted in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. Bacon, of Sanford. He closed his labors, May 12, 1831. He died April 24, 1845, and was buried in the yard of his church, among the members of his first congregation. His grave is marked by a marble slab, rising to a height of six feet above the ground, and surrounded by an iron railing, which incloses also the grave of his wife, who died in Portland in 1853.

Rev. John Gunnison was his successor, being ordained the day Mr. Calef closed his labors. He remained till Sept. 9, 1834. From March 12, 1836, to same date, 1837, Joseph A. E. Long supplied. Aug. 25, 1837, Solomon B. Gilbert was ordained an evangelist, and became stated supply to Sept. 1, 1839. Daniel Kendrick was stated supply from Sept. 1, 1839, to Sept. 1, 1844. William Pierce was supply from Sept. 1, 1844, to Sept. 24, 1845, when he was installed pastor, but dismissed Nov. 9, 1848. Rev. Amasa Loring remained as stated supply from Jan. 1, 1849, to Nov. 14, 1854; Stephen Bailey, from Jan. 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1857. Wales Lewis was installed Oct. 25, 1857, and dismissed Sept. 13, 1864. He was followed by Rev. William A. Merrill as stated supply, who began his labors Dec. 11, 1864, and remained till December, 1870. H. T. Arnold, a licentiate, was stated supply in 1871. Rev. Samuel W. Pearson, his successor, remained until February, 1876, and was succeeded, June 4th of that year, by the present pastor, Rev. George F. Tukesbury.

The first deacons were Simeon Chadbourne, Ezra Kimball, and John Goodridge, chosen May, 1802. August, 1826, Isaac Currier and Issachar Kimball were chosen in place of Deacons Kimball and Goodridge. In May, 1834, John Currier, Robert Cousens, and Edward Card were chosen, and in June, 1862, Isaac C. Emmons was chosen in place of R. Cousens; July 1, 1870, Alvin Low, in place of John Currier.

Present deacons, Edward Card, Isaac C. Emmons, Alvin Low; clerk, since 1848, Dimou Roberts. Membership, about 100.

In 1805 one acre was laid out to the proprietors of the meeting-house, and deeded to them by John Safford and Samuel Whipple.

The house occupied by Rev. Mr. Calef was burned Sept. 15, 1870. The church has a fine, comfortable parsonage, and a good meeting-house, refitted in 1853. It has never been six months at any one time without a pastor. The old meeting-house was torn down to make way for the new one, which occupies the same spot. The old one was without a ceiling, and in its latter days was occupied by swallows. Mrs. Dimon Roberts remembers attending meetings there

in her childhood, and watching the swallows fly in and out, building their nests and feeding their young during the long sermon.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The interest that resulted in the formation of this society was aroused under the preaching of Elder Oliver McKenney. A society was organized by him, May 29, 1839. Renben Roberts and wife, George Clark, John Brackett, Sally Roberts, Oliver Nason, Rebecca Clark, Hannah Downs, Anna Libby, Lydia Smith, and William Clark were the first members. Elder McKenney became first pastor, and continued his useful labors here till 1845.

Nehemiah Nason, Dorris Stone, James Nason (2d), Almira Clark, Joseph Lever, Lucy Lever, Thomas Ricker, Thomas Clark, James N. Roberts, Aaron R. Libby, Emily Roberts, Mary Ann Clark, James H. Roberts, Olive Roberts, and Mary Brackett joined under his preaching, immediately after the society was formed.

The few months following Rev. Mr. McKenney's preaching were supplied by Elders Gray and Bridges. In 1846, Elder Nathaniel Brackett assumed the relations of a pastor, and remained till 1848. An interval of about two years succeeded, when Elder L. H. Witham took charge, and remained till 1852; no regular preaching in 1853; Elder Charles Hurlin followed till 1856; John Stevens and Oliver Butler supplied to 1870; William J. Twort, 1871-72; Edwin Blake, 1873-75; James W. Potter, last pastor, to 1878.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN WELLS

was formed by a council which met at the house of Ebenezer Lay, Feb. 15, 1803, and at the same time ordained Elder Joshua Roberts pastor of the new church. Elder Otis Robinson was moderator of the council. Joshua Roberts, John Taylor, and David Ross were among the first members. John Taylor was made the first deacon in June, 1803. David Smith was chosen deacon April 12, 1810. Elder Roberts continued to be both pastor and clerk until his dismissal, in 1831, when David Ross was chosen clerk. Elder Chamberlain became pastor in August of that year, and was succeeded by Elder Samuel Robins, who was installed at the old meeting-house in Kennebunk, June 5, 1833. Rev. Mr. Storer became pastor in 1837. Elder Emerson in 1838. Deacon John Taylor resigned, and George and William Taylor were both chosen deacons. In 1839, Elias Magregory became pastor. In November a part of the church took letters to unite with a new church forming at North Kennebunkport, and soon after a new meeting-house was begun in the south part of Lyman. Meetings were held in the old church until October, 1840. The clerk, who lived near the old meeting-house, refused to transfer the records, claiming that the action was founding a new church. Those who refused to join in Lyman transferred themselves by letter soon after to the church at Kennebunk.

The new house in Lyman, since known as the Taylor meeting-house, was occupied, and the society, numbering 24 members, named themselves the First Kennebunk and Lyman Church, and elected John L. Taylor clerk in place of George Taylor, resigned. In 1842, Deacon George Taylor and the remainder of the south members withdrew to

form a society of their own, but in 1844 reunited, bringing with them their pastor, Rev. E. Cox.

James W. Roberts became clerk this year, and was succeeded by Hiram Waterhouse, the present clerk, in 1849. In a letter to the Association in 1841, Elder Flanders was reported as their preacher three-fourths of the time. In 1842, Rev. Eleazer Robins preached three-fourths of the time, and caused a revival which added 26 new members to the church. Edward S. Ladd followed in February, 1842, and had increased the membership to 64 at the close of his labors in 1844.

Rev. Albert Hill was pastor from 1848 to 1851. Bartlett Pease became pastor in 1852; Gideon Cook, in 1854; G. Littlefield, 1859; and W. H. Copeland, last supply, in 1867. The meeting-house is now used as a lyceum by the young people of the neighborhood.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Traveling Methodist preachers visited Goodwin's Mills, and held meetings as early as 1809. The first class was formed by John Adams, and some of its first members were Joseph Wadlin, who became the first class-leader, Anne Wadlin, Betsey and Sally Wilson. For several years meetings were held in school-houses. Among the earliest remembered preachers were Francis Newell, Mr. Bannister, Philip Ayer, W. H. Pillsbury, Jesse Stone, Elder Blake, Mr. Bates, Rev. Mr. Coffin, William Brown, Joseph Gerry, Revs. Dike and Macomber, and others that in the absence of records have escaped the memory of the oldest members. Elder Lewis is particularly remembered, as under his ministry and through his efforts the meeting-house was built, and dedicated in the fall of 1839. The first trustees after the completion of the house were Jacob McDaniels, Jeremiah Wadlin, Simon Burnham, Albert Lunt, John Clark, Tristram Goodwin, Ebenezer Dow, Joseph Wadlin, and William C. Brown. For a long time it belonged to a four-weeks' circuit, and Gorham Greely and John Rice were preachers. In 1843 it was attached to Buxton Circuit, and J. Clough was minister. In 1845, Silas M. Emerson was minister. Some years it was supplied by local preachers, as in 1849, by Jacob McDaniels. At other times Mr. Warren occupied the pulpit. In 1850, Francis Masseure had charge, and he was followed by Elder Greenough. Daniel Waterhouse had charge one year, 1856; Eben Gerry, 1857-58; F. C. Ayer, 1859-60; C. K. Philbrick, 1862 and part of 1863, till his death, in March of that year. Balance of year filled by local preachers. William S. Jones had charge, 1864, '65, and '66; N. B. Centre, 1867; C. W. Blackman, 1868-69; Marcus Wight, to 1872; and O. H. Stevens, to 1879. Present membership, 72. The value of church and parsonage is \$1700. The parsonage was bought in 1850. Jeremiah Wadlin has been class-leader for many years.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first meetings were held in barns, dwellings, and school-houses. Simon Locke, a licensed preacher, was especially useful in gathering the church, which was organized March 5, 1782, at the house of Jacob Rhodes, and consisted of 29 members, as follows: Simon Locke, Samuel

Burnham, Stephen Butler, Thomas Cluff, Wm. Waldin, John Penny, John Ross, Jacob Burnham, Jacob Rhodes, Daniel Kimball, Richard Thompson, Benjamin Goodwin, Joshua Smith, Thomas Huff, Miriam Wadlin, Mary Huff, Olive Drew, Elis Rhodes, Amy Dolliff, Frances Thompson, Mary Rhodes, Mary Thompson, Ann Burnham, Hannah Cluff, Esther Ross, Abigail Cleaves, Sarah Rhodes, Lydia Locke, and Ruth Rhodes. Mr. Locke was ordained pastor of this church Dec. 18, 1783. At the ordination the Berwick Church was represented by Elder William Hooper, and that of Sanford by Elder W. Powers. The pastorate of Elder Locke was only terminated by his death, in 1831. As the beloved pastor of his people, he served them faithfully forty-eight years. He was a devoted Christian, a plain and practical preacher, and a sympathizing friend. During his ministry 170 were added to the church. N. G. Littlefield, a native of the town and a member of this church, was licensed to preach in 1822, ordained an evangelist 1827, and became pastor of the church in 1839. During the last years of Elder Locke's ministry, he aided him much in his pastoral duties. In 1830 the church divided, and Mr. Littlefield had pastoral care of the Second Church, while John Saunders became assistant pastor of the old church, yet under the care of Mr. Locke. After a short trial of divided action, they were again united in 1833. Elder S. Tyler had care of the church in 1834; N. G. Littlefield, from 1841 to 1844; Rev. Thomas Jameson, in 1846; N. G. Littlefield, in 1850; Rev. Augustus Hubbard, from 1854 to 1855; Gideon Cook, half the time in 1857 to March, 1858; N. G. Littlefield, half the time during 1858; Rev. James Ferguson, in 1861, and until ill-health obliged him to close his ministry, Aug. 20, 1864; he was discharged from pastoral care in 1866. About two-thirds of 1868, Rev. W. H. Copeland was employed half the time. During the summer of 1870, Rev. Warren Emerson supplied the society-meeting for worship in the hall over the school-house in district No. 7, at Goodwin's Mills. Since February, 1871, different ministers have supplied the pulpit. Rev. John C. Andrews and Rev. James A. Ferguson have each supplied three years previous to 1879. This church was released from Congregationalist parish support in 1798, on settling a minister. The deacons of the church have been Joshua Smith, Stephen Butler, Lemuel Burnham, Daniel Kimball, Wm. Waterhouse, John Grant, Joseph Cleaves, Simeon Andrews, Jas. Nason, John W. Blaisdell, E. H. Tripp,—for many years church clerk,—and F. Warren. Present membership, 49.

The first place of worship was built in 1788, about one and a quarter miles northwest of Goodwin's Mills, at a cost of \$700, and which was occupied till 1820, when a second and more convenient house was erected, costing \$2100. This was burnt in 1848, and a resort to school-houses was again had till 1855, when a house for worship was erected between the ponds, at a cost of about \$1000. In 1870 it was deemed advisable to remove this meeting-house to Goodwin's Mills. Accordingly it was taken down, more material added, and a neat edifice, with tower for bell, erected at a cost of about \$3000, and dedicated Feb. 22, 1871. It was traditional among the old settlers that Mr. Theodore Lyman, after whom the town was named, had

promised a bell to the first church that would build a tower in which to hang one. No church had heretofore provided such a place. Upon its completion a committee waited upon a son of Mr. Lyman, stated the case as remembered by the old inhabitants, and he immediately redeemed the promise of his father by giving a check of \$300 for a bell, the first and only one in town. Present officers: James Nason, Deacon; E. H. Tripp, Clerk.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The Chadbourne Cemetery, in the north part of the town, near the Free-Will Baptist church, is the largest and, undoubtedly, the oldest in the town. It is upon the west side of the highway, on a narrow ridge bordered by low-timbered lands on either side, while to the north and south a continuous row of farms extends along the road. The ground contains about an acre of land, slightly sloping from the centre, and shaded by fir-, ash-, and cedar-trees. In the centre, a large, rough, granite rock, five feet long and twenty inches in thickness, standing upon one edge, bears the following inscription upon its only smoothed and polished side:

DEA.
SIMEON CHADBOURNE
1750—1846.
IN THE BATTLE OF
BUNKER HILL.

HIS WIVES,
ELIZABETH | CATHERINE
1762+1855 | 1752+1778.
Luke xxiv. 11.

The last named was the first person buried in this ground. Eleven feet east from the ash-tree, on the mound upon which the stone rests, is the grave of Josiah Tibbits, a soldier of the last Indian and French war and an early settler, with one of his wives on either side, each marked with a low, rough stone bearing their initials. Near them are many graves similarly marked. In other parts of the ground are Nathaniel Brackett, who died in 1842, aged ninety-one; Capt. Jeremiah Roberts, died 1846, aged ninety-three; Josiah Tibbits, Jr., died 1855, aged sixty-eight; James Nason, died 1801, aged twenty-nine; Gideon Walker, died 1807, aged fifty-seven; Phineas Ricker, died 1836, aged eighty-eight; Thomas D. Clark, died 1847, aged eighty-five; Luke W. Brock, died 1848, aged seventy; Jonathan Hemmenway, died 1851, aged eighty-two; Maj. Jeremiah Roberts, died 1874, aged seventy-six; Charles H. Moody, of the 27th and 29th Maine Infantry, and Seth Cousins, 32d Massachusetts Infantry, both soldiers of the late war against rebellion in the Southern States. The ground is regularly laid out and neatly kept.

Another old, but smaller, public burying-ground is beside the old Congregationalist church in the west part of the town, near the Alfred road. Among the honored dead who repose here are Capt. Samuel Raymond, died 1812, aged sixty-eight; James Sands, died 1819, aged seventy-two; Rev. Jonathan Calef, A.M., the first minister of the town, died April 24, 1845, aged eighty-three; Capt. Nathan Raymond, died 1845, aged eighty-eight; Capt. Joseph White, a soldier of the Revolution, who fought both on

land and sea; Enoch Coffin, died 1843, aged fifty-three; Hon. Nathaniel Low, who died in 1845, aged eighty-four; John Low, Esq., whose epitaph reads:

"Died Nov. 23, 1827, aged 82—
An intrepid officer in his country's cause.
A civil magistrate for more than forty years.
An active legislator & an able promoter of Justice and Peace.
An affectionate Husband & Father.
A faithful friend & counsellor &
A true soldier of the Prince of Peace."

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The old Congregationalist meeting-house, erected in 1824, occupies the site of the first meeting-house, built in 1787. This was for many years the place of holding town elections and all public gatherings. Beside it, the old burying-ground contains an acre of graves overgrown with brush and briars, and surrounded by a wall made from the famous "Town-Meeting Rock." The place is still surrounded on the north, east, and west by dense groves of white pine and oak.

SCHOOLS.

In 1785 it was voted to hire a school of four months, and that it should be placed by the selectmen in the most convenient place in the town. William Waterhouse was hired as teacher. Fifty pounds were voted for the school in 1794. In 1800 a head of each school class was chosen, consisting of Capt. Benjamin Goodwin, Lieut. Jacob Waterhouse, John Emmons, Nathan Smith, and Samuel Moulton.

The districts at first were large and called classes, and a head elected each year at annual meeting to direct about the school in each class. In 1809 there were six districts, and from these others were set off as the inhabitants increased.

In 1870 there were 412 school children reported within the town. In 1878 there were 280, of whom 232 were registered on the school rolls. There are 10 school districts, with 9 good school-houses and school property valued at \$4525, with schools supported by a town tax of \$880 and other appropriations, increasing the total expense for schools to \$1381 in 1878, under the administration of George H. Day, Erford Emmons, and Jerome Smith, school committee.

ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONS.

Arion Lodge, F. A. M., was instituted May 9, 1872. The first officers were R. Wayne Bradeen, M.; Wm. M. Staples, S. W.; Nathan Hanson, J. W.; Nathaniel Littlefield, Treas.; Cyrus W. Murphy, Sec.; Dimon Roberts, Jr., S. D.; Enoch C. Murphy, J. D.; Geo. W. Rumery, S. S.; Francis N. Clark, J. S.; Alvan A. Stevens, Tyler.

The present officers are Cyrus W. Murphy, M.; Albert V. Wakefield, S. W.; George Palmer, J. W.; Walter P. Garden, Treas.; Francis N. Clark, Sec.; Wm. M. Staples, S. D.; Jesse C. Walker, J. W.; Alma Dyer, S. S.; Howard P. Smith, J. S.; Cyrus Littlefield, Tyler.

PROMINENT MEN.

Town-meetings were held for a number of years at the house of John Low, who for many years was chosen modera-

tor and town treasurer. He was the first representative sent to the General Court in 1787, and after that, when represented, till 1801, when Issachar Dam was chosen for one term, after which Mr. Low represented the town through succeeding years till 1820. No man exercised a more controlling voice in town affairs, or was honored so long and repeatedly with the suffrages of his townsmen, as Mr. Low. His descendants are residents of town, and occupy the old homestead in the western part, where he first settled.

"Master" Robert Swanson was several times selectman, but more frequently lot-layer and surveyor. He is remembered by the older inhabitants as Master Swanson.

Nathaniel Low was secretary of the State Senate in 1826.

Among the early leading citizens were also Nathan W. Hanson and Robert Cousens.

Joseph Roberts, an early settler, and his descendants, have been worthy citizens,—often honored by controlling positions in the public business of town.

The Hills, Smiths, Warrens, Emmons, Littlefields, and Cluffs were likewise early settlers, and influential, respected men in their times. Descendants of all are still residents here.

James W. Roberts was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, captain of the militia, held important town offices for a number of years, was a member of the State Legislature, and was a justice of the peace for twenty-eight years.

Col. Jacob Waterhouse, a son of one of the first settlers, was an artificer in the war of 1812, and was a prominent citizen until his death, in 1839. He was a leader in the formation of the Democratic party in the town, and was, in 1837, the first representative elected to the Legislature by that party in Lyman. The "Jackson School-house" was so named from being the rendezvous of that party in its formation here.

Hon. Hiram Waterhouse, a son of Col. Waterhouse, was, in 1857, the first Republican member sent by the town to

the Legislature. He is a prominent and respected citizen, and has been connected with the administration of town affairs for many years.

Hon. James Nason, deacon of the Baptist Church, was a member of the Legislature in 1842 and 1856, and a municipal officer from 1822 to 1854. He is one of the oldest prominent citizens living.

Among the more recent prominent men were Joseph Dennett (now blind), Francis Warren, Edward Card, Eastman H. Tripp, Dimon Roberts (the oldest living resident), Elisha Littlefield, Hiram Waterhouse, and Deacon James Nason.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT.

John Low, 1787–1800; Issachar Dam, 1801; John Low, 1802–19.

MILITARY.

Among the military men of the town have been Capt. John Low, 1780; Lieut. Issachar Dam, 1781; Capt. Ezra Fluent, 1787; Lieuts. John Andros, Joseph Taylor, Benjamin Goodwin, 1789; Capt. Elisha Smith, 1794; Capt. Jere. Roberts, 1796; Lieut. James Wakefield, 1803; Capts. Benjamin Gould and Jedediah Taylor, 1806; Maj. Issachar Kimball and Capts. James W. Roberts and John B. Porter, 1820; Col. Jesse Kimball, 1824; Capt. Edward Card, 1827; Col. Jacob Waterhouse, 1837; Capt. John Grant.

MEXICAN WAR.

Benjamin Grant enlisted in the Mexican war, and died at Matamoras.

Charles Lewis and James Gould both served under Gen. Scott, and were honorably discharged.

In the war of the Rebellion the action of the town was prompt and patriotic. Its quotas of men were filled, and the debt incurred for bounties has been liquidated.

HOLLIS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Hollis is bounded on the north by Limington and Standish, in Cumberland County; on the east by Buxton; on the south by Dayton; and on the west by Lyman and Waterborough. It is ten miles in length from north to south, and three and a half miles wide, and is bordered by the Saco River, which forms its eastern boundary for a distance of ten miles. The surface is quite broken and partly covered with sand-plains, upon which are young forests of white and yellow pine. The chief business is farming and fruit-growing.

The Portland and Rochester Railroad passes through the southern part of the town. Kollock's Pond, nearly three miles in length, and Whale's Ponds, two small ponds, com-

prising 20 or 40 acres each, are in the north, near the Limington line.

SETTLEMENT.

The original plantation and town included, under the name of Little Falls Plantation, what is now comprised in Hollis, Dayton, and that part of Limington south of the Little Ossipee River. The original grant comprised a part of the tract purchased by Maj. William Phillips of Mogg Megone, an Indian, and son of Walter Megone, sagamore of Saco River, in May, 1664, and recorded in 1669. Fifteen hundred acres on the south were purchased by Edward Tyng, and 2000 acres next north, since known as the Russell Lot, by Richard Russell, of Charlestown, Mass. Ad-

joining this Maj.-Gen. John Leverett purchased a tract three miles square.

In 1728 a trading-post was established, by order of the General Court, a quarter of a mile below Union Falls, now Dayton, to protect the trade with Indians. A fort was erected of hewn logs, mounted with a cannon, and garrisoned by a sergeant with 10 soldiers. In 1744, 13 men were stationed here, and after the declaration of war between France and England the force was increased to 20. John and Andrew Gordon, of Biddeford, and others attempted to settle in the plantation along the Saco River in 1753, but were soon after driven away by the Indians. In 1759 the fort was abandoned with the return of peace. John and Edward Smith settled near the fort in 1760. Most of the early settlers were in the vicinity of the fort and in the south part of the town. Among the arrivals soon after the organization of the plantation and previous to 1790 were Caleb Cook, who gave his name to the stream which was made the dividing line when the new town of Dayton was formed, Joshua Warren, Capt. Joseph Dyer, Phinehas Downs, Benjamin and Robert Haley, William Deering, John Poak, Caleb Lock, Enoch Parker, Humphrey Dyer, Thomas Rogers, Isaac Robinson, Isaac Drew, Lieut. Benjamin Haley, Christie Gilpatrick, who opened a tannery soon after his arrival, Thomas Redlon, Richard Palmer, Joseph Giggins, Ichabod Cousins, Lieut. Moses Atkinson, Gideon and Robert Edgecomb, and Ichabod Gould. Among the later arrivals were William Wadlin, John Harvey, and Elisha Wight. Goodwin's Mill, around which clustered most of the early settlers, was the first and leading business place, and at the other side of the town. Hopkinson's Mill was the seat of government for the town until roads were opened. In 1799 the curious appropriation of \$1 a year each for making and keeping in repair two road-gates for fifteen years was made for John Young. The first settlers, though men of untiring energy, were not always successful in their own behalf. We find that in 1802 the town voted to take care of Andrew Gordon, and see if his children had sufficient property to take care of him or render him assistance. He was a large and powerful man in his youth. Boarding at home in Biddeford with his parents, camping out on his claim, or seeking refuge in the block-house across the plains when pressed by Indians, he only left his improvement when driven out, and entered the army in the Canada expedition, to return on the cessation of hostilities and continue his improvement, which became a rallying point for the first settlers west of the block-house, and is now in the finest part of the town back from the Saco River.

In 1814 it was "voted" that Elliot G. Vaughn, Esq., may have the privilege of building a ferry-boat, to ferry across by his house.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

March 27, 1781, the first plantation meeting recorded was held at the house of Capt. John Smith, near the old fort, south of Union Falls. Joseph Chadbourne was elected Moderator; Zebulon Gordon, Clerk; Joseph Chadbourne, George Hooper, and Joseph Weller, Jr., Assessors; John Smith, Treasurer; Thomas Young, Collector; Thomas Cluff, John Smith, Moses Watkins, Jr., Jacob Hooper, Surveyors

of Highways. Measures were immediately taken for improving and opening roads, and for the establishment of schools. Four shillings a day, in silver currency, were voted a day's wages for a man or a yoke of oxen working on the highways, and £60 lawful money, silver currency, voted for payment of the assessors' salaries. The collector was allowed 9d. on each pound collected. For the regulation of commerce a price was set upon shingles, clapboards, and staves. At a meeting held May 15th, John Smith and George Hooper were appointed a committee to settle the boundaries between the head of Biddeford, Arundel, and Coxhall, for which they were allowed 4s. a day. Another town-meeting was held Jan. 3, 1782, to consider the boundary troubles, when it was voted to defend any persons residing within the supposed limits of Little Falls Plantation who were distressed by the constable of Coxhall. For many years the boundaries were in an unsettled condition, occasioning frequent and serious disputes, which retarded the settlements and growth of the town. After the incorporation of the town of Limington, in 1792, commissioners were appointed to adjust the boundaries between the two towns, but, they failing to agree, the General Court established the line June 15, 1803.

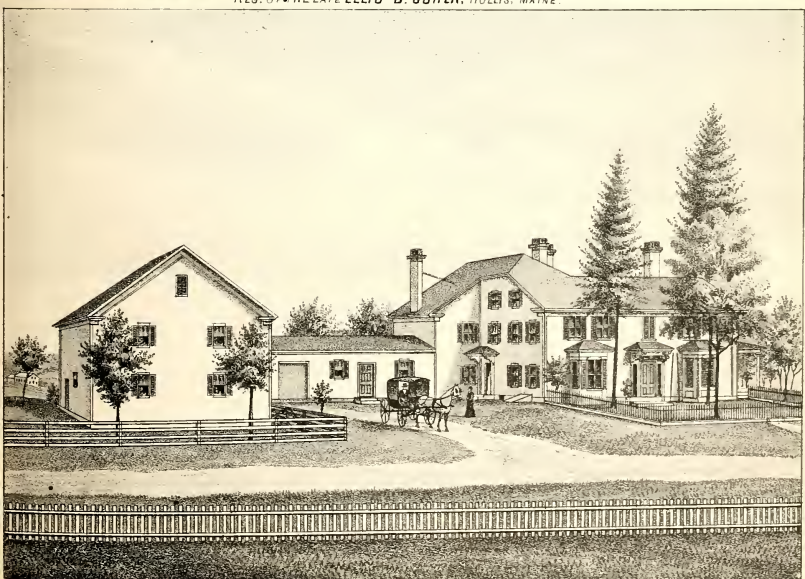
By 1790 the population of the town had increased to 607. At an election held October 4th of that year, at the house of Capt. Peter Page, in voting for member of Congress, George Thacher, of Biddeford, received 13 votes, and Nathaniel Wells, of Wells, 1 vote.

A movement was soon after started to divide the plantation. A petition signed by Joseph Chadbourne and others living in the southern part (now Dayton), asking that the lower part of the plantation be set off and incorporated, was presented to the General Court of Massachusetts, May 25, 1797. This petition was not granted. Jan. 27, 1798, the town was incorporated under the name of Phillipsburg, which name it received in honor of Maj. William Phillips. At the same time a tract comprising about 2000 acres, mostly plains, and joining the Little Ossipee River, was annexed to the town of Limington. At the first town-meeting, held at the house of Stephen Hopkinson, Sept. 27, 1798, Joseph Chadbourne, Esq., was chosen Moderator, Stephen Hopkinson was elected Town Clerk, and the meeting was adjourned to the dwelling-house of Isaiah Brooks, where Eben Cleaves, Stephen Hopkinson, and John Smith were chosen Selectmen and Assessors; James Berry, Collector; Nathaniel Whittier and Richard Palmer, Constables and Collectors; Joseph Leland, Treasurer; Caleb Locke, Joseph Jordan, Daniel Smith, Tithingmen; John Smith, Elisha Smith, Benj. Haley, Surveyors of Highways; Daniel Stone, Benj. Warren, Robert Nason, Fence-Viewers; Jonathan Drew, Joshua Heard, Joseph Nason, Nathaniel Smith, Hog-Reeves; Eben Cleaves, Joseph Chadbourne, Joseph Patterson, Thomas Witson, Moses Atkinson, Surveyors of Lumber; Joseph Patterson, Lot-Layer; Eben Cleaves, Sealer of "Wares and Masuers;" Caleb Cook, Sealer of Leather.

Previous to its incorporation, corn was taken in part payment of taxes of the plantation. The first vote for State officers, in 1791, gave "His Excellency John Hancock" 27 votes.



RES. OF THE LATE ELLIS B. USHER, HOLLIS, MAINE.



RES. OF THE LATE HON. NATHANIEL J. MILLER, BAR MILLS, MAINE.

The name of the town became a new source of trouble, because, as the record says, "It was too long to write, and too hard for the younger ones to pronounce." Nov. 5, 1810, a meeting of the freeholders was called, and Col. Isaac Lane, Capt. Eben Cleaves, Maj. James Warren, Jesse Locke, John Dennett, Elliot Vaughn, and Elisha Hight were elected a committee to select "a shorter and more appropriate name." May 6, 1811, the name was changed from Phillipsburg to Hollis.

On the vote for the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, taken in 1816, the town of Hollis gave 162 votes for and 6 against separation.

Improvement of highways has received great attention from the first, and the town now rejoices in good roads. There has been over \$120,000 expended for their repair during the present century, besides the especial appropriations for building bridges.

The following notice shows the arbitrary power exercised by freeholders in the early days of the town:

"To EBEN, CLEAVES, ONE OF THE CONSTABLES OF PHILLISBURG:
"You are, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Directed to warn and give notice unto John Lane, of the town of fry-burg, in the County of York, who has lately Come into this town for the purpose of abiding therein, not having obtained the town Consent therefor, that he depart the limits thereof with his children and others under his Care within fifteen Days; and of this precept, with your doings thereon, you are to make returns thereon into the office of the Clerk of the town within twenty days next coming, that such further proceeding may be had in the premises as the Law direct. Given under our hands and Seal at Phillipsburg aforesaid, this seventeenth of May, A.D. 1804.

"JOHN DENNET, } *Selectmen of*
"JOHN SMITH, } *said town."*

Elections were first held at the house of Capt. John Smith. In 1785 the place of meeting was changed to the dwelling of Capt. Peter Page, the Boiling Spring school-house, and in 1792 to the house of James Patterson and Stephen Hopkinson. They also were held in the upper and lower meeting-house alternately, from 1806 to 1816, when a town-house was built at Salmon Falls.

This was the seat of town government until the erection of the town of Dayton, in 1854; after which the building was moved to its present location in the east, near Roulf Island, on the Saco River.

WATER-POWERS.

Bonny Eagle Falls, seven and three-quarter miles above Salmon Falls, on Saco River, is a water-power of forty-eight and one-half feet descent in a distance of half a mile, furnishing 3263 horse-power eleven hours a day, and 1504 horse-power for twenty-four hours, during the most extreme drouth. Good sites for mills and reservoirs exist. There is a mill on the Hollis side which consumes annually 2,000,000 feet of lumber in the manufacture of headings, box-shooks, and light wood-work. Moderation Falls, a mile and a quarter below, with a continuous flow of 420 horse-power, obtained in a fall of fourteen feet in a distance of thirty-six rods, is utilized by two woolen-factories, saw-mills with a capacity of cutting 11,000,000 feet of lumber annually, shingle-mills, heading-machines, a grist- and plaster-mill, and the manufacture of sugar-shooks.

Five miles farther down the river Bar Mills Falls has a

descent of eighteen feet in sixty rods, with a total power at low water of 450 horse, or 1178 for eleven hours. The ground on either side is naturally favorable for the erection of mills. There are saw-mills on both sides of the falls, heading- and sugar-box shook-machines in Hollis, and also a grist- and plaster-mill. The Portland and Rochester Railroad, passing near, furnishes an outlet for goods, which find their chief market through Portland.

The valuable water-power at Salmon Falls, owned by the Saco Water-Power Company, and controlled by a dam twenty feet in height at the head of the falls, has a fall of sixty-two feet in running little more than two hundred rods. This fall has a force of 1860 horse-power for twenty-four hours, or 4050 horse-power, equal to 162,000 spindles, for eleven hours a day, surrounded by good building locations on either side of the river, and with granite and good brick-making clay within easy distance. It is now only occupied by a grist-mill, shingle-mill, and heading-machine. Besides these, two saw-mills obtain their power from the outlet of Kellick's Pond, one on Cook's Brook, in the south of the town, and two near its entrance into the Saco, on a fall of forty feet.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

WEST BUXTON.

West Buxton is finely situated on both sides of the Saco River, with the main part in Hollis, comprising 92 dwellings, 13 of which have been built since 1872, a church, school-house, 2 hotels, and the following manufactories and trades:

Hollis Manufacturing Company: A. Little, President; E. Hargraves, Treasurer and Agent. This is a four-set mill, erected in 1860, and employing 40 to 60 operatives in the manufacture of flannels and cassimeres.

Wool-carding: J. W. Clark, erected in 1854 by David Guston and Nathaniel Martin.

Saw- and heading-mills: A. K. P. Lord, established in 1870.

General stores: Edwin A. Hobson, since 1876, established by James Moulton in 1870; William H. Smith, established in 1866.

Millinery: Mrs. B. M. Sprague, established in 1877.

Jewelry: A. H. Barnes, established in 1871.

Hotels: Charles Hobson, established in 1877; Timothy Tarbox, established in 1854.

Carpenter and builder: M. P. Sawyer, established in 1878.

Blacksmith: Willis Crockett, established in 1872.

There are also two stores unoccupied.

BONNY EAGLE.

Bonny Eagle, a mill-hamlet in the north, contains the large gang-mills of Isaac L. Came, on the island; general store of J. M. Hutchinson; saw-, heading-, and box-mill of Abijah Russell; grocery-store of F. A. Usher; 12 dwellings, and a meeting-house.

HOLLIS.

Hollis, opposite Salmon Falls, comprises the residences of J. A. Fellows and William Sweat, physicians; store of

C. C. Leavitt & Son, and 12 other dwellings, half of which are of brick, and many years old. Mails daily; J. F. Leavitt, postmaster.

BAR MILLS.

Bar Mills contains 22 dwellings in Hollis, and the general merchandise store of Dyer & McKeuney, formerly W. H. Dyer, and the manufactories of C. W. McKeuney, lumber; J. F. Warren, thin lumber and shingles; Palmer, Maddox & Brooks, spool-factory and wood turning. Dr. E. Bacon was located here in 1871, and Dr. James Haynes in 1877. Hollis Centre Depot, on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, two miles westward, contains the post-office of that name; the stores of John E. Wakefield, T. C. Mulvey, H. B. Hooper, and 20 dwellings within a radius of half a mile. The mercantile business has grown up since the opening of the railroad. Postmaster, W. H. Dyer. The post-office, at the old tavern at North Hollis, was discontinued on the opening of the railroad.

There are also the stores of George E. Burnham, established in 1876, near the west line; Horace D. Benson's store, established in 1875; and near the town-house is the store of E. S. Guilford, established in 1878.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The well-laid-out cemetery on the knoll above the village of West Buxton covers three and a half acres of land, and was opened in 1846. Among those buried there are Rev. Alvin Crockett, Rev. Freeman Chaney, who died in 1843, Rev. Elery T. Eastman, Thomas Clark, Deacon Joseph Hobson, who was for many years a prominent and highly respected citizen of the town, Edward Peabody, M.D., and Stephen Hill, Esq., who died in 1871, aged eighty-one years. Bonny Eagle Burying-Ground contains the graves of James Ridlon, died 1821, aged sixty-eight; Abijah Usher, died 1736, aged eighty; Capt. David Nason, and the monument of the Lane family. There are many private burying-grounds scattered through the town, most of which are on the oldest settled farms, and many of which contain graves marked with rough headstones and containing unknown occupants.

CIVIL LIST.

CLERKS.

PLANTATION OF LITTLE FALLS.—Zebulon Gordon, 1781; Joseph Chadbourne, 1782-88; Joseph Patterson, 1789-93; Daniel Granger, 1794; Joseph Chadbourne, 1795; Stephen Hopkinson, 1796-98. PHILLIPSBRUGH.—Stephen Hopkinson, 1798; Stephen Hopkinson, Joseph Jordan, vacancy, 1798-1810; Jesse Locke, 1811. HOLLIS.—Peleg F. Groves, 1812; Joseph Jordan, 1813-15; Ellis B. Usher, 1816-18; Moses Dunn, 1819-29; Jabez Bradbury, 1830-31; Isaac Merrill, 1832-36; Nathaniel J. Miller, 1837-41; Isaac Merrill, 1842-45; James R. Haley, 1846; Isaac Merrill, 1847-49; John E. Davis, vacancy, 1849; John E. Davis, 1850; Henry K. Bradbury, 1851-53; Joseph Warren, 1854; M. D. Lane, 1855; Robert S. Usher, 1856; Robert E. Eaton, 1857-68; John C. Tibbets, 1869; Robert E. Eaton, 1870; Cyrenius Foss, 1871; Melville B. Smith, 1872; Cyrenius Foss, 1873-76; John E. Wakefield, 1877; Melville B. Smith, 1878-79.

PLANTATION ASSESSORS.

1781.—George Hooper, Joseph Weller, Jr., Joseph Chadbourne.
1782.—Zebulon Gordon, Edward Smith, John Smith.
1783.—Jonathan Bean, Edward Smith, Joseph Chadbourne.
1784.—Benjamin Haley, Edward Smith, Joseph Chadbourne.
1786.—Edward Smith, Benjamin Haley, George Hooper.
1787.—George Hooper, Joseph Chadbourne, Edward Smith.

1788.—Joseph Patterson, Phineas Downs, George Hooper.
1789-90.—Joseph Patterson, Phineas Downs, Daniel Smith.
1791.—Joseph Patterson, Joseph Leland, John Young.
1792.—Joseph Patterson, Phineas Downs, John Young.
1793.—Joseph Patterson, Seth L. Hamlen, Daniel Granger.
1794.—Daniel Granger, John Young, John Smith.
1795.—Joseph Chadbourne, John Smith, Edward Nason.
1796.—John Smith, Edward Nason, Ebenezer Cleaves.
1797.—Jos. Chadbourne, Esq., Ebenezer Cleaver, Stephen Hopkinson.
1798.—Ebenezer Cleaves, Stephen Hopkinson, John Smith.

TOWN SELECTMEN.

1798.—Eben. Cleaves, Stephen Hopkinson, John Smith.
1799.—Eben. Cleaves, Stephen Hopkinson, John Smith, John Dennett.
1800-1.—Eben. Cleaves, John Dennett, Benjamin Warren.
1802.—John Smith, Ebenezer Cleaves, John Dennett.
1803.—Capt. John Smith, Jonah Dunn, Joseph Chadbourne, Esq.
1804.—Maj. John Smith, Capt. Ebenezer Cleaves, John Dennett.
1805.—Capt. Ebenezer Cleaves, John Dennett, Capt. Abijah Usher.
1806.—Joseph Smith, John Dennett, Maj. John Smith.
1807.—Joseph Smith (2d), John Dennett, Col. John Smith.
1808.—Joseph Smith, John Dennett, Abijah Usher.
1809.—Joseph Smith, John Dennett, John Smith.
1810.—Joseph Smith, John Dennett, Abijah Usher, Esq.
1811.—Joseph Smith, John Dennett, John Smith.
1812.—John Dennett, John Smith, Esq., Joseph Smith.
1813-15.—Nathaniel Dunn, John Dennett, Joseph Ridlon.
1816.—Jesse Locke, Esq., John Dennett, Col. John Smith.
1817.—Col. John Smith, John Dennett, Lieut. Stephen Hopkinson.
1818.—Col. John Smith, Jesse Locke, Lieut. Stephen Hopkinson.
1819.—Col. John Smith, Lieut. Stephen Hopkinson, Capt. John Gould.
1820-24.—Benjamin Warren, Stephen Hopkinson, Joseph Smith (2d).
1825.—Dr. Samuel G. Hight, Benjamin Warren, Joseph Ridlon.
1826.—Stephen Hopkins, Benjamin Warren, Samuel Hobson.
1827.—Stephen Hopkinson, Jabez Bradbury, Samuel Hobson.
1828-29.—Joseph Smith (2d), Jabez Bradbury, Samuel Hobson.
1830.—Stephen Hopkinson, Capt. Samuel Bradbury, Moses Sweat.
1831.—Stephen Hopkinson, Benjamin Warren, Moses Sweat.
1832-33.—Stephen Hopkinson, Joshua Emery, Jr., Samuel Hobson.
1834.—Abraham Haley, Joshua Emery, Jr., Samuel Hobson.
1835-36.—Abraham Haley, Joseph Haley (3d), Moses Sweat.
1837-38.—Thomas Carl, Joseph Warren, William Hobson.
1839-40.—John S. Murch, Joseph Warren, Abijah Usher.
1841.—Nathaniel Whittier, Joseph Warren, Samuel Hobson.
1842-43.—Moses Sweat, Abraham Haley, John M. Goodwin.
1844-47.—Daniel Hill (2d), James Warren, James Ridlon.
1848.—James H. Ridlon, James Warren, Zebulon G. Staples.
1849-51.—Zebulon G. Staples, Stephen P. Lane, Joseph McDaniel.
1852.—Remick Cole, Joseph McDaniel, Stephen P. Lane.
1853.—Remick Cole, Joseph McDaniel, Abijah Usher.
1854.—Zebulon G. Staples, Stephen Warren, Abijah Usher, Joseph Warren (vacancy).
1855.—Joseph Warren, Abijah Usher, Stephen Warren.
1856.—Thomas Carl, Samuel D. Smith, Philip Chadbourne.
1857.—Syriacus Knights, Samuel D. Smith, Philip Chadbourne.
1858-61.—James Warren, Samuel D. Smith, John Sawyer.
1862-64.—Joseph McDaniel, William Palmer, Henry A. Usher.
1865.—James Warren, Cyrenius Foss, John Sawyer.
1866-68.—James Warren, Cyrenius Foss, Oliver Tracy.
1869.—George Littlefield, Samuel D. Smith, James Mervine.
1870.—Calvin Roberts, Cyrenius Foss, William Jewett.
1871.—Calvin Roberts, William S. Moulton, William Jewett.
1872.—Seth Warren, Frederick P. Johnson, Jacob Townsend.
1873.—Calvin Roberts, William S. Moulton, William Jewett.
1874-75.—Calvin Roberts, William S. Moulton, William H. Smith.
1876.—William H. Smith, F. A. Sweat, James G. Wakefield.
1877.—Calvin Roberts, Cyrenius Foss, Frank A. Sweat.
1878.—William S. Moulton, C. F. Clark, Charles E. Randall.
1879.—C. F. Clark, Charles E. Randall, A. L. Pennell.

* John Dennett was elected to vacancy of Stephen Hopkinson, who moved out of town.



Photo. by Conant, Portland.

Abijah Usher

ABIJAH USHER was born in the town of Hollis, York Co., Me., Feb. 2, 1813, the eldest son of Abijah and Susan Usher. His father was born Dec. 22, 1788; died Feb. 11, 1841. His mother, Susan Nason, was born Jan. 22, 1790 (now living).

They had ten children, viz.: Susan D., born Feb. 25, 1811, died Oct. 10, 1855; Abijah, born Feb. 2, 1813; Cyrus K., born March 25, 1816, died March 11, 1842; Sarah E., born March 10, 1818; Ellis B., born Dec. 26, 1819; Mary Ann K., born Nov. 11, 1821; Emily C., born Feb. 22, 1824, died March 20, 1852; Henry A., born Sept. 9, 1826, died April 8, 1872; Dorcas M., born March 23, 1829; Napoleon B., born June 6, 1832, died Feb. 9, 1833.

Abijah Usher has always lived on the place where he was born; has carried on lumbering in connection with his farming interest. Received a common-school education. In politics a Republican. Has been three times married. His first wife was Sarah

A. Bradley, daughter of David A. and Betsey (Gordon) Bradley. Mrs. Usher was born in Fryeburg, Me., Feb. 13, 1825. They were married Oct. 9, 1845. Their children are Cyrus F., born Sept. 15, 1846, died Jan. 15, 1849; Frederick A., born Jan. 17, 1849; Ella E., born July 2, 1851, died Aug. 27, 1866; Edwin F., born May 27, 1854, died Sept. 12, 1854. Mrs. Usher died Aug. 6, 1854.

His second wife was Mary S., widow of Mr. Moody, and daughter of Asa and Abigail (Small) Boothby, of Limington, Me., to whom he was married Feb. 6, 1859. She was born Dec. 25, 1817, died March 9, 1869. By her he had one child, viz.: Preston M., born Jan. 4, 1861. His third wife was Mrs. Abbie J. Rowell, daughter of Libbens Bray and Katharine Stewart, of Minot, Me. She was born Dec. 22, 1828. They were married June 6, 1870. They have one child, Howard Stanton, born July 8, 1871.

CHURCHES.

In 1802 it was voted in March town-meeting to build two meeting-houses,—one in the north or upper part of the town, which was built in the field back of school-house No. 4 by Joseph Jordon, Joseph Linscott, Samuel Bradbury, Abijah Usher, Capt. John Smith, Joshua Warren, Jr., and Daniel Smith, committee; and the other in the lower part of the town, near Boiling Spring, now Dayton. April 18th it was voted to have preaching, and Elder Timothy Hodson was hired to preach, for \$200 a year, which he did, alternating between the two houses until his death, in 1825. The church was organized by letter from the Buxton Church, with 25 members, Aug. 20, 1805. In 1806 the town appropriated \$500 to build a parsonage. The church had occasional preaching until 1832, when John Hubbard, a licentiate, began to preach, and was ordained Oct. 9th of that year. The church continued to increase until 1835, when he left, and it gradually declined with the death or removal of its members. It became extinct previous to 1870.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist of Hollis was Daniel Mason, who polled off to the Scarborough Church in 1809. Among the earliest preachers was Rev. Mr. Lewis, who formed the church in Lyman and Coxhall, now Limington. Feb. 19, 1813, the following persons "polled off" from the parish, and were recorded on the town records in compliance with the law, thereby relieving themselves of the support of any other church than their own: Caleb Locke, Jr., Simon Plaistead, Amos Mason, Charles Clark, Robert Cleaves, Andrew Gordon, Thomas Wadlin, Joseph Chadbourne, Roger Edgecomb, Widow Locke, Capt. Daniel Dow, Thomas Locke, Hezekiah Goodwin, and Silas Ward. Committee, John Clark, Joseph and William Wadkin. A fine church was built at West Buxton in 1840. The church had 62 members in 1871. No early records kept by the church are known to exist, but the above is a part of the public records of the town.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Provisional Baptist Church, as it was first sometimes called, existed in Waterborough in 1863, and contained members residing in Hollis. Elisha Smith, Elisha Smith, Jr., and Joshua Warren were certified on the town records of that year as being members, and Elder Peliah Tingley stated at the same time that "John Frowarthy, Daniel Townsend, John Young, Hezekiah Young, and Dominicus Smith had for several years belonged to our church."

The First Free-Will Baptist Society of Hollis was formed at a meeting held March 21, 1815. John Smith, son of Elisha Smith, was chosen Moderator; Benjamin Warren, Clerk; and Elder Humphrey Goodwin, Daniel Smith (3d), and Nathaniel Kimball, Committee to attend to the legal requirements. Elder Humphrey Goodwin was chosen pastor. There were 22 members, including Canell Tarbox, James Smith, Joseph Linscott, Amos Mason, Moses Goodwin, Nathaniel Kimball, and others.

Meetings were held in the school-house near the eastern church until a house of worship was erected, in 1834-35.

Elder Goodwin continued to preach until his death, Oct. 3, 1838. Preaching was held occasionally for several years, when Rev. Lewis T. Witham and Elder Perkins Smith succeeded. Elder Smith was succeeded by Rev. Edwin Brown, the present pastor, in 1879, after a pastorate of fifteen years. Revs. A. Hobson, James and M. Hodson, N. Foss, T. Kennison, and Mr. Daniels have also preached here. Membership, 70.

BUZZELL CHURCH OF FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.

A division having occurred over doctrinal matters, a part of the church became followers of the doctrine of Elder Jeremiah Bullock, of Limington, in 1836, and as a result two churches were established, and two houses of worship, a little over a mile apart, were erected by the different factions about the same time. Rev. Mr. Goodwin preached to this body until his death, after which Elder Bullock and his wife preached to the society, which was also visited at intervals by Miss Almira Wescott until Elder Benjamin Hawkins became their pastor, and was succeeded by Revs. Luther Berry and Samuel Boothby, to 1862. David House has since supplied the pulpit. Membership, 85. Daniel Hanson, Ezekiel Deering, Deacons; Melville B. Smith, Clerk.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF HOLLIS

was organized as the Buxton and Hollis Christian Church at West Buxton, in the spring of 1850, by Elder Alvin Crockett, who continued to act as pastor until his death, in 1851. The first officers were Nicholas Nason and James Moulton, Deacons; E. T. Eastman, Clerk. Benjamin Clark and wife and the wives of the above mentioned were among the first members. Rev. Isaiah Haley succeeded Elder Crockett, and was pastor for many years. Since his death the pulpit has been supplied by various ministers of that church, until the church, which had diminished in numbers, united with the Methodist Church, in 1876, in holding joint worship in the Christian meeting-house in West Buxton. Meetings were held in the school-house until 1869, when a fine church was erected on the high land overlooking the village, and dedicated by Rev. Charles C. Goodwin, pastor of the Christian Church of York.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.

The Advent Church of Hollis was organized in the Bonny Eagle school-house, July 19, 1868, by Rev. Thomas P. S. Hampton, with 14 members. Joseph Smith and Thomas J. Rumery were chosen elders, Orin Davis and Joseph Ridlon deacons, Susan Davis and Susan Ridlon deaconesses. A meeting-house was immediately erected at the end of Bonny Eagle Island bridge, and dedicated by Rev. Messrs. Mitchell and Hampson. Mr. Hampson continued to preach for some years, and the church has since been supplied until the present time by Revs. Peter Libby, Alonzo Davis, who was ordained here, and Rev. Jesse Gay.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of the town have always received a liberal share of public attention and funds. From \$200 in 1799, the appropriations have increased to \$400 in 1802; \$500

in 1806; \$600 in 1813; \$700 in 1820; \$800 in 1825; \$1000 in 1830, with nine classes or districts; and \$1500 in 1850.

Superintendent of schools for 1879, B. F. Randall.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Maj. John Smith, 1804-6; Joseph Atkinson, 1807; Col. John Smith, 1808; Abijah Usher, Esq., 1809-10; Col. Isaac Lane, 1811; Col. John Smith, 1812; Rev. Timothy Hodson, 1813-14; Col. John Smith, 1815; Col. John Smith, Jesse Locke, Esq., 1816; none, 1817-18; John Dennett, Col. John Smith, 1819; John Dennett, 1820; Abijah Usher, 1821; Stephen Hopkinson, 1822; Col. John Smith, 1824.

PHYSICIANS.

Samuel C. Knight, M.D., 1819; Samuel C. Knight, 1822; William Swett, 1824-35; J. A. Fellows, 1879; Samuel Swett, 1879.

MILITARY.

THE WAR OF 1812.

This town responded nobly both in men and means for the war of 1812. A number of men were sent to Kittery and other points along the coast in that year. In 1814 the town voted to pay all men drafted enough to make up their wages to \$14 a month.

THE REVOLUTION.

George Hooper and John Smith were committee to enlist soldiers in 1781.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. ELLIS B. USHER

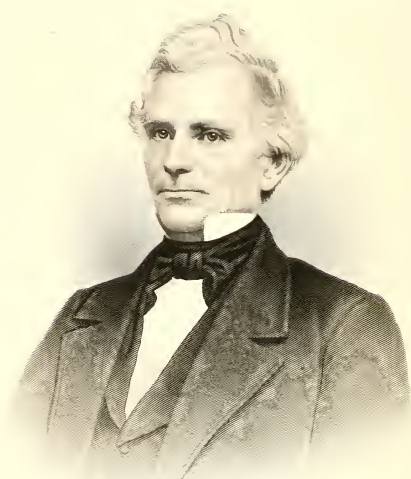
was born in Medford, Mass., Nov. 7, 1785, the eldest child of Abijah and Mary (Wells) Usher. His progenitor was Robert Usher, who, with his brother Hezekiah, came from England, the former settling in Stamford, Conn., the latter in Boston, Mass. The line of descent is as follows: Robert Usher married Elizabeth, widow of Jeremy Jagger. Their son Robert, of Dunstable, Mass., married Sarah, daughter of John Blanchard; their eldest son, John, born May 31, 1696, by his wife, Hannah, had nine children; Robert, born April 9, 1730, their second son, of Merrimaek, N. H., married Sarah Stearns, of Bedford; nine children; he died Oct. 13, 1793. Abijah, born Feb. 15, 1757, of Medford, Mass., was twice married; by his first wife, Mary, he had three children, viz., Ellis B., Abijah, and Mary; by his second wife, Rebecca Kidder, he had five children, viz., Samuel, James Madison, Drusilla, James Madison (2d), and Robert S. The latter is the only one of the children living at this date (1879). At an early age Ellis B. lost his mother, and he lived for a number of years thereafter with his grandmother Wells in Medford. His father, failing in business, gave to each of his sons—Ellis B. and Abijah—a horse; and at the age of twelve and ten respectively they came on horseback to seek their fortunes in Hollis. Ellis B. worked by the month, at \$5 per month, for Col. Isaac Lane and the Rev. Paul Coffin, sending half of his earnings to his father. At a later date he was clerk in the

store of Paul Coffin, son of Rev. Paul Coffin, at Buxton. Still later he was clerk in the office of the register of deeds, at Alfred. At about the age of nineteen, by savings from his earnings, he purchased a farm in North Hollis, and gave it to his father, which is still in possession of a descendant of the family. He also purchased an interest in a saw-mill, at Buxton, of Capt. Joseph Woodman, and in connection with that interest carried on a store. He was prospered in his enterprises, and continued to enlarge his business until the year 1814, when by a heavy flood in the Saco River, besides carrying away his mills and dams, \$5000 worth of logs not paid for were swept away, which left him to that extent worth less than nothing. But with that indomitable energy which was one of his prominent characteristics, backed by a credit which had become well established, he went forward, and replaced, on a larger scale, his mills, and thereafter, to the time of his death, continued his lumbering and mercantile interests at Hollis, becoming, if not the largest, one of the heaviest, operators on the Saco River. He became largely interested in timberlands, chiefly in Maine and New Hampshire. During the reverses of 1835 and '36, Mr. Usher became embarrassed in consequence of his connection with the "Eastern Land Speculation." An extension of five years was granted him by a vote of his creditors, and eventually, besides paying his own debts, dollar for dollar, also paid \$80,000 of endorsed paper. At the time of his death, which occurred May 21, 1855, he was possessed of a large estate. In his business career Mr. Usher furnished a marked example of what may be accomplished by hard work, coupled with an intelligent application of means to ends. With the exception of attendance at the common school in Medford, and possibly a term at an academy after coming to Hollis, Mr. Usher may be said to have "picked up" his education. He was always a great reader, and became familiar with the standard works of literature, well versed in the Sacred Scriptures, and kept well posted in the current news of the day. He took an active interest in political questions, but was so occupied with the conduct of his business enterprises as not to seek or desire public office. He was, however, a member of the General Court of Massachusetts at the time of the separation of Maine from the commonwealth of that State. He was also at one time a member of the Maine Senate. In politics he was a Whig and a Republican; in religious sentiment, liberal. As a neighbor, he was sympathetic, kind-hearted, and liberal; in his family, genial and indulgent. He was especially fond of children and young people.

Mr. Usher was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Randall, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Randall, of Cape Elizabeth, to whom he was married Nov. 22, 1812. Mrs. Usher was born March 31, 1792. By her he had three children, viz., Henry E., born Feb. 14, 1814, died April 27, 1827; Benjamin J. R., born Dec. 25, 1815, died Dec. 23, 1816; and Sarah Ellen, born Oct. 20, 1817. The latter was twice married. Her first husband was Horace Sands, to whom she was married Aug. 2, 1836. Mr. Sands died Jan. 24, 1837. She was again married Oct. 6, 1841, to Dr. Elbridge Bacon, of Portland. Mrs. Usher died June 4, 1819. Mr. Usher married, Nov. 26, 1820,



E. B. Usher



Nath. G. Sullivan

Hannah Lane, step-sister of his first wife, and daughter of Col. Isaac Lane, of Hollis. Her grandfather was Capt. Daniel Lane, who, with his brothers John and Jabez, were officers in the Revolutionary war, and were early settlers in the towns of Hollis and Buxton. John Lane was one of the party of "Indians" who threw overboard the tea in Boston harbor. Her father, Isaac Lane, ran away from home, and joined his father while in service in the war of the Revolution. He was not sent back, but served during the war as servant of his father. He was a colonel in the war of 1812. The Lanes have not inaptly been called the military family of Buxton.

Mrs. Usher was born Jan. 1, 1795. Their children are Rebecca R., born Aug. 31, 1821; Martha Hooper, born May 1, 1823, married, Sept. 27, 1848, to Dr. Joseph G. Osgood (the latter died Feb. 28, 1849); Isaac Lane, born May 12, 1825, living in La Crosse, Wis.; Jane Maria, born Dec. 1, 1828, died Aug. 5, 1832; Hannah, born Sept. 1, 1831, died Aug. 21, 1832; Mary, born July 21, 1833, died Aug. 8, 1833; Jane Maria, born Oct. 12, 1836, married Nathan Webb, of Portland, June 17, 1867.

With mind unimpaired, with scarcely a gray hair, taking a lively interest in all current events, surrounded with all the comforts of a well-furnished home, and receiving the loving attentions of devoted daughters, Mrs. Usher has just (Jan. 1, 1880) celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday.

HON. NATHANIEL J. MILLER

was born in the town of Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., Me., Nov. 5, 1801, the second child of four children of James and Rebecca (Jones) Miller. The father and mother were natives of Cape Elizabeth. His father was a sea-captain by occupation, and died and was buried at sea at the

age of thirty-three. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Jones, who was a surgeon in the war of the Revolution, and died, while in the service, of fatigue.

Nathaniel J. Miller came, at an early period, to Bar Mills, town of Hollis, and at the age of twenty-one engaged in the manufacture of lumber, carrying on a mercantile business in connection therewith. He continued in business here up to the year 1853. He then moved to Portland, where, up to the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 5, 1869, he engaged in the lumber commission business. In politics he was identified with the Whig and Republican parties, and was a firm and active supporter of their principles. While living in Hollis he was representative to the Legislature in 1838, 1839, and 1840. He also held a number of its town offices.

During his residence in Portland he was for several years a member of the city government, a representative to the Legislature in 1858, member of the Senate in 1861, and was appointed collector of internal revenue under President Lincoln for the First District of Maine, which position he held up to March 29, 1869, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was one of the first officers of the First National Bank of Portland. He was married, March 30, 1823, to Mary Woodman, daughter of Paul and Hannah Woodman. Mrs. Miller was born in Hollis, July 12, 1802. She survives him, and resides with two of her daughters at the old homestead in Hollis. They have had eight children, four of whom are living.

Prompt and energetic in the prosecution of all his business enterprises, conscientious and efficient in the discharge of his duties in all public positions to which he was called, thoroughly devoted to his family, a kind and obliging neighbor, a steadfast friend, Mr. Miller well deserved the respect and esteem in which he was held in the communities where he lived.

SANFORD.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Sanford contains an area of 17,920 acres, 16,000 of which are improved. It was incorporated in 1768 with 27,000 acres, and extended as far east as the western line of Lyman and to the Saco River. That part of the town remaining in 1794 to the east of Hayes Brook, was incorporated, February 4th of that year, under the name of Alfred, as a district, but was represented in town affairs until it became a separate town in 1808. Sanford is bounded on the north by Shapleigh, on the east by Alfred, on the south by Kennebunk, Wells, and North Berwick, and on the west by Lebanon. The surface is broken in the north; in the south it consists mostly of plains. The soil on the ridges is deep and fertile, producing good crops of

corn, oats, hay, and apples; that of the plains is sandy, open, and less fertile. There are within the town Deering, Curtis, Fish, Sand, Duck, Eel, and Old Ponds; and on the western boundary, Bonny Beag Pond. The location was formerly called by the Indians Monsam, which name still attaches to the main stream which flows through the town, affording seventeen fine mill powers.

The present town of Sanford is a part of the tract bought by Maj. William Phillips from the sagamore Fluellen in 1661. This tract of land, which was equal to eight miles square, was divided to form the towns of Sanford, Alfred, and Waterborough. One-half, known as "the nineteen thousand acres," Maj. Phillips divided in 1676 among the following persons: Samuel, his oldest, and William, his

youngest son; Mary Field, Martha Thurston, Rebecca Lord, Elizabeth Alden, and Sarah Turner, his daughters; Zachary Gillum, Robert Lord, of London, mariner, and Ephraim Turner, his sons-in-law; Elephel Stratton, Peleg, John, and Elisha Sanford, his wife's children by a former marriage; John Jolliffe, John Woodman, Elisha Hutchison, Theodore Atkinson, and William Hudson, all of Boston; to each 1000 acres. This portion of the Fluelen tract was designed by Maj. Phillips to be settled as a township by his children, but owing to the wars it was not taken up until the following century, when it was settled under the name of Phillipstown. The original body, which was covered by several quit-claim deeds from Capt. Sunday, Hobinowell, and Fluelen, Indian sagamores, extended from Salmon Falls, on the Saco River, to Berwick and Lebanon, and from the rear line of Wells, exclusive of Lyman, so far back as to embrace about four townships of the usual size. These are now Sanford, Alfred, Waterborough, and a part of Hollis and Limington. The purchase, with revised bounds, was confirmed in 1670 to the grantee or his son, Nathaniel Phillips, of Saco. Mrs. Phillips devised by will, Sept. 29, 1696, to Peleg Sanford what Maj. Phillips had given her, and this was included in the town of Sanford when incorporated in 1768.*

The town of Sanford was formerly a great timber country, and even now has some excellent pine and oak lumber. Many large masts used to be hauled from here to Portsmouth, N. H. Masts to refit the French fleet were taken from this town. Nowhere in the State have larger trees grown than those cut on the lot west of Deering's Pond. Stumps of immense size are still to be seen. It was settled many years before the inhabitants attached any importance to the soil. The lands, though poor in the valleys, were covered with a dense growth of valuable white pine, which encouraged the first settlers to come and work in felling the trees or working them up into shingles and staves. The first settlers were extremely poor. Their cabins were rudely constructed of logs, the single room floored with split puncheons of short length, and roofed by laying pieces similar to light barrel-staves, two courses at a time, and then weighting them down with heavy poles laid upon the roof. Here they lived, and when needy made a few bunches of shingles, which were hauled to Kennebunk Landing, or sold and a team from there sent after them, for they had no teams. The only tools were an axe, a saw, an auger without any "tworl" to raise the chips, an iron wedge, a drawing-knife, and perhaps a crowbar. The main furniture consisted of a spinning-wheel, a large chest, a few iron pots, a brass kettle, and a crane to hang in the fireplace.

The town was surveyed in 1735, and settlement commenced about 1740. It is reported, traditionally, that a Mr. Parsons, who located on Lyon Hill, was the first settler. Samuel Willard was one of the first settlers. He bought a tract of pine-timber land, and built a mill, where his descendants still live, near South Sanford. Four of those trees, remaining, were sold, not many years ago, for \$1200 by his grandson.

In 1745, Capt. David Morrison, of Wells, bought the lot containing the two mill-privileges above Springvale, erected the first log house at Morrison Corner, and built a saw-mill. The heaviest piece of machinery was the iron crank. This he hired two negroes, named Caesar and Sharp, slaves owned by Col. Wentworth, of Berwick, to haul to the mill, on a hand-sled, a distance of seventeen miles. There was an iron-works built in the vicinity afterwards to smelt ores found near by, but abandoned for want of success. With the building of mills, families came in to cut and handle the lumber.

Among the earliest records of settlement occur the following births, all within the town of Sanford, as then bounded: Tabitha, daughter of William Bennett, born Sept. 18, 1761; James, son of James Gave, born July 4, 1762; James, son of Sampson Johnson, born Aug. 25, 1762; and Olive, daughter of Edward Harmon, born March 21, 1762.

The first marriage recorded is that of John Giles to Hannah Russell, by Rev. Pelatiah Tingley, April 25, 1774.

Phineas Thompson and Samuel Willard were here in 1765, Walter Powers in 1768, Nathaniel Bennett and Thomas Rogers in 1771, and previous to 1774, Rev. Pelatiah Tingley, John Linscott, Eliphalet Taylor, Stephen Gowen, Joel Moulton, William Tripe, Eleazer Chadbourne, Eleazer Hall, Stephen Coffin, Daniel Barston, Moses Pate, Elisha Smith, Caleb Emery, Enoch Hall.

In 1777 there were living within the town John White, Joseph Taylor, Benj. Norton, Samuel Friend, Jonathan Adams, James Work, Edward Stanley, Jeremiah Eastman, David Stevens, John Pugsley, Enoch Hall, and Thomas R. Willard.

A large number of the first settlers were connected by marriage previous to coming, so that by 1780 nearly all those who had been within the town fifteen years were in some way related.

Ezekiel Gowen, one of the earliest settlers, was a large landholder, and an early owner of the mill-power at Sanford Corner; his residence was half a mile to the north. James, son of Stephen Gowen, died here in 1775. It is reasonable to believe that the first permanent settlers came about 1761, after the close of hostilities, which had driven out all the first occupants spoken of as being in the town in 1740. A lot 176 rods square, and occupying the site of Springvale, was surveyed for William Frost, by Robert Hussey, in 1787. Like most of the early surveys, with the allowance for slack of chain, water, or other defects of surface, it vastly overran the limits described. Acres were liberally dealt out from the first survey to the final lottings.

A pile of tow or unbeaten flax was a part of the visible effects of every mover. The bedstead stood upon one leg, and was framed of rough poles into the corner of the single room, or the pallet lay upon the floor of the loft, reached by use of foot-pieces attached to the wall. Wooden hooks, or broad antlers over the fireplace, held a gun and its accoutrements for each male adult, to secure game for the table or protect the occupants from the dangers of the forest. A great portion of the lower farming-lands were flooded by beaver-dams, and many ponds existed which have long since disappeared. Although beavers were so plenty, they were uncaught, and for many years a beaver-skin would

* The heirs of William Phillips were assessed for tax on 20,000 acres of this land within the plantation of Little Falls in 1788.

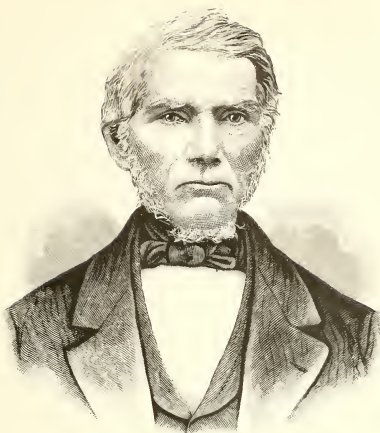


Photo. by Conant, Portland.

WILLIAM EMERY

was born in Sanford, York Co., Me., in 1791. In early youth he had all the advantages of the common school of his time, and made the best use of his opportunities. Having a remarkable memory, and an ardent thirst for knowledge, he became thoroughly versed in the history and biographies of ancient and modern times; and the habits of reasoning and research, formed in youth, were continued to near the close of his life.

Between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, he made several voyages to sea as a common sailor, then as first mate, in which capacity he showed such knowledge of practical navigation that he was appointed captain of the ship for the next voyage. But the "embargo" of 1812 detained him on the land and changed all his plans and prospects for life. At this juncture, and as an inducement for his remaining at home, he received from his grandfather, Col. Caleb Emery, a valuable farm in South Sanford, on which he lived several years, an industrious and successful farmer. During these years of active and often severe toil he engaged very little in public affairs, but he found leisure for much reading and general mental improvement.

Occasionally he applied his *nautical* skill in cor-

recting the old boundary lines of his farm and woodlands, and in surveying his neighbor's fields, and in one emergency he accepted the office of *school-master*, and taught, with great success, a district school in Sanford, which other teachers had failed to govern.

For twelve years he was a deputy sheriff in the county of York, and then commenced trade at Sanford Corner and Springvale, and was for many years an active merchant. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and with a few others built the old Congregational meeting-house at Sanford Corner.

In politics he was a Whig and Republican. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died at Sanford Nov. 27, 1877. Six children survive him, viz.: Caleb, for thirty years principal of the high school at Charlestown, Mass., and still occupying that position; Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Shaw, of Biddeford; William, attorney and counsellor at law, and now (1879) county attorney of York County; Titus S., a merchant in Philadelphia; Edward H., a farmer in Kansas; and Charles O., a deputy sheriff of York County, now living on the homestead at Sanford Corner.

pay for a month's work. A scrubby breed of red cattle were reared in the woods and upon the natural meadows for their beef, which found a ready market in Boston. For their winter food, the coarse natural grass was cut and stacked near the dwelling, and when acorns were fallen the whole families would go to the woods and pick them up for their cattle and hogs. Roads were "made," but a made road in those days meant a passageway opened wide enough for a cart to pass through, and "recorded" for public possession. Holes were filled with limbs and rotten wood. A day's drive of ten miles with a load was a doubtful journey. Tea was enjoyed perhaps once a month, on the return from the coast, but no family was so poor as not to have their daily rum.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Sanford was incorporated Feb. 23, 1768. The record of that year was lost years ago, with the first pages from the poorly-bound record-book.

The second annual town-meeting was held March 22, 1769. Benjamin Harmon, Esq., was elected moderator of the meeting; Samuel Willard, Town Clerk; Jonathan Johnson, William Bennett, Samuel Willard, Selectmen and Assessors; James Gerry, Constable; Benjamin Harmon, Tithingman; Nathan Bennett, Surveyor of Highways in the town, and Simon Coffin in that part of the town called Massabesic;* Moses Tibbetts, Fence-Viewer and Field-Driver; John Thompson, Hog-Reeve; Michael Brown, Deer-Informer; Joshua Hazleton, Sealer of Leather; Daniel Gile, Nathaniel Harmon, Wardens; Samuel Willard, John Chadbourne, Surveyors of all kinds of Lumber. William Bennett was the first constable. It was voted at this election that "he deliver up the warrant and tax bill for 1768." It was also voted "that hogs go at large, except they do mischief." The meeting was then adjourned to the dwelling-house of Samuel Willard, Esq.

Fifty pounds were assessed for town charges. The next year it was voted to hire a minister to preach the gospel three months. William Bennett, Ephraim Low, and Jonathan Johnson were made a committee for that purpose.

A committee was appointed to fix the school-house comfortable. William Bennett was chosen the first grand juror in 1773. Caleb Emery was the first justice of the peace. In 1773, £20 were voted for school and £10 for an orthodox minister. Non-resident lands were taxed to build a meeting-house.

A 50-ton vessel was built in the south part of the town by Paul Shackford, about 1770, and hauled to tide-water in the winter. Brig.-Gen. Jeremiah Moulton built the first bridge across the Mousam River, the first mill above the Morrison mill at Sanford village, and the iron-works between the two bridges south. He also planted the first 40 acres of corn in Sanford. The ore for this iron-works was obtained from Beaver Hill. Chadbourne's mill was first built by two young men, who built a hut, and lived nearly alone. Deacon Stephen Dorman found their mill-stones in an

abandoned cellar, about 1840; they were fitted into each other like two saucers, and could be turned by hand, by a wooden pin fixed in the upper stone, which was quite thin.

The Province mill was built on the site of the present grist-mill at Springvale, before the Morrison mill was built, and was the highest mill on the stream. Previous to the erection of the print-works Springvale was known as "Province Mill."

The following document shows the manner in which those early mills were usually managed:

"This indenture witnesseth, that John Stanton, Simon Hobbs, and Samuel Moody, of Sanford, in the county of York, and Thomas Morrill, of Berwick, in the above sd county, have settled all the accounts for a mill above Sanford, on the Province land, and the sd John Stanton owns Eight Days in twenty-and-four days, or one-third part. Simon Hobbs owns seven Days in the twenty-four days, which is his part of sd mill; and Samuel Moody owns one-eight part, which is three days in twenty-four days, which is his part of sd mill; and Thomas Morrill, above sd, owns six days in twenty-four Days, which is his part of the above sd mill,—and, likewise, the above sd owners all being present this day, and settled all the accounts for sd mill, and balanced the same by a justing all our accounts.

"As witness our hands and seals this 30 day of January, 1774, in the Eleventh year of the Reign of King George the third, A. D. 1774.

"THOMAS MORRELL.	[Seal]
"SIMON HOBBS.	[Seal]
"SAMUEL MOODY.	[Seal]
"JOHN STANTON.	[Seal]

"Signed,—sealed in presents of us:

"JOSEPH LEWIS.
"THOMAS CHASE."

"Samuel Moody begins his turn in the above sd mill the 31 day of January, 1774, Thomas Morrill begins his turn the Eleventh day of February, 1774, Simon Hobbs begins his turn the twentieth day of February, 1774." (Signed by all, and dated Jan. 30, 1774.)

"Agreed toward fixing the mill at three shillings four pence pr. day and accompts to be settled every six months." (Again signed.)

Two town pounds were built in 1774. Moses Tibbetts donated the land, and offered to be pound-keeper of one; the other was built in that part of the town called Massabesic, "by Moses Stevens' barn," in Waterborough.

In 1777 the main road was laid out from the "cart path" past Joshua Chadbourne's to the road leading to the iron-works, and northeast across the Mousam River past the farms of Joshua Batchelor, William Tripe, William Gowen, John Waterhouse, through the undivided land to the place of Ephraim Low, Jr. The lines were at that time so vague and indistinct that much annoyance was felt about the assessment and collection of taxes. A meeting was called to adjust disputes in the fall, and Joshua Stimpson and David Lowell, Esq., were chosen a committee on the part of this town "to endeavor to procure an appeal or discontinuance of the incorporation of Coxhall (Lyman) so far as it interferes with Sanford," by presenting the matter to the General Court. The first record of general election gives 14 votes in 1780,—all for Governor Hancock. The vote was 37 in 1795.

In 1782 it was proposed to divide the two parishes. This resulted in the incorporation of the district of Alfred from the North Parish, Feb. 4, 1794. Massabesic was taken off, and incorporated as a separate town, under the name of Waterborough, March 6, 1787. That part now included in the town of Dayton north of Salmon Falls, the town of Hollis, and the part of Limington south of the Little Ossipee

* Massabesic was afterwards incorporated as Waterborough. It took its name from an Indian woman who lived beside the pond which still bears her name. The jurisdiction of the town of Sanford extended over the entire Phillips tract until the several towns included in the grant were separately incorporated.

pee River, was incorporated as Phillipsburg, Feb. 27, 1798. Previous to their incorporation, all the towns of the Maj. Phillips Purchase were under the jurisdiction of Sanford. At a meeting held in the Congregationalist meeting-house, Dec. 14, 1807, in which Capt. Sheldon Hobbs was elected moderator, it was voted that the district of Alfred be incorporated in a separate or distinct town. The Supreme Court had been held there since 1802, and a court-house contributed much to its future prospects. These were forwarded, without jealousy, by the inhabitants of the South Parish. The population at its organization is not known. Among the votes for Governor of Massachusetts, the largest previous to 1790 was 76 cast for John Hancock.

In January, 1809, a committee of seven was appointed to draft an address to the Senate and House of Representatives in the name of the town, praying for relief from the several acts of the embargo, "considering them as unnecessary, unequal, unjust, oppressive, and tyrannical; laws tending to reduce us to poverty and the most abject slavery;" that the law was in "open violation of the constitution, subjecting us to unlawful seizures and detentions, and therefore not binding upon us. Therefore, after once applying to the President of the United States while the power was vested in him for relief, and received none, we think it is our duty to look to you as that tribunal competent and willing to assist us in our present embarrassed situation." The committee comprised Caleb Emery, Elisha Allen, William Emery, John Paul, John Powers, Jr., Caleb Emery (3d), and Caleb Emery (4th). On the reading of the petition a long series of resolutions was adopted, declaring that "any law which requires the whole manual force of the Nation with an army of 150,000 men to enforce it must be unjust, arbitrary, and inconsistent with every principle which establishes and secures a republican government." They condemned Congress, and applied to the State Legislature for relief. The resolutions were ordered published in the *Freeman's Friend*.

At the convention of 1819 to form the State of Maine, Capt. Timothy Shaw and Elisha Allen were delegates from Sanford. Fifteen men were appointed a committee by the town to give them instructions before they went, and two more were added to the committee at their session. The town rejected the constitution by a vote of 85 to 10.

Two companies of volunteers were formed partly within the town for the Mexican war, and their services tendered to the government. Of these, Hon. Charles E. Weld, a prominent lawyer of Hollis, was first lieutenant, and Samuel S. Thing, Esq., a lawyer of New York, was second lieutenant of Company C, organized Aug. 7, 1846, under Capt. Moses Goodwin, of Shapleigh; and William Emery (3d), of Sanford, now a prominent lawyer of Alfred, was captain of Company H, organized Dec. 12, 1846.

Elections were first held at the houses of Messrs. Willard and Jonathan Powers. In 1788 the meeting-house in the North Parish was used. After 1792 they were held in both the Baptist and Congregationalist meeting-houses. After 1840 a town-house at Sanford Corner was occupied until the erection of the present one at Springvale.

The Springvale Aqueduct Company was organized through the exertions of John A. Dennett, Stephen E.

Hersom, and Samuel D. Tibbetts, and was incorporated in 1876. Mr. Tibbetts has been president since its organization. The water is taken from Littlefield Pond, a deep, pure stream covering an area of thirty-five acres a mile and a half to the northeast, and one hundred and ninety-seven feet above the river at the Print-Works Dam. The surface of the main street is thirty feet higher than the river. There have been about \$6000 expended in completing this work.

THE REVOLUTION.

In 1776 the town stores of ammunition were increased by half a barrel of powder, one gross of flints, and "half a hundred led." John Stanyon and Nathaniel Conant were chosen to take care of it till called for. Nearly all the families were represented by some member in the Continental army before the end of the war.

On the offer of arms by the Boston board in 1778 it was voted not to raise any money, as the town was already heavily burdened to support the war, but to give liberty to any one or more persons to buy arms from the board at Boston. A committee of safety was elected each year during the war. The bounty on wolves was discontinued in 1779, that the money might be used in the support of soldiers' families. Money did not go far at that time. The pay of selectmen was increased to £4 10s. per day, and the ordinary appropriation for preaching was increased to £500.

In 1780 a meeting to examine the several articles in the new form of government chose committees to make remarks on the third and seventh articles, and to take under consideration that the Governor, senators, and councilors shall be Protestants. On the report of the committee the town voted not to act upon the new form of government. Capt. Morgan Lewis, Capt. Edward Harmon, and Jonathan Tibbetts were a committee to hire soldiers for the south ward of the town.* Six hundred and fifty pounds were raised for six months' soldiers' bounty, and £450 to hire three years' soldiers.

A tax of 3210 pounds of beef was assessed upon the town, and £5000 voted to buy it with. This beef was bought from the lowest bidders and delivered to the county agent at Kennebunk Landing. In 1781, £9248 were expended for beef and 8 more soldiers furnished. Each man was furnished with a new pair of shoes by the town. Soldiers' clothing was furnished by tax and forwarded to the men in the field.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Willard, 1768-69; John Stanyon, 1770-73; John Moulton, 1774-79; Caleb Emery, 1780; Joel Moulton, 1781-96; Samuel Nason, 1797-98; Stephen Hobbs, 1799; Samuel Nason, 1800; Stephen Hobbs, 1801-3; Thomas Keeler, 1804-7; Ezra Thompson (vacancy), 1807; Elisha Allen, 1808-9; Ebenezer Linscott, 1810; Elisha Allen, 1811-29; Timothy Shaw, 1830-41; Samuel Tripp, 1842-45; Charles O. Lord, 1846-49; Caleb S. Emery, 1850; Charles O. Lord, 1851-52; Stephen Merrett, 1853-55; Asa Low, 1856-58; Salter Emery, 1859-60; Moses Emery, 1861-65; John A. Dennett, 1866-79.

SELECTMEN.

1768-69.—Jonathan Johnson, William Bennett, Samuel Willard.
1770-71.—Samuel Willard, William Bennett, John Stanyon.

* The south ward of the town was the present Sanford, in distinction from Alfred, the north parish.



GEORGE A. FROST.

The Frost family traces its descent to an ancestor of English birth who resided near Sheffield. His father, John, was a native of Milford, Mass., his mother, Hannah Morrill, was a native of Wells, York Co.

His father spent his entire life in mercantile pursuits, first as a clerk in Boston, and afterwards for many years as a general merchant in Sanford, where he died in 1851. His wife still survives at the age of eighty-nine, having been born in 1790.

George A. was born in the town of Sanford, April 2, 1813. He was educated in the common school and at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. For the years 1836-37 he was a partner with his father, and for three years he was in business with H. P. Storer (now of Portland), and, since the dissolution

of this firm, he has carried on a general merchandise trade at Sanford for thirty years.

In politics he was formerly a Whig and afterwards a Republican. In 1861-62 he was a member of the executive council, and was a trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital for nine years, being a part of the time president of the board.

He is interested in all local enterprises tending to the education of the rising generation and the prosperity of the people, and is a promoter of religious and kindred interests. As a business man he is active, judicious, and possessed of sterling integrity in all his business relations. He married, April 14, 1835, Mary, daughter of Moses Lord, of Sanford. They had one child, born in 1836, but survived only six years.

B. F. HANSON,

second son of Joshua and Phil-
emina (Hobbs) Hanson, was born
July 31, 1818, on the farm where
he now resides. His grandfather
was for many years prior to his
death a resident of Waterbo-
rough, York Co., and his parents
were also natives of this county.
His father died in 1866; his
mother in 1865.

He learned the blacksmith's
trade from his father, and at the
age of twenty, left home to battle
with life for himself. It is stated
as a fact that at the age of twenty-
eight, assisted by his brother George
M., he turned four hundred horse-
shoes in eleven hours, a most
remarkable amount of labor in
those days of hard toil, and now



B.F.HANSON.

a matter regarded almost impos-
sible.

In 1852 he returned to his na-
tive town, and gave his attention
to agricultural pursuits, excepting
four years in trade at Sanford's
Corners. While a resident of
Somersworth, N. H., he was se-
lectman, and since his return to
York County, he was elected, on
the Republican ticket, a member
of the Legislature of 1862, and
for the years 1874-75 served in
the State Senate. He is, in 1879,
town agent. William Hanson
married, Feb. 21, 1840, Mary,
daughter of Elias Libby. They
have four sons: Luther, of Chel-
sea; Benjamin F., of Great Falls,
N. H.; Charles H., and George
William, both at Waterville Col-
lege.



RES. OF HON B. F HANSON, SANFORD, MAINE.

1772.—Jonathan Johnson, William Bennett, Daniel Gile.
 1773.—Daniel Gile, James Gary, William Bennett.
 1774-76.—Daniel Gile, Morgan Lewis, James Gary.
 1777.—James Gary, Morgan Lewis, Joel Moulton.
 1778.—Daniel Gile, Morgan Lewis, Phineas Thompson.
 1779.—Morgan Lewis, Walter Powers, Joel Moulton.
 1780.—Caleb Emery, Nathaniel Bennett, Ebenezer Hall.
 1781.—Samuel Nason, James Gove, Eleazer Chadbourne.
 1782-83.—William Parson, James Gove, Eleazer Chadbourne.
 1784.—William Parson, Eleazer Chadbourne, Joel Moulton.
 1785.—Capt. Caleb Emery, Eleazer Chadbourne, Henry Smith.
 1786.—Caleb Emery, Henry Smith, Samuel Nason.
 1787.—Henry Smith, Eleazer Chadbourne, Joshua Goodwin.
 1788.—Samuel Nason, Eleazer Chadbourne, Henry Smith.
 1789.—Samuel Nason, Eleazer Chadbourne, William Parson.
 1790.—Samuel Nason, Joel Moulton, Henry Smith.
 1791.—Caleb Emery, William Parson, Henry Smith.
 1792-93.—Samuel Nason, Henry Smith, Sheldon Hobbs.
 1794.—Samuel Nason, Ezra Thompson, Sheldon Hobbs.
 1795.—Sheldon Hobbs, Ezra Thompson, Eleazer Chadbourne.
 1796-98.—Samuel Nason, Eleazer Chadbourne, Ezra Thompson.
 1799.—Samuel Shaw, Stephen Gowen, Sheldon Hobbs.
 1800.—Samuel Nason, Sheldon Hobbs, Ezra Thompson.
 1801.—Ezra Thompson, Caleb Emery, Eleazer Chadbourne.
 1802.—Ezra Thompson, Eleazer Chadbourne, Jedediah Allen.
 1803.—Eleazer Chadbourne, Ezra Thompson, Jedediah Allen.
 1804.—Jedediah Allen, Samuel Shaw, Ezra Thompson.
 1805.—Samuel Shaw, Thomas Keeler, Jedediah Allen.
 1806.—Thomas Keeler, Samuel Straw, Rufus Bennett.
 1807.—Thomas Keeler, Samuel Straw, Rufus Bennett, Elisha Allen.*
 1808-9.—Ezra Thompson, Elisha Allen, Rufus Bennett.
 1810.—Rufus Bennett, Sheldon Hobbs, Elisha Allen.
 1811-12.—Sheldon Hobbs, Elisha Allen, Rufus Bennett.
 1813.—Sheldon Hobbs, Rufus Bennett, Timothy Shaw.
 1814.—Sheldon Hobbs, Thomas Shackley, Elisha Allen.
 1815.—Sheldon Hobbs, Timothy Shaw, John Libby.
 1816-17.—Sheldon Hobbs, Jr., Timothy Shaw, Enoch Lord.
 1818-19.—Timothy Shaw, Enoch Lord, John Frost (2d).
 1820.—Capt. Timothy Shaw, Sheldon Hobbs, Ezra Thompson.
 1821.—Capt. Timothy Shaw, Sheldon Hobbs, Jr., Ezra Thompson.
 1822.—Sheldon Hobbs, Timothy Shaw, John Frost.
 1823-24.—Sheldon Hobbs, Timothy Shaw, John Frost (3d).
 1825.—Timothy Shaw, John Powers, Jr., Sheldon Hobbs.
 1826.—Sheldon Hobbs, Timothy Shaw, John Powers.
 1827.—John Powers, Timothy Shaw, Nathaniel Goodwin.
 1828.—John Powers, Daniel Gowen, John Frost.
 1829.—John Powers, Daniel Gowen, Timothy Shaw.
 1830-33.—John Powers, Timothy Shaw, Daniel P. Shaw.
 1834-35.—Timothy Shaw, Daniel P. Shaw, William B. Merriek.
 1836.—Timothy Shaw, Daniel P. Shaw, Jotham Welch.
 1837.—Jotham Welch, Daniel P. Shaw, John Storer.
 1838.—Timothy Shaw, Daniel P. Shaw, Jotham Welch.
 1839.—Orin P. Shaw, Theodore Tripp, Nehemiah Butler.
 1840.—Nehemiah Butler, Jotham Welch, Timothy Shaw.
 1841.—Nehemiah Butler, Jotham Welch, Gen. Timothy Shaw.
 1842.—Amos F. How, Enoch Frost, Stephen Willard.
 1843.—Amos F. How, Enoch Frost, John Shaw.
 1844.—Samuel B. Emery, Thomas J. Allen, Nathaniel Hobbs.
 1845.—Nathaniel Hobbs, Samuel B. Emery, John Merrill.
 1846.—Enoch Frost, John Shaw, Horace Bennett.
 1847-48.—Samuel B. Emery, Enoch Frost, John Carroll.
 1849.—Samuel B. Emery, John Carroll, Jonathan Tibbetts.
 1850-51.—Theodore Willard, Daniel Cheney, Christopher Shackford.
 1852.—Theodore Willard, Albert L. Smith, Theodore Tripp.
 1853.—James M. Burbank, Stephen Willard, Nehemiah Butler.
 1854-55.—James M. Burbank, Nehemiah Butler, Horace Bennett.
 1856-58.—Jas. M. Burbank, Horace Bennett, Nath. Chadbourne, Jr.
 1859.—Jonas S. Littlefield, Albert J. Smith, Gershom Ricker.
 1860.—Jonas S. Littlefield, John Carroll, Nehemiah Butler.
 1861-64.—Asa Low, Moses H. Libby, George Bennett.
 1865-66.—Asa Low, Moses Jellison, Jesse Furish.
 1867.—Irving A. Butler, Daniel G. Clark, George Jacobs.

* Elisha Allen was elected to fill vacancy of Thomas Keeler, elected representative to the General Court.

1868.—Alvah W. Dam, Daniel G. Clark, George Jacobs.
 1869.—Alvah W. Dam, William Russell, Lewis Butler.
 1870.—Lewis Butler, William Russell, Hosea Willard.
 1871.—Alvah W. Dam, Lewis Butler, William Russell.
 1872.—Alvah W. Dam, Walter Cram, John B. Libby.
 1873-76.—Alvah W. Dam, Lewis Butler, Enoch F. Lord.
 1877.—Alvah W. Dam, George W. Gowen, Walter Cram.
 1878.—Alvah W. Dam, Walter Cram, Darling H. Ross.
 1879.—Darling H. Ross, Ernest M. Goodall, Ivory C. Allen.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

SPRINGVALE.

Springvale is a beautiful manufacturing village in the north part of the town, situated on both sides of the Mousam River, at the outlet of a beautiful pond.

The name of the village originated from a large and beautiful spring of pure water just below the grist-mill. After the print-works were completed, they wished to have a sort of dedication, feeling joyful at their success, and so they gathered around the spring, where, when a prayer was offered, a speech was called for, and a name demanded for the place. In reply, the speaker, Rev. Thomas Greenhalgh, agent of the company, said, "Here is the spring at our feet, and here is the vale,—stretching out on either hand of us; we will call it *Springvale*."

The first house built in the vicinity is directly east and a few rods from George A. Frost's store, and is known as the Widow Adams' house.

A tract of land one hundred and seventy-six rods square, on the west side of the river, extending above the old Provincial site, and bordering on the river, was purchased by William Frost, of Berwick, in 1787, and settled by his son William, who, for fifteen or twenty years, was colonel of militia, and afterwards chosen major-general. He died in 1822, and was buried with military honors.

In 1827 the Springvale Print-Works were erected on a part of his land donated for that purpose. A corporation was formed by J. Hayden, Ichabod Frost, Amos Boyd, Amos Getchell, David Fall, and others, in 1840, which led to the erection of the cotton-mill, and first operated by the Springvale Manufacturing Company, then by Fitch & Hodgdon.

The first trader in this place was Robert Fernald, in a small shop owned by Mrs. Rankin.

The Portland and Rochester Railroad crosses the town just below Springvale, and affords good facilities for travel and transportation. There are daily stage connections with the towns on the north.

The business of the place is comprised in the following manufactures and industries:

Springvale Reporter: This newspaper was first issued as a six-column, four-page weekly newspaper, by H. Carlton Cheever, founder of the Danvers, Mass., *Mirror*. The first number was issued Jan. 1, 1876, at \$1.50 a year, as an independent local newspaper. In 1877 the paper took a firm stand for the political movement against the old parties. The circulation has increased from 300 the first year to 800 in 1879. It was enlarged to seven columns in March, 1877, and the subscription reduced to 81 per cent in January, 1878. Frank C. Noyes, of Saco, son of William Noyes, of the *Saco Independent*, became a partner, under the firm-style of Cheever & Noyes, in March, 1879.

Springvale Print-Works: Incorporate stock, \$100,000. E. W. Holbrook, president; G. K. Gibbs, agent. 10,000 spindles; manufactures sheetings; has been under the present management since 1873.

Shoe manufactory: I. A. Butler & Co., manufacture ladies' and misses' machine-sewed shoes. Employs 60 to 75 operatives, and turns out about \$70,000 worth of manufactured goods annually. Established by Butler & Stiles about 1869, and operated by the present firm since 1876. Irving A. Butler, the senior member of the firm, has been manufacturing shoes in the village on a large scale since 1853, and was partner with John D. Fogg from 1869 to 1876. There were formerly the three firms of Butler & Stiles, Butler & Fogg, and Cunaings Bros., the last of which was removed to South Berwick, and the former absorbed by the present firm.

Clothing manufactories: R. A. Kempton, vests, established in 1873, employs 10 operatives in shop, and sends work out through the surrounding towns, as far as Wells, Alfred, and the borders of New Hampshire, turning out 90,000 garments a year; Weeks & Cheney, vests, since 1874, 6 to 10 operatives in shop, established by John Merrill, about 1839; Longee & Fenderson, pants, established in 1875, 4 to 10 operatives in shop; Eugene Fenderson, since 1879; I. B. Stiles, 4 operatives.

Grist-mills: John H. Merrill & Co., first erected as early as 1774; L. H. Shockley & Co.

Cigars: L. Taylor.

Sash and blinds: E. P. Ross, sale- and finishing-rooms, established in 1877.

Coffins and caskets: John M. Pillsbury, established by Samuel D. Tibbetts, in 1858.

Lumber-mills: F. Jordan & Co., a mile northeast of the village, formerly Lord & Hemingway; W. S. Rice & Co.

Harness-maker: Charles E. Ham, established in 1870; first in the place.

Carpenters and builders: Giles & Otis; Martin Shackley. Mason: E. Earle.

Painters: H. W. Fairbanks; James Chaney.

Gunsmith: M. W. Conner, established 1879.

Blacksmiths: Hodgdon & Co.; E. C. Libby; William F. Hanson & Son.

Hotels: Tibbetts House, S. D. Tibbetts, erected 1864; Butler House, C. E. Butler, erected 1877.

Lawyers: Asa Low, Howard Frost, Esq.

Physicians: Ivory Brooks, Lorenzo Dow, William M. Simpson.

Eastern Express Co.: Leroy Wentworth, agent.

Western Union Telegraph-Office: C. Marsh Howe, operator.

Drug-store: C. Marsh Howe, 1879, formerly J. R. Colby; town liquor agency, telegraph-office, and circulating library.

General stores: A. J. Smith & Co., established 1874; E. & E. E. Goodwin, established 1877; W. A. Ricker & Co., since 1877, established by W. A. Ricker, in 1871; W. H. Pyer; Edwin J. Reed, since 1877, established in company with Stephen M. Hersom, in 1873.

Groceries: A. M. Littlefield, established as furniture-store, in 1876, groceries added in 1878; H. J. Frost, established 1878.

Corn, flour, and coal: L. H. Shapley & Co.; coal and wood, S. B. Ridley.

Stoves and tinware: William Smith, established 1858.

Dry- and fancy-goods: Charles H. Frost, since 1870, established in company with George A. Frost, about 1850; Enoch F. Lord, established 1877, commenced business here in 1861.

Dry-goods and clothing: John A. Dennett, established 1857; Moses Dennett, established 1872.

Tailors: N. Hersom; S. R. Shehan, established 1879.

Furnishing goods: W. O. Hanson.

Millinery: Mrs. E. J. Andrews, since 1879, established by Mrs. H. H. McDonald, 1877; F. H. Cousens, established 1879.

Saloons: Benjamin Graves, established 1876; Edward A. Wentworth.

Livery-stables: C. E. Butler; S. D. Tebbetts; E. G. Murray.

Barber: C. L. Hamilton.

Sewing-machines: Singer Manufacturing Co., established 1879, M. S. Robins, agent. Mails are daily by rail. Howard Frost, Esq., has been postmaster since 1863.

SANFORD,

the first village, is finely located in the centre of a broad valley of gently-rolling land, upon the west bank of Mousam River, two miles south of Springvale. It is regularly laid out, and contains over one hundred dwellings, nearly one-half of which have been erected since 1870. It first became a business centre about 1806. There are here a fine school-house and two churches. The place is connected by telegraph with the Western Union Company's lines. Its first traders were Thomas Keeler, Gen. Allen, John Frost, John Storer, Moses Lord, and Gen. Shaw. A saw- and grist-mill were built at an early period. Afterwards mills for carding and fulling were put into operation by Gen. Allen or Jeremiah Moulton. There was also a company consisting of Messrs. Melvin, Hutchinson, and Sargent, which carried on manufacturing for a while. The business of the place consists of the two factories and a flourishing trade with the surrounding country.

Sanford Mills: robes and blankets, Thomas Goodall. The factory of Shaw, Paine & Co. was destroyed by fire in 1849. This was afterwards built by Mr. Miller, for the manufacture of woolen fabrics. Within a few years it has been bought and greatly enlarged by Thomas Goodall, who is now carrying on an extensive business in the manufacture of sleigh-robes and blankets, such as are nowhere else made in New England.

Mousam River Mills: carpets, Goodall & Garney, established in 1876.

Hardware and stoves: Prescott Emery, established about 1830 by Samuel B. and William L. Emery.

Furniture: Samuel B. Emery, established in 1879.

General stores: Kimball Bros. & Co., established in 1876; Newell & Libby, established in 1877.

Drugs: Rev. S. Estes since 1872; drug-store first opened by Gen. Elisha Allen, one of the first merchants of the town.

Eastern Express Company: E. K. Bennett, agent.

GEORGE NASSON,

eldest son of Thomas and Sally (Frost) Nason, both natives of York County, was born at Sanford Corners Aug. 3, 1815. His grandfather, Samuel Nason, was one of the early settlers of Sanford.

His father died Oct. 16, 1825, when young Nason was obliged to leave home, and for three years, then a mere lad, he went from place to place. With a capital of twenty-five cents he went to sea, but only remained one year. He was a peddler, and a clerk for a few years, and at the age of seventeen returned to his native town, and was employed in the printery. Nov. 24, 1834, his mother died, and at her request he assumed the care of his



GEORGE NASSON.

younger brothers, took them to Boston and procured places for them, where they earned their support. From 1838 to 1861 he was engaged in business in Boston. He then returned to Springvale, in the town of Sanford, where he has since been engaged quite largely in real-estate operations. Ill health and a desire to see more of the world, has led him to visit other parts of it. In 1848-49 he visited Cuba, in 1851 California, in 1859 he made the tour of Europe, and for the past ten years he has spent his winters in Florida. He is an active member of the Democratic party.

He married, in 1852, Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer Dearborn, of Sanborntown, N. H. She died in 1861.



GEO. NASSON'S HOTEL AND RESIDENCE, SPRINGVALE, YORK CO., ME.

JEREMIAH MOULTON,

second son of Rufus and Mariam Moulton, was born in the town of Sanford Dec. 28, 1825. His grandfather lived for many years in that town, and there died, and his father and mother were both natives of the same town; the former died in 1870, the latter in 1872.

He received the advantages afforded by the common schools of his time for obtaining an education, and since early manhood has resided on a farm. Upon the death of his father he became sole proprietor of the farm, then containing one hundred and fif-



JEREMIAH MOULTON.

teen acres, to which he has made additions, until it now contains two hundred and fifty acres.

He is a man of strong resolution and force of character, and possessed of sterling integrity in all his business relations. In politics he is a Republican, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1879. He first married, January, 1850, Sarah A., daughter of Deacon William Chadman, who died April 13, 1857. In October of the same year he married the widow of the late John Ricker, and a daughter of Deacon Joseph Perkins, of Wells, York Co. His children living are Rufus and Joseph P.



RESIDENCE OF JEREMIAH MOULTON, SPRINGVALE, ME.

Livery-stables: Hosca Willard.

Smith: Orrin Roberts.

Milk dealers: G. W. Gowan, Charles O. Emery.

Barber: T. Hobbs.

Custom shoes: Joshua Littlefield, established in 1839.

Physicians: H. B. Huntington, established in 1879;

Frederick J. Harmon, established in 1877.

Dentist: S. B. Dorr.

Lawyers: I. S. Kimball; Frank Wilson, established in 1877.

Mails are tri-daily from Springvale depot, and daily to and from South Sanford. Increase S. Kimball, postmaster.

A brass band was organized in the spring of 1877, and Nathaniel Bennett was elected leader. In 1877 a beautiful octagon band-stand was erected and fenced by G. M. Goodall, Esq., at an expense of \$150, and presented to the band at a formal dedication, in which the Old Sanford and Great Falls, N. H., bands were present, Oct. 4, 1879.

SOUTH SANFORD,

three miles south, near Picture Pond, is a hamlet of some twenty dwellings, containing, besides, a church, school-house, the general store of J. H. Moulton, who is postmaster, smith-shops, and near by the lumber-mills of C. H. & W. Cram, on Mousam River. Mails are daily.

Aside from the manufacturing mentioned, are Allen & Jordan's lumber-mill, above Springvale, and the Linscott and Witcher mills, below the Willard. The Linscott mill is the lowest one on the Mousam River, and is mentioned on the early records under that name as early as 1775.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The Picture Tree at Sand Pond took its name from an act of savage butchery coupled with a singular picture cut under the following circumstances: A little daughter of Peter Morrill, in Berwick, was gathering cord hemlock in the woods when she discovered a party of Indians. She screamed, and the Indians, to prevent an alarm, cut off her head. This they carried to Sand Pond, where they attempted to cut a likeness of it upon a pine-tree. The pond has been separated into two small ponds named Sand and Picture Ponds by the removal of beaver-dams and clearing away the timber so as to admit the sunlight. The picture tree stood until near 1800.

Between Springvale and Sanford Corner is the first house ever painted in town, known as the John Gowen house. The material for the *red paint* was taken from the soil of the farm by "Master" Gowen. It must be more than eighty-five years since it was done, and yet the color is quite distinct. It has not been painted since.

One of the oldest and largest frame houses is known as the "Old Colonel Emery House," South Sanford. Louis Philippe once stopped here when on his way from Portland to Boston, and the bed in which he slept is still preserved and known as the "king's bed."

The first preaching in Sanford was from the top of a high rock, to which the traveler is pointed, on the road from South Sanford to Alfred. This rock is still known as "Preacher's Rock" by those familiar with the locality.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

At Springvale, on the northeast side of the pond, above the village, is one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the county. It is about one-eighth of a mile in length, and contains nearly four acres of park, drives, and open lawn, among which are buried many of Sanford's noblest citizens. It is inclosed on two sides by the waters of the pond and Mousam River, which give to it a most pleasing appearance in summer. Besides being a choice resting-place for loved and honored dead, its natural beauties and fine monuments make it a location worthy of the visit of strangers.

Other lesser grounds abound in such numbers as to defy description, many of them overgrown by a second forest, or their headstones so worn and blackened by the elements as to be illegible.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST.

The first church was organized by the Baptists, Sept. 16, 1772, with 13 members. Pelatiah Tingley was ordained the first pastor in October, 1773. He was succeeded by Elder Richardson, and in 1798 by Rev. Otis Robinson. His pastorate began with a revival which in two years increased the number of members from 30 to 144. He left the charge in 1810. Rev. Gideon Cook was settled in 1816, and remained until 1830, when he left to become pastor of the church at Kennebunkport. Rev. William Johnson was pastor in 1830-31, after which Rev. Mr. Cook returned and remained six years. Since then H. Strong, Joseph Gilpatrick, J. Boyd, W. H. Copeland, B. F. Hubbard, Thomas Jameson, W. T. Sargent, G. Cook, J. Hubbard, S. Estes, and A. Bryant have preached to this church. From 1860 to 1870 its state was very low; since, signs of life appear. The meeting-house, which stood out of the village some distance, has been moved to a central location and nicely fitted up. It was dedicated June, 1871.

In 1830, in the south part of the town, a small Baptist Church was organized. At one time it numbered about 50, and was served by Philander Hartwell, John Chadbourne, J. Hubbard, and J. Gilpatrick. It disbanded in 1856.

On Mount Hope there was another church constituted. It never numbered over 30. G. Cook, B. F. Hubbard (ordained here), and J. Boyd preached to it. It ceased to be in 1857.

The Springvale Baptist Church was organized May 23, 1843, with 12 members. Rev. E. Robins was its first pastor until 1843, then J. M. Wedgwood, 1844, and next John Boyd; but it was a struggle for existence up to 1846, when Elder Peacock came. Two hundred dollars were then pledged by the Home Mission, and about 40 were added. In 1847 their first house was built through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Peacock, and dedicated Aug. 3, 1847. His labors closed in 1849, when A. Robins became pastor for one year. The next was A. Dunbar, for two years; 11 were baptized, and others added by letter. In 1856, H. Stetson came and labored four years. A revival was enjoyed, and church increased. In 1864, W. W. Boyd, a young man of the village, united with the church, and was licensed to preach. His labors were greatly blessed. During two years of his ministry 63 united by baptism and

letter, and their present beautiful house of worship was completed. He was succeeded by A. P. Roberts, A. Bryant in 1876, and John Dame in 1879. Clerk, Darling Ross; deacons, Loami K. Moulton, Wm. F. Hanson.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH

was organized in 1784. A Mr. Hall was the first minister employed, but did not settle. Rev. Moses Sweat settled in 1786, and continued many years. He was famed for his great learning. It is said he was versed in thirteen different languages. He possessed a Syriac Bible, which Prof. Upham, of Bowdoin College, came and bought of his family after his death. Christopher Marsh, Mr. Goss, E. Bacon, George Bourne, Albert Cole, Messrs. Davenport, Bailey, Wells, Richards, and Jordan are numbered among those who have preached to this church. It has enjoyed various revivals. Its highest degree of prosperity is thought to have been when Revs. Bacon and Bourne were pastors. Rev. Mr. Chapman, Rev. Thomas N. Lord, 1873-75, and Rev. Henry J. Stone have been pastors since 1870. Membership, 38 or 40. The present deacons are Stephen Dorman and George Gowen, Jr. The meeting-house was burned July 4, 1878, and a new one since erected at Sanford through the exertions of Rev. Mr. Stone. A town-clock has been purchased by the enterprising manufacturers of the village and placed in the tower.

A church was formed by some of the members living at South Sanford about 1831. This was supplied for a number of years by Rev. Mr. Parker. Of late years it has been comparatively weak, having preaching part of the time. Students from Andover have supplied.

The Rev. Moses Sweat was born at Kingston, N. H., Dec. 23, 1754. His youth was spent upon a farm, and in his early manhood he taught school. His fondness for books early manifested itself, and the dead languages particularly interested him. Under the instruction of Parson Moody, of Dunsmuir Academy, who encouraged him to expect a tutorship in some college, he made great progress in them. Upon the death of Mr. Moody he devoted his time to the study of theology under Elihu Thayer, D.D., of Kingston, N. H. About 1788, the Congregational Society in Sanford, which at that time embraced Alfred, invited Mr. Sweat to become their pastor, at a salary of \$300, with a parsonage lot for a settlement. From this salary, by rigid economy, he saved enough to purchase the large Polyglot Bible of ten volumes folio. He then engaged ardently in the study of many of the Oriental languages. He could read Greek and Hebrew fluently, and he made some progress in the study of Syriac, Arabic, and Chaldaic. In 1805 he published two discourses, entitled "A Critical Investigation of the Modes of Baptism, as performed by the Primitive Churches." It consisted of about 100 pages, in which the words *Bapto* and *Baptizo* were traced out in all the Oriental languages. It was so highly appreciated by the learned that the late Judge Sewall, of the United States Court, procured many copies for circulation. His other discourse was preached at Alfred, upon the separation of it from Sanford. Through the recommendation of Dr. Hemmenway and others he had conferred upon him the degree of A.B., and in 1790 that of A.M. His health failed about ten years after his settle-

ment, and his ministerial labors were suspended on account of it for one year. The Baptists about the same time made inroads upon his flock, and a large number became detached, and thus enfeebled, those who remained were compelled to ask a reduction of his salary, to which he acceded, and for nearly thirty years continued his ministry on a salary of \$100 per annum. His stock of sermons on hand required no effort to produce new ones, and he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. His compositions were of the purest English. He devoted about ten hours to writing a sermon. He died at Sanford, Aug. 30, 1822.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH IN LEBANON

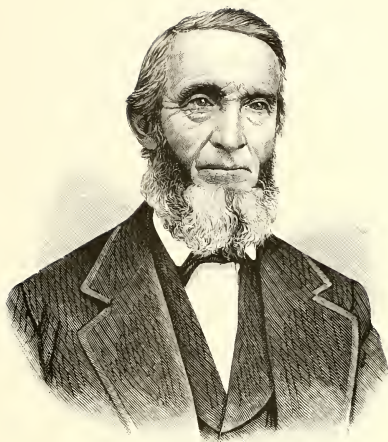
dates back to 1817, when Elder Blaisdel preached in the school-house at Springvale, which stood where Porter Cummings' house now is. His labors were blessed, and some fifteen were baptized, and constitute a branch of the Lebanon Church. A regular church was formed here about 1829. Samuel L. Julian became its first pastor. Their first house of worship was built while he was settled, costing some \$1200. A revival of considerable power followed, and the church was much increased. The pastors who have succeeded are, Samuel Burbank, David H. Lord, Alvah Russell, Theodore Stevens, G. R. Ramsey, A. R. Bradbury, C. B. Mills, W. H. Waldron, Theodore Stevens, N. K. George, Edwin Manson, J. Baker, A. J. Davis, and Mr. Masou. More or less revival was enjoyed under the preaching of most of these. The most extensive was while Elder George was settled. Their present efficient pastor is Rev. W. H. Yeoman. In 1867 the spacious and handsome church edifice which they now occupy was built. The membership is about 125. Pastor, Rev. A. H. Hanscom.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1830 the Sanford and Lebanon Christian Church was organized by Elder Paul Reynolds, who was their pastor twelve years. Next came Thomas Bartlett, three years, and Abram Sanborn for a short time. Aug. 3, 1844, the church was divided, and the Second Church organized in the Deering neighborhood. From that time the First Church declined, and was soon discontinued, some of its members uniting with the Second Church, which is now known as the Sanford and Lebanon Christian Church. The pastors of the Second Church were as follows: Levi Eldridge, one year; Charles Goodwin, eight years; Asa Bean, two years; Lemuel Goodwin, three years; Samuel McCan, three years; Joseph Whitney, six years; George S. Osborne, and the present pastor, Rev. John H. Mugridge. Present membership, 80.

SCHOOLS.

At a meeting in 1770, of which Naphtali Harmon was moderator, and John Staayon clerk, the chief business was to appoint a committee to hire a minister and a schoolmaster for three months. In 1773 £20 were voted for a school. The school money was turned to support the war in 1776, and in that year there was no school. Fifty pounds were voted in 1778, and £100 in 1779, and a school provided for in each parish. In 1780 six months' school was supported at an expense of £900, to be kept

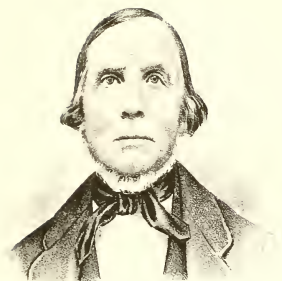


DARLING H. ROSS,

eldest son of Gideon and Eliza (Huntress) Ross, was born in the town of Shapleigh, York Co., Me., April 9, 1825. His minority was spent at home, during which time he obtained a liberal education. He married, Sept. 20, 1847, Orpha, daughter of Jacob Ham, of Shapleigh, and the same year settled in the town of Sanford, on the farm which he now owns and occupies. He early learned habits of industry and economy, the practice of which, although he received little pecuniary assistance in starting out for himself, has placed him beyond the apprehension of want.

Mr. Ross has always voted with the Democratic party, and has been identified with the best interests of his town, holding places of trust and responsibility. He is, in 1879, selectman of the town, and filled the office for the two preceding years. He is a liberal supporter of church and educational interests, is a member of the Baptist Church, and is highly esteemed in all the business and social relations of life.

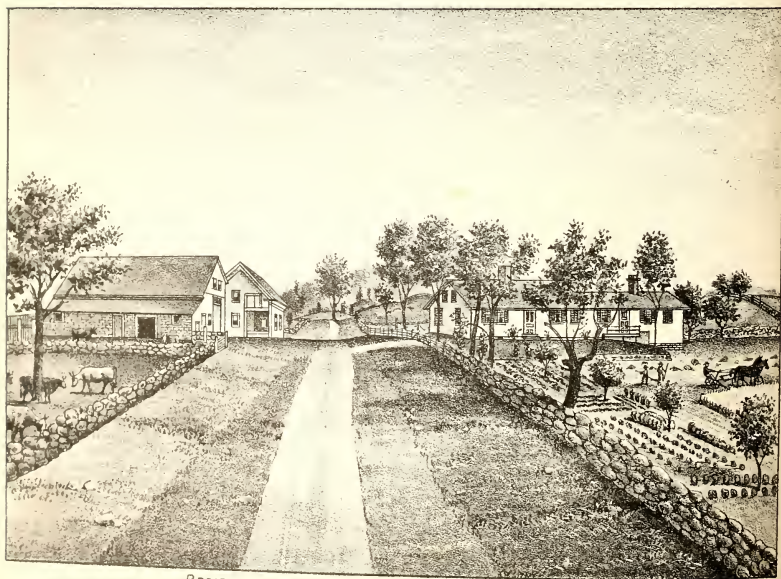
The family of Ross traces its ancestry back to the first settlements in York County, and was among the first settlers of Berwick.



JOHN GAREY.



JOSEPH RIDLEY.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH RIDLEY, SANFORD, YORK CO., ME.
OLD HOMESTEAD OF JOHN GAREY.

where the selectmen saw fit. A school-house was erected in the south parish (present Sanford) in 1782. The Shakers were allowed their share of the school money in 1793, and a committee of two, acting with the selectmen, provided good school-houses in each district or class. Master Gowen was a noted teacher, and a man of rare practical knowledge in the earlier days of the town. There are now 15 school districts in the town, with an estimated valuation of \$12,000 for school property. Of the 888 children, 587 were registered as attending school in 1878, during which year \$2000 were voted by the town for their support. The number of children in 1870 was 801. The school property was then valued at only \$10,550, though assessments were much higher than now.

ASSOCIATIONS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Friendship Lodge, No. 69, was instituted March 13, 1872. The charter members were George E. Allen, William A. Allen, Alonzo A. Hurd, Gilbert G. Littlefield, Freeman E. Trafton, Joseph W. Frye, William Smyth, A. K. L. Bedell, Ivory Brooks. The officers in 1879 were J. R. Foster, N. G.; C. H. Frost, V. G.; John A. Dennett, Sec.; William A. Ricker, Treas.; E. F. Lord, Warden; Ivory Brooks, Cond.; B. G. Blaisdell, Chaplain.

Springvale Encampment, No. 26, was instituted Oct. 16, 1877. The charter members were A. K. L. Bedell, John W. Gerry, S. B. Ridley, Freeman E. Trafton, C. L. Hamilton, James H. Willey, A. S. Bird, Evens C. Libby, I. B. Stiles, George W. Trafton, John W. Howe, Joel G. Hersom. The officers in 1879 were A. K. L. Bedell, C. P.; A. A. Crocker, S. W.; A. S. Bird, H. P.; E. C. Libby, Scribe; S. B. Ridley, Treas.; C. S. Hamilton, J. W.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Riverside Lodge, No. 12, was organized Feb. 10, 1875. The present officers are Charles O. Emery, C. C.; C. O. Emery (2d), B. C.; O. V. Libby, Prelate; E. S. Wright, P. C.; S. B. Emery, K. of R. and S.; E. M. Goodall, M. of E.; C. F. Kimball, M. of F.; Nathaniel Bennett, I. G.; G. F. Gowen, O. G.

PROFESSIONAL.

LAWYERS.

Among the lawyers who have lived and practiced in the town were Jonathan Clark, Moses Butler, father of Hon. Moses Butler, of Portland; Hon. Arthur McArthur, Jonathan Hubbard, H. Fairfield, John Bodwell, Samuel Thompson, Samuel V. Loring, Calvin R. Hubbard, John Treat Paine, Ichabod Butler, William H. Wiggin, William S. Walker, Nicholas E. Paine, Charles E. Weld, Samuel S. Thing, and the present lawyers.

Frank Wilson, admitted to the bar in 1877.

Isaac S. Kimball, admitted in 1829, and practiced law in Lebanon until 1847, when he located at Sanford village.

Hon. Howard Frost, son of Ichabod Frost, graduated at Deane Law School of Harvard College, in 1859, at the age of twenty-five, and was admitted to the York County bar in June, 1860, and has since practiced law at Springvale.

He has been postmaster since 1863, trial justice since 1864, and is a prominent man in the affairs of the town.

Asa Low is a prominent lawyer at Springvale.

PHYSICIANS.

Abial Hall, Eleazer Chadbourne, Caleb Emery, and Ebenezer Linscott were early physicians.

The present ones are H. B. Huntington, of New York, since 1879; Fred. J. Harmon, since 1877; Ivory Brooks, since 1871; Lorenzo Dow, William M. Simpson, a recent graduate of Brunswick, since September, 1879, and S. B. Dorr, dentist.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among the most noted names of early townsmen are James Garey, Moses Tibbetts, Henry Hamilton, Naphtali Harmon, John Stanyon, Joshua and John Chadbourne, William Tripp, Samuel Willard, Ephraim Low, David Morrison, Joshua Batchelder, Samuel Nason, William Bennett, Jonathan Johnson, William Frost, Joel Moulton, and Walter Powers.

Thomas Keeler, a merchant at Sanford Corner, was selectman from 1805 to 1807, when he was chosen representative to the General Court.

Caleb Emery was elected the first representative to the General Court from the town in 1785.

Daniel Gile, son of the first settler, was a selectman and town officer for many years, and was a delegate to the Portland convention to form a new State in 1786.

William Parson was an early treasurer and town officer. Joel Moulton was town clerk from 1774 to 1796.

Gen. Elisha Allen came from Massachusetts about 1801, and immediately became a leader. He was the first man in the town to own a vessel. He opened a store and conducted a prosperous business for many years, doing much for the improvement of the place.

Maj.-Gen. William Frost, of Berwick, moved to Sanford at an early day and located at Springvale, where he engaged in various enterprises to develop the town. He died Dec. 20, 1819, and was buried in the Springvale cemetery with military honors. Hon. Ichabod Frost, his son, and father of Hon. Howard Frost, of Springvale, was a representative to the Maine Legislature and a member of Governor Hamlin's council. He died in 1867.

Many have gone forth from Sanford to other States to act a noble and worthy part in the various pursuits of life. Among these is Edward Emery, instructor in the United States naval school.

Deacon Stephen Dorman, one of the oldest of the present prominent men, now eighty-one years of age, was for twenty-one years a justice of the peace, has been a member of the Legislature, and for many years a leader in church affairs.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT.

Caleb Emery, 1785; Nathan Conant, —; John Holmes, 1803; Thomas Keeler, 1807; Capt. Sheldon Hobbs, 1811; Elisha Allen, 1812.

MILITARY RECORD.

Among the military men not otherwise mentioned have been Lieut. Samuel Willard, Capts. Morgan Lewis, Edward

Harmon, Caleb Emery, David Bean, David Morrison, John Cram, and John Tibbetts, previous to 1800. Capt. Mark Prime, Capt. Sheldon Hobbs, Maj. William Frost, and Gen. Timothy Shaw were more recent.

In the Mexican war three companies were organized in York County for the Maine regiment, which was the first organized in any of the New England States. Of these, William Emery (3d), now a prominent lawyer of Alfred, was captain of Company H, organized Dec. 12, 1846.

Hon. Charles E. Weld, now a prominent banker of Hollis, was first lieutenant, and Samuel S. Thing, now a lawyer of New York, was second lieutenant of Company C, organized Aug. 7, 1846. These companies were not called for, owing to the fact that they were so far from the scene of action, and the war was too small an affair to give all patriotic Americans a chance to show their valor.

In the late Rebellion Sanford bore a noble war record. The State gives it credit for only 147 soldiers; but it is known to have sent over 160 into the army and 15 into the navy. The highest office was that of lieutenant-colonel, attained by John Hemingway. The bounty paid averaged about \$300 per soldier. The town's war debt was estimated at over \$50,000, which was all paid by a tax the year after the war.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS GOODALL

was born in Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England, in 1823, being the youngest son of George Goodall, who died when Thomas was six months old; and before he had attained the age of three years his mother died.

When quite young he entered a woolen-manufacturing establishment, where he served an apprenticeship of eleven years. At the age of seventeen he had acquired such a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details that he was placed in charge of the establishment, buying all the wool and other supplies needed for the business, and selling all the goods. When he became of age, which occurred on Saturday, he worked until ten o'clock at night, and then walked some ten miles to Castle Hill, having only two English shillings in his pocket.

He has frequently remarked that "it was the happiest day in his life."

His reputation and credit were so good that he began business on his own account the next week.

Believing that this country possessed many advantages for a young man, he, in 1846, came here, and first located in Connecticut, where he remained a short time. He next went to South Hadley, Mass., where he obtained a good situation, which he afterwards gave up to a needy countryman, who came there with a large family in destitute circumstances. He then went to Rhode Island, where he remained nearly two years. Returning to South Hadley, married, April 29, 1849, Ruth, the second daughter of Jerry Waterhouse, who was at that time a manufacturer there. Soon after his marriage he went to West Winchester, N. H., now called Ashuelot, where his first children,

Louis B. and George B. (twins), were born, Sept. 23, 1851.

The mill not being suited to the business he wished to engage in, he, in 1852, moved to Troy, N. H., where his other children were born,—Ernest M., Aug. 15, 1853; Ida May, Aug. 15, 1858, and Lela Helen, Jan. 23, 1864. Both daughters died at an early age. In Troy he first engaged in the manufacture of satinets and beavers, his goods finding ready sale, on account of their superior style and quality, in a market in which there was great competition. Shortly after he settled in Troy, he, one cold day, observed a farmer throw a blanket over his horse, which he had considerable trouble in fastening. Mr. Goodall then conceived the idea of making a horse-blanket with fastenings attached, so that the difficulty the farmer had experienced might be overcome. He immediately commenced the manufacture of them, the trimming of which was done outside the mill, thus furnishing employment to a large number of persons.

The merchants at first were loath to take hold of this new thing, saying "they would not sell," and tried to discourage the enterprise, so that for several years Mr. Goodall was obliged to sell his entire production himself, in Canada. But it was not long ere it was discovered that they filled a want long felt, and orders came in so fast he was compelled to enlarge his works to meet the demand, and in 1857 purchased another mill. During the war of the Rebellion he added to his business the manufacture of army blankets, many bales of which he presented to Union soldiers and to Confederate prisoners of war.

The town of Troy seemed to feel the thrift and energy displayed by its largest manufacturer, and rapidly built up. In 1865, having secured a competency, and feeling the need of rest after twenty years' close application to business, he sold out his mills and other property, and went with his family to England, resolved to take an extended vacation.

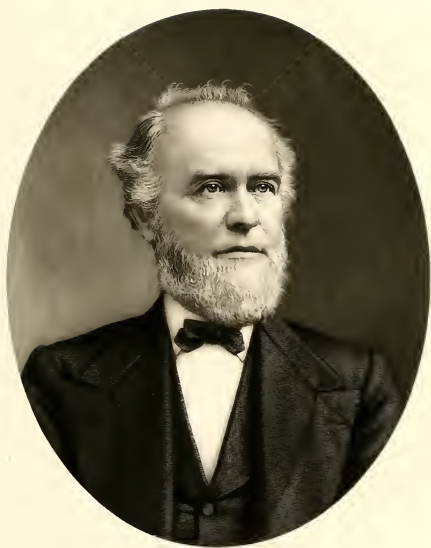
For many years, and up to the time he sold out, he was the only manufacturer of horse-blankets in the country, but since that time the business has grown, so that at the present time over three thousand horse-blankets are daily made in New England alone.

But an inactive life did not suit Mr. Goodall, who, shortly after his arrival in England, began the exportation of lap-robcs, which were largely manufactured there, for sale in the United States and Canada.

While engaged in this business he made a number of trips to this country, and knowing that the United States, by a wise provision of a tariff law, encouraged manufacturing of all kinds, concluded to begin the business of making lap-robcs and plush goods, the manufacture of which had not been previously attempted in this country.

He selected Sanford as a suitable location, where he purchased the entire mill-privilege in the village, consisting of a saw-mill, woolen-mill, and grist-mill. In October, 1867, he moved to Sanford with his family, and at once enlarged the woolen-mill, built a new mill on the site of the grist-mill, and soon commenced the manufacture of lap-robcs and plush goods.

Many difficulties were at first experienced, for their production required new and complicated machinery. The English manufacturers, of whom he formerly bought, hearing of



Thos Goodall



John Storrs

his project, tried in every manner to break him down, and by representing their goods as being made of such material as would entitle them to come in at a low rate of duty, placed them in the market at a price that would discourage any manufacturer, with the evident intention of driving him out of the business. But Mr. Goodall was not to be put down. By means of machinery of his own invention, and by superiority of design, color, and quality of his robes, he not only made strong competition, but succeeded in driving nearly all the foreign robes from the market, by giving to the consumer a better article, at a lower price, than they could obtain elsewhere.

The village of Sanford, when Mr. Goodall settled there, was comparatively at a stand-still.

The woolen-mill was idle, and no business of any amount carried on. Since his advent the village feels the impetus he has infused into his business, and has rapidly built up. The number of buildings has more than doubled in ten years, many of the residences being very handsome ones, and a new school-house has been built. Mr. Goodall's residence, one of the finest in the section, was built in 1871, on a tract of plains land that he has made bloom like a garden. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and a conservatory built upon the same contains all kinds of tropical and other rare plants. The Mousam River Mills, now employing many hands, were established in 1873, and are an outgrowth of Mr. Goodall's, his sons and others being interested, although he takes no active part in their management, his attention being given to the Sanford Mills, a corporation of which he is president. Mr. Goodall has, in ten years, disbursed over a million dollars in this vicinity.

Nature has endowed him with one of the kindest of dispositions, his generosity apparently having no bounds; his acts of charity being done unostentatiously, as many grateful hearts could testify.

JOHN STORER.

The Storer and Storrs in this country are descended from two brothers by the name of Storer, who came over from England in the seventeenth century. One settled in Boston, Mass.; the other in Wells, Me. In process of time the Boston branch of the family took the name of Story, while the Wells branch retained the original name of Storer. The celebrated Judge Story, of Massachusetts, is a descendant of the Boston branch. The bravery and patriotism of Joseph Storer has been recorded. He was an ancestor of the Storer of Wells, and played a conspicuous part in the Indian wars of the seventeenth century.

Mr. John Storer, the subject of this sketch, and a direct descendant of this Joseph Storer, was the son of John and Hannah Storer, and was born at Wells, Jan. 18, 1796. He lost his father at an early age, and, although the youngest of a family of five children, the care and support of his widowed mother devolved upon him. He received an education adapted to his subsequent business career, and began life some years before he attained his majority as a clerk in a store in Kennebunk, Me. At this early age he developed a sound business capacity, and by close application

and strict economy he saved enough to enable him to begin business for himself.

In 1820 he formed a partnership with Horace Porter and Benjamin Smith, of Kennebunk, and opened a store in Sanford, where they carried on a successful trade for eight years. In 1828 they dissolved partnership, and in 1830 Mr. Storer built a store in Springvale, where, with his brother-in-law, Joshua Hobbs, he carried on a mercantile business for six years. At the end of this time he disposed of his interest in the firm to his partner, and in 1840 went to Portland, and for two years was a member of the firm of Hall & Conant, wholesale grocers. In 1850 he bought the interest of Joshua Maxwell, and entered into partnership with J. R. Coxey, with whom he continued during the remainder of his business career in Portland.

In 1852 he retired from business, and returned to his home in Sanford, where he resided until his death, which occurred Oct. 23, 1867.

In his quiet, retiring life, Mr. Storer was free from the disturbances of a professional or political career, but his clear, well-balanced mind was particularly suited to the business of his choice. He possessed a sound, discriminating judgment, a shrewd ability, a full understanding, and a thorough management of his business. His uprightness and integrity, the mainspring in all his relations in life, were the secret of his success.

Mr. Storer was an upright Christian man in all walks of life. Singularly high-minded in his character, his warmth of heart and tenderness of feeling were felt by all who had the good fortune to know him.

He could turn no one empty-handed from his door. His generosity found ample means to indulge itself. With William Emery and Deacon John Frost he built the first Congregational church at Sanford. He also gave donations to several churches and benevolent societies in Portland, besides generously remembering missionary enterprises and friends.

Mr. Storer had always taken a deep interest in national affairs, and during the war of the Rebellion he was an active and earnest supporter of the Union cause. At the close of the war he realized the importance of educating the recently-emancipated negro race; and, with this end in view, he gave, in 1867, \$10,000 towards the founding of a school for negroes at Harper's Ferry, Va. He afterwards increased his gift by an additional \$1000 for the formation of a library, and just before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing the school well established. This institution was named after its founder, and Storer College is, and always will be, a monument to his liberality and humanity.

Another example of the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Storer is a monument erected by him at Wells in memory of the patriotism and bravery of those who fell in the Rebellion.

Mr. Storer married, in 1822, Meribah, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Hobbs, of Wells. His children living are Horace P. and Frederick Storer, of Portland, Me.; George L. Storer, now residing in Madison, Wis.; and Olive M., widow of the late Moses M. Butler, an eminent lawyer of Portland. Two children are deceased,—George Lord and John Lewis Storer.

JOSEPH RIDLEY, twelfth child and fifth son of Joseph and Phebe (Getchel) Ridley, was born in the town of Sanford, York Co., Me., Dec. 2, 1842.

At the age of fifteen he left home to go into the busy world and carve out a fortune for himself. His educational opportunities were those afforded by the common school, but he early learned habits of economy and industry, and that, perseverance, and judicious management in the end win financially.

He married, Jan. 2, 1870, Mary A., daughter of William

K. Lord, of Sanford. Their children are William T., John G., Lillian A., Mabel P., Mary E.

John Garey, the original proprietor of the farm now owned by Mr. Ridley, was born Oct. 25, 1798, and died Nov. 6, 1872. He was among the early settlers of Sanford. His father served in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Garey was a farmer, and never sought political preferment. He married Mary P. Hutchins, by whom he had six children, only one of whom is living,—Mary A., wife of Daniel Quimby, of Acton, Me. He was identified with the Democratic party. Mr. Ridley is a Republican.



DR. ALVAH DAM.

KENNEBUNKPORT.

FORMATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THIS town was formed from a portion of the patent granted to Sir Ferdinand Gorges. There is no distinctive grant from him to individuals in this town left on record, and it had no known definite limits till after its submission to Massachusetts in 1653. The western boundary was established by commissioners chosen from Wells and this town in 1660. Edmund Littlefield and William Hannar were the Wells commissioners, and Wm. Scadlock and Morgan Howell those of this town. The commissioners appointed by the General Court for running the line between this town and Biddeford consisted of Nicholas Shapleigh, Abraham Preble, and Edward Rishworth, and they established the present boundary in 1659. It is probable grants made prior to 1646 were from Gorges and his agents, and be-

tween that and the death of Rigby, 1651, by the agent of Rigby. Massachusetts assumed control in 1653, and granted incorporation in 1684. Those who signed the submission to Massachusetts were Morgan Howell, Christopher Spurrell, Thomas Warner Griffin Montague, John Baker, Wm. Renalds, Stephen Batson, Gregory Jeffries, Peter Turbat, Jno. Cole, Simon Teft, and Ambrose Berry. President Danforth gave to John Barrett, Sr., John Parinton, and John Batson, trustees in behalf of the town, a deed of the tract within the township according to the bounds before established.

SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY.

The first permanent settlement, as far as known, was made in the southeastern part of the town, near Little

HON. ENOCH COUSENS,

son of James and grandson of Samuel Cousens, was born in Kennebunk Nov. 9, 1818, and received his education at the Kennebunk Academy. In September, 1837, when in his twentieth year, he started a country store at Kennebunk, lower village, being aided pecuniarily by Hon. Barabas Palmer. In 1842 he moved across the river to Kennebunkport, where he has conducted a successful business ever since.

While in his minority Mr. Cousens took a deep interest in public affairs, and has always been ardently attached to the Democratic party. When but twenty years of age he was commissioned captain of infantry, and four years later was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Maine Regiment, but declined. June 5, 1842, he married Betsey B., daughter of Nathaniel Low, Esq., of Lyman, by whom there were born to him seven children, viz.: William Fisk, born July 28, 1844, died March 25, 1849; Maria Elizabeth, born Sept. 9, 1846, died Oct. 23, 1849; Wilbur Fisk, born July 31, 1848; Francis Howard, born April 9, 1851. The other daughters were Clara Elizabeth, Ella Florence, and Lucy Maria. His wife died Aug. 11, 1861; and Jan. 27, 1864, he married Mary E., daughter of Andrew Luques, Esq., of Kennebunkport. He made the education of his family a specialty, graduating his sons, Wilbur Fisk and Francis Howard, at the Wesleyan University, and fitting his daughters for teaching.

In 1842 he was appointed postmaster of Kennebunkport, and held the office till 1849. In 1853 he was appointed deputy collector of customs, valuer, gauger and inspector of the district of

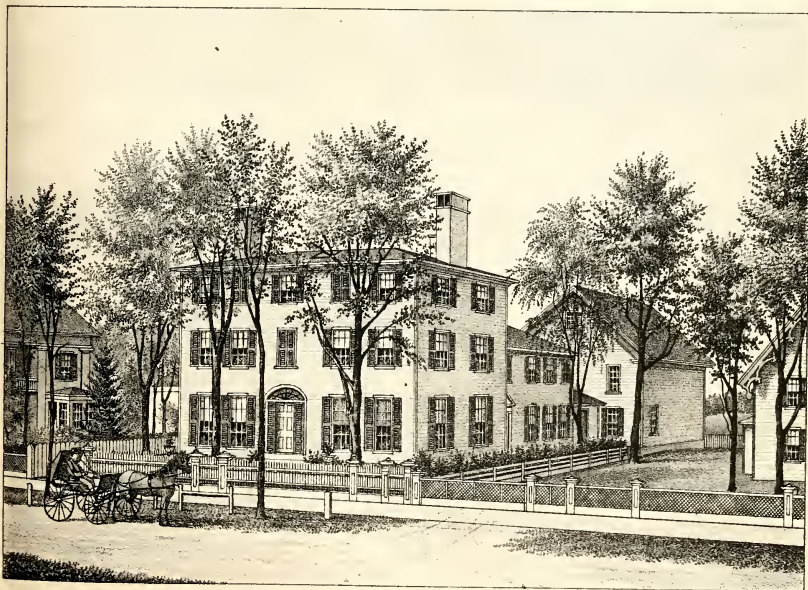


Enoch Cousens

Kennebunk, his brother John being collector of customs, and they held those offices during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, until 1861. In 1864 he received the Democratic nomination for State senator, and was tendered the same the next year, but declined. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature, running ahead of his ticket.

Before entering the Legislature he drew up the "Act for the Assumption by the State of the Municipal War Debts," a measure which he introduced in an able speech, which greatly facilitated its passage by the Legislature at the following session. He was elected to the Legislature again in 1869, and was an active and efficient member of that body. In 1870 he was again elected representative. His speech, at the session in the winter of 1871, in favor of the bill for the extension of the Boston and Maine Railroad to Portland, was noticed by one of the leading dailies as one of the most effective speeches of the session.

Mr. Cousens has taken a prominent and active part in all local improvements, and particularly in the "Kennebunkport Sea Shore Company," which has for its object the establishment of a summer resort upon the beach, extending from Kennebunk to Cape Porpoise. He purchased for this company, in 1872, about seven hundred acres of land upon the sea shore; and as its superintendent erected the Ocean Bluff Hotel in 1873, which was enlarged by the addition of Music Hall, and other buildings, in 1874. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and class-leader, for more than forty years, and enjoys in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.



RESIDENCE OF HON. ENOCH COUSENS, KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

River, by Wm. Seadlock and Morgan Howell, about 1630. For several years Mr. Seadlock acted with the settlers at Winter Harbor, but when the line between the two towns became established, his house was found to be on the west side. No doubt, for a course of years before, fishermen had visited the islands and harbor of Cape Porpoise during the summer months, and it is not improbable that a settlement was effected here a few years prior to that of Seadlock's, but there are scarcely any records left of this early period. It is said to have been called Cape Porpoise first by Capt. John Smith, from the fact that a school of porpoises was seen by him off the cape in 1614.

The records of the courts from 1640 and down show names and some doings of the earliest settlers. In September, 1640, Wm. Seadlock is presented by the grand inquest for allowing Thomas Heard to get drunk at his house, and fined 20s., which, upon his petition, was remitted. He also appears in 1633 as complainant against one John Baker for "abusive and opprobrious speeches against the minister and meeting, and for countenancing private meetings and prophesying to the hindrance of public assemblies." At the same court Griffin Montague was chosen constable; Gregory Jeffries a grand jurymen. Commissioners were appointed to take a census of the ratable polls and an estimate of taxable property, and Griffin Montague was one of the commissioners. The county tax at that time was £91 15s., of which Cape Porpoise paid £4, and in 1662 but £3.

Aug. 26, 1663, a town-meeting was called to settle conflicting claims to the marshes in the eastern part of the town. The marsh was divided between the claimants, and their proceedings entered in the county records. The population of the town could not have been large at that time, as the following were the only persons that attended the meeting: Seth Fletcher, John Sanders, John Sanders, Jr., Francis Littlefield, Sr., John Bush, Peter Turbat, John Cirmihill, Griffin Montague, Wm. Kendall, Thomas Mussell, Wm. Renalds, and Wm. Renalds, Jr. Some of the earliest presentments against the town were for not laying out roads, living without an orthodox minister, and for not having the children taught the catechism and educated according to law. When Sir Edmund Andros was Governor in 1688, he annexed the town to Saco. At a legal town-meeting held for Saco and Cape Porpoise, John Miller and Nicholas Morey were elected selectmen, and Richard Randall constable. This union lasted but a few months.

Eight months after this assumption there is a record of this town's action. Jan. 24, 1689, at a legal town-meeting were chosen Lieut. John Purinton, John Downing, John Miller, John Davis, and Richard Randall, Selectmen; Immanuel Haynes, Constable; Lieut. Purinton, Town Clerk; Surveyors of Lots and Roads, Lieut. Purinton, Richard Randall, John Sanders, John Miller, William Barton, and Jacob Wormwood. There are no other records of this town till 1719. The Indian troubles wholly depopulated the town for the most of that period. After the close of the wars the inhabitants returned, and with the proprietors, in 1716, asked for a restoration of town privileges. June, 1719, it was re-incorporated, and its name changed to Arundel, in compliment to the Earl of Arundel. Its name was

changed to Kennebunkport by act of the Legislature, 1821. At their first meeting, held March 31, 1719, being warned by order of John Wheelwright, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, Jabez Dorman was chosen moderator; James Mussey, Town Clerk; Andrew Brown, Joseph Bailey, and Humphrey Deerings, Selectmen; James Tyler and Allison Brown, Hay-Wards; Thomas Huff, Constable; John Watson, Tithingman; and Samuel Carr, Surveyor of Highways.

In 1719 measures were taken to settle land-titles, which had been much confused by the destruction of the town records. Those who could bring proper evidence, by deed or by witnesses, were confirmed in their claims. The first grant recorded on the new records was 100 acres to James Mussey, the town clerk.

Grants of 50 acres were offered by the town in 1719 to new settlers, and they began to flock in, attracted by such inducements, and soon the town became more flourishing and populous than it had ever been before. The ferry across the Kennebunk River was re-established, and the right of the town in it, with 50 acres of land, was granted to Stephen Harding, provided he and his heirs keep and maintain a good ferry-boat, and carry the inhabitants of the town to and fro without charge. Many other grants were made.

The first garrison in town is asserted to have been built by Thomas Huff, on the lot where Clement Huff's house now stands.

Peace with the Indians was secured in 1727. Its good effects were evidenced by action taken to build a meeting house and to liquidate the town debts. In 1728 occurred the fourth great earthquake experienced in this section since its settlement, and many were so frightened that a reformation resulted, and numbers joined the church in 1728, which hastened its completion, as the action taken in 1727 had not been successful in building the house. Thomas Perkins, Esq., agreed to build it for £170. It was erected on the spot where Daniel Grant's house stood, and, being a few feet larger than agreed upon, the proprietors were induced to grant him a gore of land, which was represented to them as of small value, but which really was worth then more than the whole house, and now it is one of the most valuable timber-lots in town.

THE PROPRIETORS.

The increase of settlers, induced by the grants of land, very much enhanced the value of land not taken up, so that the older inhabitants who had inherited or purchased their lands of Gorges or Rigby, or who inhabited the town at the time President Danforth gave the trustee deed, or had inherited or purchased of those who were inhabitants at that time, claimed all the common and individual lands in town. Their claims were acquiesced in by the more recently-settled inhabitants, and in February, 1726, they held a proprietors' meeting by virtue of a warrant from John Wheelwright, of Wells. Jabez Dorman was chosen moderator, and Thomas Perkins clerk. At a meeting the next month the following were entered proprietors: John Watson and Jabez Dorman, in right of Morgan Howell; Allison Brown, in right of Christopher Spurrell; Thomas

Perkins and Stephen Harding, in right of William Runnels; James March, in right of Edward Barton; Benjamin Major, in that of John Davis; Thomas Perkins, Jr., in that of John Barrett; Thomas Huff, in right of his father, Ferdinando; John Storer, in that of Stephen Batson; and according to the rights their predecessors had, and in no other way. It was also voted that every person possessing 50 acres of land in his own right, and an inhabitant of the town, should have half a vote, and 100 acres should entitle the possessor to one vote; 200 acres, two votes, and so on; and it was further ordered that no person not an inhabitant of the town should have liberty to vote in a proprietors' meeting. By this vote Thomas Perkins, Sr., Thomas Huff, Sr., John Watson, Sr., Jabez Dorman, Allison Brown, Thomas Perkins, Jr., Humphrey Deering, Benjamin Major, Stephen Harding, Philip Durrell, Sr., Thomas Huff, Jr., Samuel Carr, Jesse Towne, Joshua Lassel, John Murphy, John Burbank, John Baxter, Samuel Averill, Philip Durrell, Jr., George March, Thomas Watson, Jeremiah Springer, and John Downing became proprietors. They refused to make Joseph Hill a proprietor, because an inhabitant of Wells. Others were admitted to rights of proprietors afterwards in the following order: In 1728, Benjamin Downing, Jacob Wildes, John Fairfield, Joseph Averill, Joshua Walker, Jacob Curtis, Thomas Perkins, Jr., of Kennebunk, Nathaniel Hendricks, Robert Smith, and John Perkins; in 1729, James March and Pendleton Fletcher; in 1730, Thomas Prentice; in 1731, Thomas Bond, John Treeworzy, Samuel Robinson, Samuel Wildes, Jeremiah Folsom, Isaac Curtis, Samuel Hutchins, and John Watson; in 1737, Robert Cleaves, Jonathan Stone, John Whitten, John Jellison, and John Morrill; in 1738, Benjamin Durrell, Shadrach Watson, Moses Foster, Ebenezer Watson, Abel Merrill, James Carr, Thomas Denssey, Jeremiah Miller, Samuel Hutchins, Jr., and Noah Bailey; in 1763, Thomas Perkins, Esq., Gideon Merrill, Israel Stone, Joseph Averill, Charles Huff, William Smith, Humphrey Deering, Andrew Brown, Abner Perkins, Benjamin Burbank, Stephen Harding, Benjamin Downing, and Samuel Wildes; in 1783, Jabez Dorman, Asa Durrell, Samuel Robinson, Paul March, John Fairfield, Jacob Wildes, John Walker, Jacob Curtis, Dummer Mitchell, John Adams, Levi Hutchins, Benjamin Meeds Lord, Jonathan Stone, and Tobias Lord. The last proprietors' meeting was held July 3, 1780, and the last entry made by their clerk was April 3, 1790.

The first settlement upon the Saco road in 1728 originated in grants of land to Stephen Averill, Edward Melcher, John Stagpole, John Baxter, Ensign John Watson, John Whitten, James Doshon, Jabez Dorman, John Moring, Samuel Perkins, John Merrill, John Alltimes, Samuel Moring, and Benjamin Haley, 100 acres each from the proprietors, on condition they should settle and remain there ten years, unless some extraordinary thing should force them to remove or they should lose their lives; they were also to build a good garrison on lot near Card Brook. For these lots they were to pay 10s., and draw for location. The proprietors also laid out to themselves 40 acres to every 100 acres they were in possession of by paying 20s. towards helping the first settlers build their garrison. These were

afterwards known as the draft lots. The garrison stood where Thomas Dorman lived. Jabez Dorman kept a public-house as early as 1738 on this road (as did also Robert Patten in 1750), near its intersection with the Port road. These grants of lots were the last made by the proprietors to induce strangers to settle in the town.

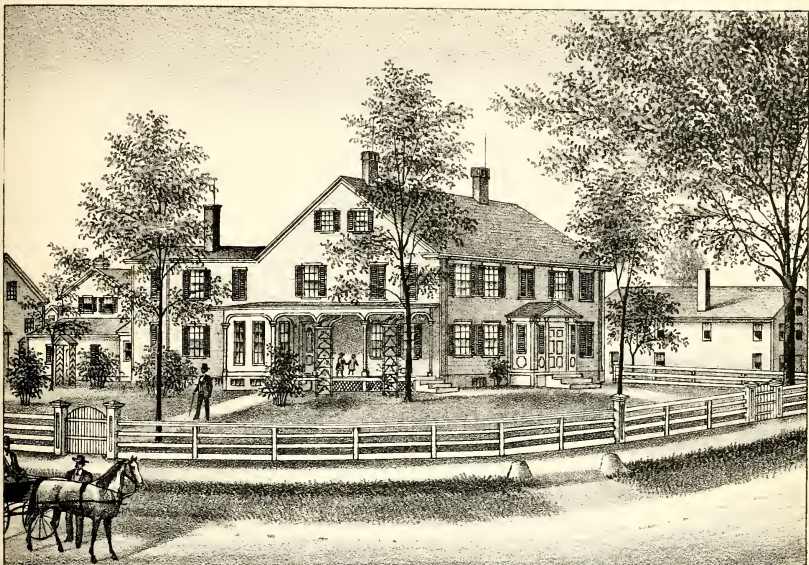
In 1731 parties laid claim to most of the land in town on title acquired by Maj. Phillips from an Indian sagamore, Mogg Megone, of Saco, in 1664; but the claim was not pressed till several years after, and then it resulted disastrously to the claimants, since which it has never been revived.

In a few preserved leaves of old records is found this entry: At a legal town-meeting, Feb. 14, 1678-79, John Batson, John Saunders, and John Purinton were chosen selectmen, Humphrey Scamman constable, and John Barret, Sr., grand juryman.

Feb. 7, 1678, William Frost was granted the privilege of erecting a saw-mill at the falls on Goffe's Creek, and also 100 acres of upland and 20 of meadow in any place not granted.

April 9, 1680-81, granted to Joseph and Edmund Littlefield 100 acres of upland on the east side of Kennebunk River, as near as may be to the upper falls, near the Indian planting-ground, for the purpose of building mills. Land was granted to different parties, and free liberty given to John Batson to build a saw-mill at the third falls on Middle or Batson River, and to John Purinton, Isaac Cole, and Samuel York to build mills on the same river, and to cut timber anywhere on the town commons.

On what is left of the old Cape Porpoise records there are found the following names: John Barrett, Humphrey Scamman, John Batson, John Saunders, William Frost, Joseph Littlefield, Edmund Littlefield, John Miller, John Miller, Jr., William Thomas, William Batson, Richard Randall, Thomas Mussey, Isaac Cole, Samuel York, John Downing, John Davis, Immanuel Haynes, Jacob Wormwood, Nicholas Morey, John Runnels, John Loring, Richard Blanchet, Simon Cundey, Emanuel Davis, John Purinton, and John Purinton, Jr. Other persons dwelling in the town in the early period are taken from other sources. They were Ambrose Berry, John Baker, William Reynolds, William Reynolds, Jr., Stephen Batson, Peter Turbat, Peter Turbat, Jr., John Turbat, Nicholas Bartlett, Phanea Hall, Gilbert Endicott, William Roberts, Richard Hix, John Bush, Richard Young, Edward Jones, Henry Hatherly, Arthur Wormstall, John Ellson, Samuel Oakman, James Carry, Andrew Alger, Jonas Clark, Morgan Howell, Stephen Batson (2d), Edward Clay, Gregory Jeffery, Edward Barton, Fernando Huff, Jonathan Springer, Christopher Spurrell, Thomas Warner, John Cole, Simon Teoft, Simon Bussy, — Jenkins, Thomas Perkins, Thomas Dorman, Thomas Boardman, Seth Fletcher, John Dayment, Thomas Merrill, John Sanders, Jr., Thomas Sanders, John and Samuel Scadlock, John Jeffery, John Lux, Walter Penniwell, Robert Cook, — Barrow, Samuel Johnson, John Rose, John Webber, Francis Beggar, Anthony Littlefield, Francis Littlefield, Sr., John Cirmihill, William Kindall, Thomas Mussell, John Trott, William Norman, Richard Ball, Henry Singleman, and Roger Willine.



RESIDENCE OF C.C. PERKINS, KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE.



RES. OF CHARLES E. PERKINS, KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

In 1688, Mr. Bussey and Mr. Barrow, with their families, were taken prisoners by the Indians, and carried to Teconnet. War between France and England was declared Dec. 7, 1689. For the protection of this settlement a fort was erected on Stage Island, and a company of men under Lieut. Parinton stationed there. When Governor Andros returned to Massachusetts (1690) the troops deserted, and the Indians made their appearance in large numbers. Those who lived on the shore between Kennebunk and the cape, at Turbat's Creek, Cleaves' Cove, and at the mouth of the river, removed to Wells. Those at the cape retired to the fort, and were soon besieged by the Indians. After maintaining the siege some time, Nicholas Morey, a lame man, proposed to take a broken canoe, the only boat in their possession, and seek assistance. Accordingly, one dark night, he embarked in his frail vessel, reached Portsmouth in safety, procured relief, and returned with it the second day. As they sailed into the harbor the crew discharged a small swivel at the Indians, who fled. The inhabitants were taken on board, and did not return for ten years. Again war between France and England was declared in 1702, and the settlers, who had but just returned, were exposed to the attacks of the Indians, and in 1703 the settlement was attacked and entirely destroyed.

Indian troubles were again threatened in 1720, and 10 soldiers from Massachusetts were sent into town and stationed here. A number of garrison-houses were erected, and people prepared for the enemy. Kennebunkport shared with the neighboring towns all the horrors of the Indian troubles, and many are the thrilling incidents that are related of these trying times, but space forbids their mention here in this work.

REVOLUTION.

James Burnham was chosen a delegate to Boston in 1768 to deliberate upon the state of affairs. In 1773, John Hovey, Tobias Lord, and Asa Burbank were delegates to a County Congress at York, to consider what means should be taken for the welfare and peace of the country, and in December Benjamin Durrell, John Hovey, Thomas Wisnell, Jonathan Stone, and James Burnham were chosen a committee of inspection, and Thomas Perkins was chosen captain of the town forces. In 1774 two companies of militia instead of one were formed,—one commanded by Jonathan Stone, the other by Benjamin Durrell, the lieutenant of the former company. The lieutenants were James Perkins, William Smith, Tobias Lord, and Daniel Merrill. The news of the battle of Lexington was received in town three days after it occurred, whereupon Benjamin Durrell, John Hovey, John Whitten, and Joshua Nason were chosen a committee to borrow money to furnish the town with ammunition. Many citizens flocked to Cambridge and joined the army, some of whom took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. John Hovey was chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress, and also as representative to the General Court. In 1776, Benjamin Durrell, John Whitten, Gideon Walker, John Hovey, and Charles Huff were chosen committee of safety, etc., and John Whitten was appointed to receive

rags for manufacture of paper for the use of the province. The committee of safety in 1777 were John Hovey, Benjamin Meeds Lord, Elisha Boyle, Jonathan Stone, and Abner Perkins.

Committee of safety in 1778, Col. Jonathan Stone, John Hovey, Benjamin Meeds Lord, Maj. Benjamin Durrell, and Capt. Tobias Lord. Men and money were raised, and no town of its means can show a better record of patriotic action than this during the struggle for independence.

The harbor of Cape Porpoise during the war received but one visit from the enemy. In August, 1782, an English brig of 18 guns came into the harbor and took a schooner and a sloop belonging to Newbury. Samuel Wildes, who was partially deranged, went out to them in a small canoe, and ordered them to give up the vessels and leave the port; he was fired at and wounded in several places, but escaped. The inhabitants soon collected on Trot's Island, and afterwards passed to Goat Island, and a conflict ensued; a number of English were killed, and they were compelled to leave the harbor. Capt. James Burnham was killed as he was about to discharge his gun, which was the only loss or injury the Americans sustained.

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS FROM KENNEBUNK-PORT.

Silas Abbott, William Adams, died in the army; Shadrach Avery; John Burbank, sergeant, settled in Lyman after the war; Thomas L. Bickford, corporal, wounded, afterwards killed; Joseph Burnham, son of Isaac, removed; Andrew Brown, removed; Forest Burnham; Eliakim Bickford, lost at sea after the war; Thomas Boston, entered from Wells; Shilberd Boston, Israel Burbank; John Bragdon, entered from York; Jacob Burnham; Jacob Curtis, ensign, cast away and died on Plum Island; Joseph Cluff, sergeant, settled in Hollis; Enoch Clough, died at sea before close of war; John Clough, settled in Newfield; Abner Crediford; Noah Clough, wounded in attack on Quebec; William Cleaves, removed; James Cleaves, Wilburn Chatman, David Clark; William Currier, entered from Wells; David Durrell, sergeant, removed to Limerick; Josiah Dorman, sergeant, wounded and died in army; Thomas Durrell, sergeant; John Dorman, corporal; Eliphalet Davis, drum-major; Nathaniel Davis, Jr., died at Plattsburgh, in war 1812; Daniel Davis, removed; Timothy Davis, removed; Joseph Dencio, Jr., died at Valley Forge, 1778; Benjamin Downing, Nicholas Downing; James Deshon, died at Lake Champlain, 1776; Stephen Dorman, removed; Stephen Brown, entered from Wells; Harrison Downing, Israel Dorman, John Deshon; Ephraim Dorman, died in service; Abner Dassance; Joseph Denew, died in service; Dominicus Davis, died in service; Thomas Dorman; George Emmons, died in army; John Fairfield, William Fairfield, Stephen Fairfield; James Fisher, entered from N. C.; John Goodwin, ensign, short term; William Goodrich, removed; Bartholomew Goodwin, hired by town, died in service; Daniel Goodrich; James Gould, removed to Limerick; Eastman Hutchins, sergeant, removed to Alfred; Simeon Hutchins, removed to Kennebunk; Joseph Ham, hired by town, 100 acres land; Robert Hans-

com; Samuel Hutchins (3d), marked on roll as deserter; Samuel Hutchins, Daniel Huff; Asa Hutchins, prisoner at Quebec, joined the British: Thomas Huff, removed to Kennebunk; Josiah Huff, Charles Huff; Amos Hutchins, died in service at Champlain; Levi Hutchins, Jr., removed to Alfred; Enoch Hutchins, died in army; Roger Hammond, came from Rochester, Mass.; Joseph Hutchins, removed; John Jeffery; Abraham Lord, son of Benjamin; Benjamin Lewis; Nathaniel Lord, wounded, died in prison at Quebec, son of Tobias; Daniel Lord, removed; Benjamin Lord, removed to Alewives, Kennebunk; Dominicus Lord, removed to Kennebunk, son of Tobias; Jeremiah Lord, son of Capt. Tobias; Bartholomew Lassel, removed to Biddeford; Benjamin Littlefield, stationed at Portland; Caleb Lassel, removed to Waterborough; Joseph Lewis, died in service; Dummer Mitchell, ensign, short term; Benjamin Miller, sergeant; Jacob Merrill, Abel Merrill, Daggar Mitchell; Pierce Murphy, Jr., removed to Lyman; John Millet, entered in Massachusetts; Joshua Nason, Jr., ensign; Benjamin Nason, removed to New Hampshire; John Nason, hired by town, died in service; Edward Nason, John Patten; Jacob Rhoades, removed to Lyman; Daniel Record; John Rhoads; Benjamin Rhoads, lost in a privateer from Portsmouth; Abraham Rideout, came from Bruaswick; Moss Rhoads, removed to Waterborough; Moses Stevens, sergeant; Samuel Smith, brother to Jeremiah, died at Halifax; John Stone, died in service at Lake Champlain; Andrew Stone; Joseph Smith, removed to Hollis; Samuel Smith, Dudley Stone; Jonathan Smith, removed; John Sutton, removed; Benjamin Stone, Nehemiah Stone, Jonathan Stone; Andrew Sherburne, Baptist minister, naval station, removed; Richard Thompson; Ephraim Thompson, removed to Lyman; James Thompson; Alexander Thompson, removed; Nathan Thompson; Joseph Towne, died in army at Lake Champlain; Jonathan Thompson, Benjamin Thompson; Robert Towne, son of Lieut. Amos; John Walker, ensign, removed; Ephraim Wildes, sergeant; Samuel Whitten, corporal, removed; Robert White, removed; Benjamin Wildes; Jonathan Walker, impressed in British man-of-war and died; Rufus White, killed in Penobscot expedition; George Walker; Joseph Whitten, removed to Lyman; Daniel Walker, Nathaniel Wakefield; Charles White, removed to Parsonsfield; Samuel Whitten, Jr., removed; John Wildes, died in army; Daniel White, father of Rufus; Israel Whitten; Jacob Wildes, Jr., son of Jacob, removed.

CAPTAINS FROM THIS TOWN, PLACE OF SERVICE, ETC.

Jesse Dorman, at Cambridge, 1776; lieut. at Lake George, 1758; Tobias Lord, surrender of Burgoyne, White Plains, Saratoga; Daniel Merrill, Cambridge, 1775-76; Hubbards-town, surrender of Burgoyne; served until the close of the war; Joshua Nason; James Perkins, on the North River, 1776-77. Lieutenants were James Burham, killed at Cape Porpoise, in 1782; John Lord, son of Tobias; Tobias Lord, son of Tobias, removed to Kennebunk; Lemuel Miller; Amos Towne was at Dorchester Heights in 1776; his father was under Sir William Pepperell, at siege of Louisbourg.

SIEGE OF LOUISBOURG.

In the Louisbourg enterprise in 1745, a company of men went from this town commanded by Capt. Thomas Perkins, Lieut. John Burbank, and Ensign John Murphy. In the war of 1812 a fort was built at Kennebunk Point, and a battery erected at Butler's Rock, commanding the entrance of the river, to protect the shipping above. Here was stationed a company from Limington, under Capt. Small. Notwithstanding the danger of capture, a coast-trade was kept up during the war in small vessels, with the loss of one. Several privateers were fitted out, some under Danish colors, but few were fortunate, most of them being captured by the enemy.

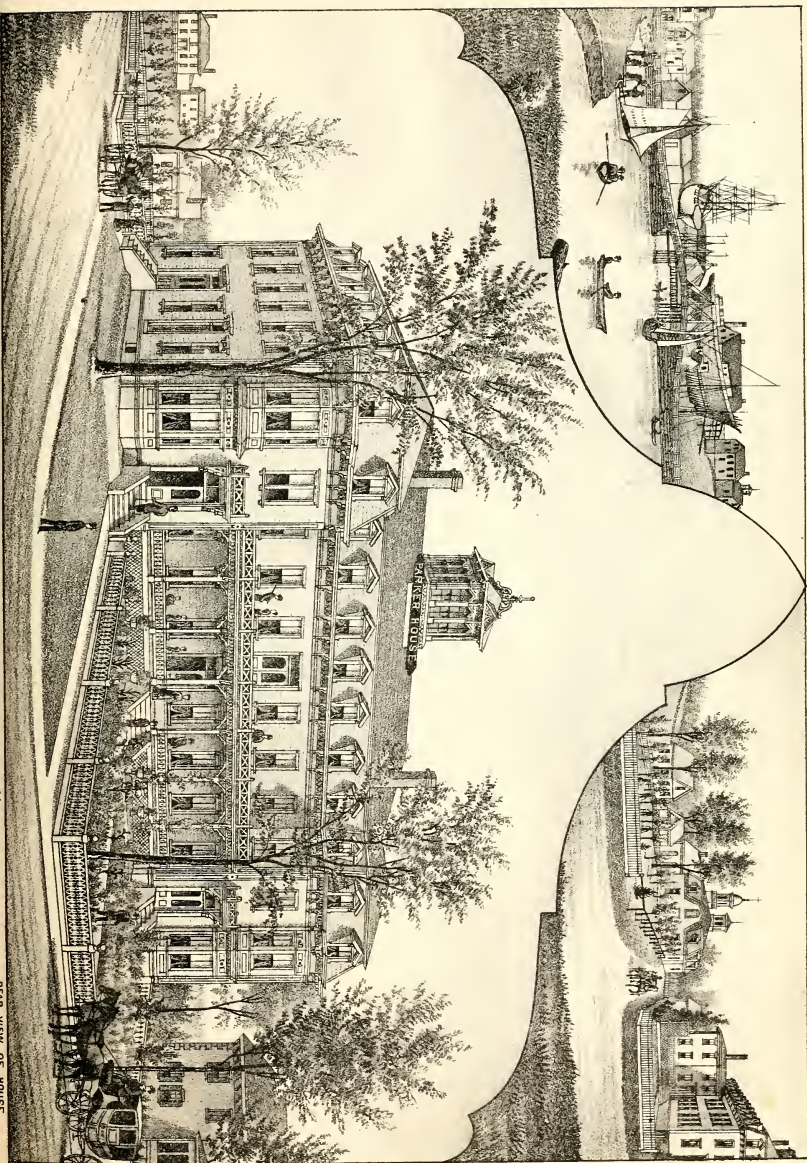
SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

The surface of the town is moderately uneven, having neither high hills, mountains, nor plains. The soil in the southern part is rocky, with some valuable salt marsh; in other parts it is clayey, and produces fine grass, corn, and potatoes. Rev. Thomas Prentice introduced potatoes, but they were not extensively cultivated until many years afterwards.

The water-powers are mostly small and located upon brooks which supply power but a portion of the year. Upon the Kennebunk there are three powers, improved by Bartlett's mill, Mason's saw- and carding-mill, and a shingle- and clapboard-mill in the northwestern part; two on Goff's Creek, a tide-mill on Long Creek, in the village, two on Batson River, one with twelve feet fall, and one on Smith's Brook. These are occupied mostly by saw-mills, at which considerable lumber is annually prepared for market.

INDUSTRIES.

For many years fishing formed the principal branch of industry, and some trade in vessels from Boston and other places on the coast was carried on. There was one vessel owned in the town in 1742 called "Huff's old sloop." As early as 1794 ship-building was commenced at Cape Porpoise Harbor; several vessels were built, and a flourishing West India trade sprang up, and some acquired wealth. About 1725, Thomas Wiswall built the first wharf at the village, and engaged in fishing, lumbering, and West India trade. He sent out the first vessel to the West Indies from this district, under command of Capt. James Hovey. At the close of the Revolution there were but four houses at the village, but ship-building, lumbering, and the West India trade, which proved very profitable, were extensively engaged in. The wealth and business of the town, hitherto at Cape Porpoise, soon became centered here. In 1800 a custom-house was established at Kennebunk, but was removed to this village in 1815, where it still remains. So large was the shipping interest that, during the war between France and England, some 30 or 40 vessels belonging to the Kennebunk River were taken as prizes by those nations, and in the war of 1812 the river was crowded with dismantled shipping. As early as 1798 a company was incorporated to build piers to improve the entrance of the river, and was allowed toll on tonnage to repay them. In 1819 the United States built wooden piers, which required frequent repair. In 1834 these were replaced by stone taken



from granite quarries opened in town, and since that time stone has been quarried for New York and other markets. The navigation of the river was further improved by a draw in Durrell's bridge in 1800, and by a lock just above the village, which rendered it navigable for considerable vessels to the landing in Kennebunk, where vessels of 900 tons or more were built until recently.

The village received an act of incorporation in February, 1837, with the following limits: Beginning at mouth of Bass Cove, on Kennebunk River; thence by the branch of the said cove, called Rhodes' Creek, to the town road; thence northeast one hundred rods; thence southerly to include house of John Curtis; thence southerly to the sea, through the middle of Great Pond; thence by seashore to mouth of Kennebunk River; thence by said river to Bass Cove.

The cluster of islands on the coast from Cape Porpoise Harbor are much frequented for protection during storms. The entrance is between Goat and Folly Islands, and is dangerous on account of a large rock, called "Old Prince." The lighthouse on Goat Island was established in 1833.

DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Morgan Howell, whose name stands first on the list of those who signed the articles of submission to Massachusetts in 1653, was one of the earliest planters who came over with Vines in 1630, and settled near Little River, but moved not long after, and built a house on Montague's Neck. In 1643 he obtained a grant from Thomas Gorges of 30 acres, where he lived, 100 on Cape Porpoise, and 60 on Little River. This grant is the oldest in town on record. He was a member of Rigby's court of assistants in 1646, and one of the leading men in the province under his government; one of the committee for settling the line between Wells and this town in 1660. It is probable that he had no children, for at his death he left his property to Mrs. Mary Bowles.

Gregory Jeffery received a grant from Cleaves, agent of Rigby, in 1648, of 200 acres in the village of Cape Porpoise, besides three small islands in the harbor—Folly, Goat, and Greene—and 10 acres of marsh. Richard Moore and John Bush assigned their grants of 400 acres each to him in 1652. In 1658 he conveyed his three islands to Brian Puddleton. His descendants are still numerous, and have possession of a portion of the old grant.

Griffin Montague lived on Montague's Neck, giving it that name. His house stood near where that of Joseph Hutchins stood.

Peter Turbat was an early settler, whose name appears as a signer of the submission to Massachusetts. He lived at Turbat's Creek, and was interested in a large tract of land purchased of an Indian chief in Lyman.

John Barrett, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Edmund Littlefield, and removed to this town about 1666. He was engaged in numerous lawsuits and in settling the estates of his neighbors. In 1678 he was grand jurymen, built a new saw-mill in 1680, was called ensign in 1681, and a town officer. He died in 1689, and in the inventory of his property are mentioned nine sheep, the first noticed in town. He left several children, whom the war scattered.

John Bush, an early settler and planter, received a grant of 400 acres on Batson's River in 1648 from George Cleaves, Rigby's agent. In 1650 he assigned the grant to Richard Moore, who, in 1652, sold it to Gregory Jeffery. He removed from Wells about 1655, and settled near Stepping-Stone Creek or Back Cove. He was one of the three original proprietors of Lyman. He died 1670.

John Saunders, Sr., was a resident of Wells in 1643, being on the jury that year. He was appointed ferryman at mouth of Mousam River that same year, where he resided till his removal to this town, about 1664. He was one of the original proprietors of Lyman, and at his death, in 1670, left 1000 acres of the tract to John, Jr. John, Jr., was a voter in 1663, a selectman in 1678, and a lot-layer in 1681, which office he held until the abandonment of the town, in 1690.

John Purinton was a son of George Purinton, of York. He married Mary Scamman, and removed to this town. He lived, "at this time, on Kennebunk River, above Interval Point." He was grand juror in 1668, town clerk, and one of the selectmen till the town was deserted. He had a grant of land from the town in 1681, near his residence. He wrote a good hand, was possessed of a fair education, and was active in the affairs of the town. He was one of the trustees to whom Danforth gave the deed of the town. He was a lieutenant in 1688, and commanded a company stationed at the fort on Stage Island. He left town in 1690, and died two or three years after. His children were John, James, Joshua, and possibly others. James administered on his father's estate, and was required to produce the town records in the hands of his father at the time of desertion. Joshua was a shoemaker, and married a daughter of Philip Durrell. In 1732 he was allowed a grant of 100 acres, and was made a proprietor, for producing Danforth's deeds.

Nicholas Morey is first mentioned on county records in 1680. He came from Wells to this town in 1686, had a grant of 100 acres on Kennebunk River, next to John Reynolds' lot, and received a license to keep a house of entertainment and to retail all sorts of liquors. He kept a public-house several years, was a town commissioner for allowing bounties on wolves in 1687, was selectman in 1688, chosen by Saco for this town, and was the lame man that went for relief to Portsmouth in 1690, as see "Indian Troubles."

Thomas Perkins had a town grant of land in 1681, and was probably the father of Thomas "of Kennebunk," who removed to this place in 1720, and as the heir of the original grantee had it renewed to him. He came from Greenland, N. H., and purchased from the William Reynolds' heirs all the land lying between the Kennebunk River and a line running from Bass Cove through Great Pond to the sea. As this had been mortgaged to Francis Johnson and purchased by Stephen Harding, a contest as to right of soil ensued, which resulted in Capt. Perkins retaining fourteen-fifteenths of the tract. He erected a garrison house by Butler's Rocks, near the spot formerly occupied by a house of William Reynolds. He died about 1741, leaving eight, if not nine, children, viz., John, Thomas, Lemuel, Samuel, George, Alverson, and perhaps Zacheus,

Mary, and Chasey. All were born before he came into town.

Thomas, Jr., married Lydia Harding. He commanded a company from this town at surrender of Louisbourg, in 1745, and was wrecked in going to Annapolis, in 1747. It is traditional that he was king's surveyor of trees suitable for masts in 1749. The court passed an act in 1721 declaring all trees fit for masts the property of the king. Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, was appointed surveyor of woods in 1741, and Capt. Perkins was probably a deputy under him. The woods were inspected, and trees suitable for masts were marked with a broad arrow, to indicate they were not to be cut under penalty of £100 sterling for each. He died Feb. 22, 1752. It is supposed he built the house now occupied by Tristram J. Perkins, about 1730.

Ensign Thomas Perkins came from Topfield in 1719, and bought the land belonging to the John Barrett heirs, and was made a proprietor in Barrett's right. Several years he served as town clerk, and was proprietor's clerk till his death, in 1761. His son Thomas was also town clerk, and several times representative to the General Court. He died in 1794. These two Perkins families married and intermarried, so that now it is difficult to trace them to the parent stock. They have ever maintained an honorable standing in town, and had much to do in the management of its affairs. No other name is so frequently found upon the town records, as officers of it, as the name of Perkins.

Jacob Wormwood was a son of William of Kittery, and came to the town before 1661. He was surveyor of land 1689. Thomas, son of Jacob, removed to the town from Kittery, and had charge of Harding's garrison in 1724, when his son William was killed.

Jacob Wildes, Jr., was a soldier at Lake Champlain, 1776. Subsequently he became master of a privateer, fitted out at Salem, called the "Grayhound." He sailed from Cape Porpoise, April, 1781. He took several prizes, some of which were retaken. Afterwards the "Grayhound" was captured, and the crew taken to Halifax, but were soon exchanged. A second "Grayhound" was fitted out, commanded by Capt. Wildes, which captured several prizes. He was lost at sea in 1785.

Thomas L. Bickford was sergeant in Capt. Daniel Morrill's company in 1776. He was wounded at Hubbardstown, in the retreat from Ticonderoga. He was in the first three years' service, and was killed in attempting to board a prison-ship to quell an insurrection of British prisoners at Boston. He had distinguished himself for bravery on several occasions, and was a young man of much promise.

Tobias and Benjamin Meeds Lord were cousins; came into town about 1747, purchased land on Saco road of Jeremiah Polson, and built a garrison, which they occupied together. They were born at Rocky Hill, South Berwick, and were descendants of Robert Lord, who came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1636-37, and died in 1683. He served in the early Indian wars twenty years, and became so hardy a soldier that when he left the service he could not endure the luxury of a feather-bed. He was short of stature, but nevertheless one of the most athletic men in the army. On one occasion the Indians proposed to decide a battle by

single combat, and Robert was appointed champion on the part of the colonists. It was agreed he should stand against the strongest Indian they could select. The antagonists were to meet each other at full speed half-way between the two parties, close, and take what was called an Indian hug. An immense Indian, seven feet high, was selected. Lord being a short and comparatively a small man, the Indian anticipated an easy victory. They closed like two lions, and in an instant the Indian bit the dust. Not satisfied,—amid the shouts of one party, and the reproaches and lamentations of the other,—they agreed to rush and clinch again. In the second encounter Lord took a hip-lock of the giant Indian, threw him so far and so heavily as to burst a blood-vessel, and the savages were compelled to acknowledge themselves beaten. The Indians afterwards reported that the little man obtained his strength from the white devil of the English army. This Robert left four sons,—Thomas, Samuel, Robert, and Nathaniel. The first two removed to Charlestown; the last remained in Ipswich, and from them have descended the numerous families in New England. About 1700 three of this name, said to be brothers, came from Ipswich to South Berwick; their names were Abraham, Nathan (perhaps Nathaniel), and John. John was the ancestor from whom the Kennebunkport and Kennebunk families are descended. His sons were John, Thomas, and Tobias; Tobias left but one son,—the one that moved to this town, before mentioned. He married Jane Smith, and his children were John, married to Charity Curtis; Jane, married John Stone; Tobias, married Mehitabel Kimball and Hepsah Conant; Lydia; Samuel Kimball; Nathaniel, died in the army; Betsey, married Benjamin Thompson; Daniel, married Mary Washburne; Dominicus, married Mary Currier; Jeremiah and David, died young; and Thomas, married Mary Durrell.

1. John's children were Jane, Sally, Jacob, Betsey, Phebe, Mary, Hannah, John (who died young), and John. 2. Tobias removed to Kennebunk. Two of his sons afterwards lived here,—Tobias and Nathaniel,—and were the wealthiest persons in town. Tobias married Hannah Perkins, and Nathaniel, Phebe Walker. 3. Nathaniel was in Arnold's expedition against Quebec, was wounded, taken prisoner, and died in prison. 4. Daniel removed to Penobscot. 5. Dominicus to Kennebunk. 6. Thomas' children were David, Betsey, Jane, Asa, and Mary.

CIVIL LIST.

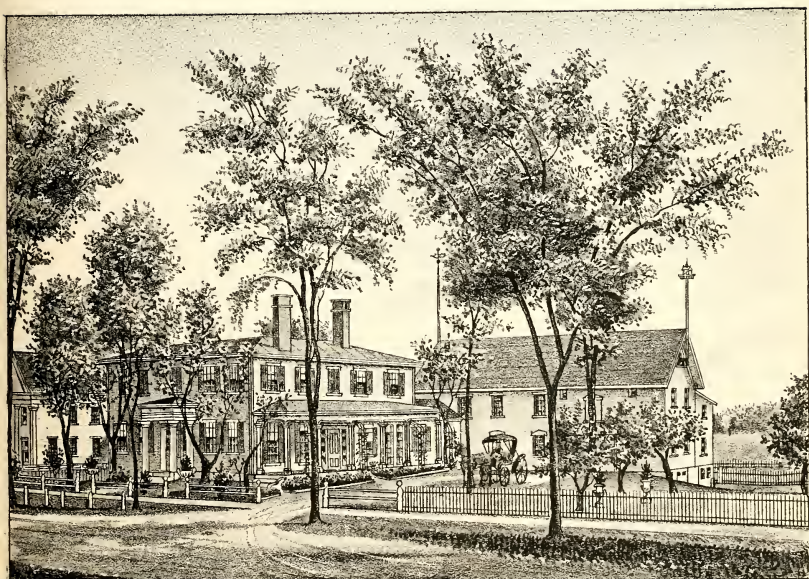
REPRESENTATIVES.

John Hovey, of this town, was a member of the Provincial Congress. Joshua Herrick was representative to the Twenty-eighth Congress, in 1843-45. The following is a list of representatives from 1723 to 1835:

Allison Brown, 1723; Jabez Dorman, 1724; Capt. Thomas Perkins, 1746; Thomas Perkins, Jr., 1751-60; Capt. Thomas Perkins, 1761; Thomas Perkins, Esq., 1765-73; Thomas Wiswall, 1774; John Hovey, 1775; Benjamin Durrell, 1776; Jacob Wildes, 1777; John Hovey, 1778-82; Thomas Perkins, 1784; John Hovey, 1785; Thomas Perkins, 1787; John Hovey, 1789-90; Thomas Perkins, 1791; Jacob Wildes, 1792-96; Thomas Perkins, 1797-1801; Robert Towne, 1802; Thomas Perkins (3d), 1803-5; Eliphalet Perkins, 1806-7; Thomas Perkins, 1808-9; Tobias Lord, 1810-11; Seth Burnham, Eliphalet Perkins, 1812-



S. H. GOULD.



RESIDENCE OF S. H. GOULD, KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

13; Thomas Perkins, 1814-15; Joseph Perkins, 1816-18; Joseph Perkins, Smith Bradbury, 1819; Simon Nowell, 1820-23; Robert Towne, 1824; Daniel W. Lord, 1825-28; Jonathan Stone, 1829; John G. Perkins, 1830; Ephraim Perkins, 1831-33; John G. Perkins, 1834-35.

TOWN CLERKS.

Some of the early town clerks since the reincorporation were the following:

James Mussey, 1719; Ensign Thomas Perkins, 1720-22; James March, 1723-24; Thomas Perkins, Jr., 1725; Thomas Perkins, 1726-29; Thomas Perkins, Jr., 1730; Capt. Thomas Perkins, 1731-49; Benjamin Downing, 1750-52; Thomas Perkins, Esq., 1753-54; Thomas Perkins, Jr., 1755-67; Benjamin Downing, 1768-92; William Smith, 1793-1815; Seth Burnham, 1816-23; Henry Clark, 1824-27; Asaph Moody, 1828-30; Silas Moody, 1831; Joshua Herrick, 1832-35; Silas Moody, 1836.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

When the Massachusetts commissioners (1653) organized the government of the town, being opposed by those who called themselves the church in Cape Porpoise, they declared that body dissolved. From this action it would appear that some religious form had been observed here at that time, though no records remain to prove it. In 1719 an agreement was made with Rev. John Eveleth to preach one-fourth of a year. The next year he was engaged for the whole time, and was further encouraged to remain by the town assisting him to build a house, which was also meeting- and town-house. For about nine years he was considered the minister. The people were poor and his salary was small. In 1726 the town voted to raise £20, to pay Mr. Eveleth's salary and other town expenses. Mr. Eveleth was a graduate of Harvard. He was not only their minister and school-teacher, but was a good blacksmith and farmer, and the best fisherman in town. In 1729 the town voted to dismiss him. He removed to Kittery, where he died. In November, 1730, Thomas Prentice was ordained, at which time a church was organized. Mr. Prentice remained pastor for eight years, when, at his earnest request, he was reluctantly dismissed. Mr. John Hovey was engaged to preach a short time in 1740, and in September, 1741, became pastor. By advice of a council he was dismissed in June, 1768, and the church was again without a minister. During Mr. Hovey's ministry the subject of removing the meeting-house to a more central point, to better accommodate the enlarging settlement, was agitated, and caused much strife and bitterness of feeling. Encouraged by the wrangling, two boys set fire to the old meeting-house on the night of April 28, 1763, and it was consumed. Unable to agree among themselves as to a new location, it was referred to Rishworth Jordan and Jeremiah Hill, of Saco, and Joseph Sawyer, of Wells, and they decided in favor of the location on Burlbank Hill, and a house was erected in 1764, where it now stands. Two or three years passed in efforts to obtain a minister. In 1770 the town gave Mr. Silas Moody a call, which he at length accepted, and was ordained Jan. 19, 1771. He sustained a pastorate of forty-four and one-quarter years, which was dissolved by death, April 7, 1816, and his successor, Mr. George Payson, was ordained July 3, 1816. At this time

there were but eighteen members, and the deacons were John Hovey and Asa Burlbank. Mr. Payson's health was feeble, which induced him to ask a dismission, which was granted July 19, 1820. Mr. Joseph P. Fessenden, as his successor, was ordained Oct. 25, 1820. During his ministry, which closed by dismissal at his request, November, 1829, a new meeting-house was built in the village, and more or less difficulty ensued as to ministrations. After reference to a committee it was decided, in 1828, to hold meetings constantly at the village. Rev. Cephas H. Kent was the successor of Mr. Fessenden, and was installed Nov. 10, 1830. The stand in favor of temperance was taken by vote and resolved in 1831. Mr. Kent was dismissed April 25, 1832, and, August 23d, Levi Smith received a call, and was installed Dec. 20, 1832. The parish fund, which had accumulated in 1833 to about \$1400, and the income of which had been the cause of much strife among the different societies that had arisen since its establishment, was this year agreed to be placed in the town treasury for the payment of debts and current expenses of the town. The articles of faith were abridged in August, 1835. An amicable separation of the churches was effected by vote upon communication of Rev. Mr. Smith, Jan. 10, 1838. Mr. Smith was granted dismission by council, Jan. 10, 1838. Rev. Silas Baker followed, Aug. 30, 1839, and was dismissed Oct. 17, 1842. The Rev. S. B. Gilbert took charge Oct. 1, 1842, and was dismissed April 10, 1847. The Rev. Ivory Kimball supplied during summer of 1847; Rev. Hiram C. Daniels through fall and winter till April, 1848; Rev. Henry Eddy for a period, and then Mr. Daniels again, closing his labors with the church April 30, 1849. The Rev. John Baker commenced second Sunday of June, 1849, installed September 26th, and dismissed Feb. 24, 1856. Rev. J. B. Thurston supplied the pulpit six months from middle of December, 1856. The Rev. Morris Holman began a ministry July 11, 1858, and terminated it Nov. 12, 1862; Rev. John Parsons, April 1, 1863, closed Oct. 1, 1866. J. S. Cogswell, of Bangor Seminary, supplied during his vacation in 1867. The Rev. Thomas N. Lord commenced February, 1869, and the Rev. William A. Merrill began as stated supply April 1, 1871. Present membership, 57.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was formed Jan. 10, 1838, upon petition of 70 members of First Church, living near and in the village. The shipping interest had so increased the village that in 1824 the meeting-house was built there and dedicated. At first the meetings of the First Church were held half the time in the old meeting-house and half the time in the new. Finally the villagers desired the meetings to be held most, if not all, the time there. On this rock the church divided, and an amicable separation was effected. Rev. Levi Smith, pastor of the First Church, received dismission, and became pastor of the Second. The council for dismission officiated at his installation the same day. The Rev. Samuel Hopkins preached the sermon on the occasion. The next day the church chose as their first deacon Oliver Walker, and invited the two deacons, Seth Burnham and William Smith, of the First Church, to officiate as such on communion days, while the two churches should worship together. May 27th, Is-

rael Stone was chosen second deacon. June 6th a delegate was sent to Boston to gain the church admission to the Conference. Mr. Smith asked, and was granted, dismission, April 14, 1839. April 29th of the same year, Rev. John Baker was engaged for one year, and was continued as stated supply till October, 1845. Rev. S. H. Merrill supplied most of 1846. The Rev. Henry Eddy was installed Jan. 6, 1847, and dismissed May 9, 1848. Aug. 9, 1848, Rev. G. A. Bowman was ordained, and dismissed at his request by council, April 19, 1854. Philip Titcomb accepted a call to the pastorate, Nov. 4, 1854; installed July 11, 1855, and dismissed Dec. 21, 1864. From Aug. 3, 1865, to Feb. 25, 1866, the Rev. William W. Dow supplied, and the Rev. Edward Chase supplied from April 25, 1866, to April 5, 1868. Rev. William H. Cutler was voted a call Aug. 20, 1868. In March, 1870, Rev. John W. Savage engaged for one year, but remained till October, 1871.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

A meeting-house was built in the upper part of the town in 1797, and the people petitioned the town to allow Mr. Silas Moody to preach for them one-third of the time; this the town refused to do, and finally, unable to support Congregational preaching, they allowed the Baptists, who had been holding meetings in this section for some years, to use the house. Mr. Timothy Remick, of Parsonsfield, preached a few Sabbaths, and was succeeded by Rev. Andrew Sherburne. In 1802 the brethren agreed to consider themselves a Baptist society. A church of 13 members was constituted, and Mr. Sherburne ordained Sept. 28, 1803. The following year the church, 28 in number, joined the New Hampshire Association. Elder Sherburne continued a useful and successful minister in this church till 1819, when he removed to Ohio. In 1818 its total membership was 92. The Rev. Jonathan Day succeeded, November, 1820, but the formation of two churches about this time in the neighborhood so diminished the membership that he was dismissed in 1827, and in 1829 it was dropped from the Association and became extinct. The meeting-house stood on the old Limerick road, about one-third of a mile above the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, until a few years since.

KENNEBUNKPORT VILLAGE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was formed May 29, 1820, of members dismissed from the First Church who lived in this part of the town. They had no settled preacher the first two years of their existence, but were supplied generally by the neighboring ministers, and worshiped in the free meeting-house built this year and occupied alternately with the Methodists. Mr. Charles Blanchard, their first pastor, was ordained Sept. 25, 1822, and continued to preach for them till April 25, 1823. Elder Joshua Roberts then settled at Kennebunk,—not the village,—and was employed a short time. A period followed without a settled minister till June 19, 1825, when Rev. Gideon Cook was settled over the church. Mr. Cook was dismissed May 29, 1828, and Rev. David James followed July 25, 1829, and was dismissed June 13, 1830. They were again destitute of preaching for nearly a year, when, May 28, 1831, Elder Charles Johnson was

employed, and occupied the pulpit till June 8, 1833, when Shubael Tripp was settled, and remained till May 30, 1835, when Mr. Milnor was engaged for one year. No regular preaching was maintained till March, 1837, when Rev. Clark Sibly was engaged, and remained till 1840. His successor was Rev. S. C. Gilbert, in 1840, and left in 1843. He was followed by Rev. Ahira Jones, who resigned in 1845. Several ministers have served this society since Mr. Jones, as follows: John G. Nailor, Handel G. Nott, Moses G. Prescott, E. A. Wyman, Lyman Chase, Charles W. Flanders, D.D., Henry Q. Dexter, D.D., Nathaniel Melcher. The loss of the records prevents definite statements as to periods of service. Some years have passed without a stated preacher, as none are found on the minutes of 1868 or 1871.

NORTH CHAPEL.

In 1835 a Baptist Church was constituted, consisting of 10 members, and received into the Association under the name of Biddeford. It retained this name and a place in the Association without increase of number till 1840, when there was an addition by letter of 12 members, and its name changed to North Kennebunkport. With occasional preaching it prospered measurably, and returned a membership of 28 in 1845. Year by year it has reported, through Deacon Currier, diminished numbers, till now its membership is but 5. A small meeting-house was erected, which now goes by the name of North Chapel. No preaching at present.

KENNEBUNKPORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Rev. Leonard Bennett, of the Scarborough Circuit, first introduced Methodism into town in 1816, and a class of 6 members was formed. Ebenezer Blake, John Adams, James Lewis, and others lectured evenings and occasionally preached Sabbaths to the Methodists here through a term of years. In 1820 the class had increased to 20, and Oliver Fairchild was appointed leader. A circuit was set off from Scarborough this year by the New England Conference, and called Arundel, and in it was included an appointment at the village. The Rev. James Jaques was preacher in charge. At first it was a four, but afterwards it became a two, weeks' circuit, till 1833, when it became a station under the care of Rev. R. J. Ayer. The first meetings were held in private dwellings, school-houses, workshops, and then alternately with the Baptists in the free meeting-house. In 1832 a neat hall for the society, called Wesley Hall, was finished off by Oliver Bourne, and dedicated to religious worship by Rev. John Lord, presiding elder. The meeting-house was built in 1834, and dedicated in November of this year by Rev. E. T. Taylor, of Boston. The first Sunday-school was held in 1823. John Littlefield was appointed superintendent. It was formally organized, and a library purchased in 1834. Nov. 25, 1841, the Auxiliary Missionary Society was organized. From 1833 to 1855, Conference has provided ministers to this station, whose names have been omitted. The Rev. C. Andrews was pastor in 1855-56; C. Munger, in 1857-58; A. F. Barnard, in 1859-60; J. B. Lapham, in 1861-62; George Wingate, in 1863-64; Asahel Moore, in 1865-66; Roscoe Sanderson, in 1867 and part of 1868, J. Roscoe

Day serving six months of 1868; Daniel Halleron, in 1869-70; and Asbury C. Trafton, in 1871. Membership: 100 in full connection and 26 probationers. Estimated value of church property, \$5000.

KENNEBUNKPORT CENTRE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

as now known, consists of a mere handful of members, reporting but 8 to last Conference. It has a meeting-house and parsonage valued at \$1700, but has been unable to sustain preaching during last year. In 1839 and 1840 it was the leading appointment of the Kennebankport Mission. In 1841 three preachers labored on the mission, viz., Charles Bragdon, Francis Masseures, and Silas M. Emerson. It was a distinct charge in 1842 and 1843; Moses Palmer, preacher in charge. The parsonage was built in 1843. John Clough was in charge in 1843 and 1844; Silas Cummings in 1845 and 1846. It changed its name to Kennebunk in 1847 and 1848, while in charge of William D. Jones. John Rice was preacher in charge during 1849 and 1850; it was known as Kennebunk Centre. In 1851 it was a distinct charge. In 1852 it was united with the society at Kennebunk village, with J. Stone in charge. It separated in 1853, and remained distinct till 1855, when it again joined Kennebunk village, and so remained till about 1857, when it again became distinct. John Cobb was preacher in charge in 1855 and 1856, and R. H. Stinchfield in 1857. About this time the meeting-house was burned, but with commendable zeal and liberality it was promptly rebuilt, a short distance east of the old situation, and dedicated in September, 1858, by Elder Cone. The first house was built about 1820. The first preacher after completion of the new meeting-house in 1858 was George Baxter, who remained two years; John Sanborn followed one year; George Hoyt, two years; Daniel Barber, one year; Elder Turner, one year, 1870; George Hoyt, one year. John Adams was one of the early preachers, and held meetings in a hall or shed near Nason's Mill previous to the erection of the first meeting-house.

CAPE PORPOISE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society worshiped at first in the school-house. The first preacher sent here by Conference, according to the records, was Kinsman Atkinson, who preached to the people in 1855 and 1856. It was during the last year of his appointment the meeting-house was built. In 1857 John Collins was preacher, and he succeeded in the organization of a church of 29 members. The meeting-house was dedicated in April, 1858, by William F. Farrington. Benj. Freeman followed Mr. Collins for the years 1858 and 1859; J. Perrin, 1860; Benj. Lufkin, 1861 and 1862; Solomon V. Gerry, 1863 and 1864; Asbury C. Trafton, 1865 and 1866; J. E. Budden, 1867, 1868, and 1869; A. Desbrisay, 1870; and L. S. Dresser, 1871. Estimated value of church building, \$1600. Their first class-leader appointed after organization was Wm. H. Hutchins.

EDUCATION.

Under the government of Massachusetts, towns were required by law to provide for the education of the youth,

but the poverty of this town for many years was the only excuse to be offered for failure to meet this requirement, and for this they were often presented to court.

The first action recorded as being taken for schools was in 1733, when it was voted to have a school-master the ensuing year, and the selectmen employed William Hicks. List of school-teachers employed by the town: In 1733, Mr. Hicks, salary \$2.50; in 1736, John Williams, salary \$25; dismissed in 1740 for asking for increase of salary. Samuel Wildes followed, and had his tax abated for his services. In 1745, William Waterhouse was chosen, pay about \$1; in 1746, Mr. Wildes, pay about 50 cents; in 1747, Samuel Murphet; 1748, Samuel Robinson, did not teach; 1750, Master Pond, at \$45; 1752, Benj. Downing, salary, \$6 per month for three months; Mr. Hickey and Joseph Ward followed; from 1767, three years, Adam McCulloch, Benj. Burbank, and Moses Johnson followed; in 1772, Ezra Thompson (known as "Old Master Thompson") was elected, and officiated twenty years. He was a graduate of Harvard, 1756; died 1798. The first school-house was built in meeting-house yard. In 1790 the town was divided into 5 school districts. At present the number of districts is 12. Parts of districts, 1; graded schools, 2; number of school-houses, 12; estimated value, \$5200; number of scholars between ages of 4 and 21, 787; average attendance, 580 in winter; average length of summer terms, 56 days; average length of winter terms, 60 days; teachers employed, 15; amount of money voted, \$2000; excess over requirement of law, \$109; male teachers in winter schools, 6; in summer, 1; average wages per month, \$37. Female teachers in winter schools, 9; in summer, 14; average weekly wages, \$4.84.

The first native of this town who received a collegiate education was Jonas Burnham, who graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The first physician who resided in town was Dr. Thacher Goddard, who came here in 1786, and remained two years. The next was Dr. Langdon, in 1810.

The first lawyer was S. P. S. Thatcher, who attempted practice here during the war of 1812, and several years after, John R. Adams; but neither found business sufficient for a support. Saco and Kennebunk for many years furnished the legal and medical aid the town required.

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In 1733, about 300; in 1743, about 350; in 1761, about 600; in 1764, was 858, 138 families, 127 houses, and 25 slaves (Rev. Thomas Prentice bought the first slave); in 1776, about 1143; in 1790, about 1802; in 1800, about 1900; in 1810, about 2377; in 1820, about 2498; in 1830, about 2763; in 1850, about 2706; in 1860, about 2668; 1870, 2378.

TRAVELING FACILITIES.

For some years the southern part of the town has been accommodated by stage to the Kennebunk depot, which is about six miles from the port. Since the completion of the Boston and Maine Railroad the station is about half that distance.

WATERBOROUGH.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

WATERBOROUGH is one of the original proprietary towns, and has never been divided. It is located in the north of the county, joining the Little Ossipee River on the south. It is bounded on the north by Limerick and Limington, from which it is separated by that river; on the east by Limington and Hollis; on the south by Lyman and Alfred; and on the west by Alfred, Shapleigh, and Newfield. It contains an area of about 26,000 acres, 1600 of which are covered with water, and 9700 of which are improved. A large portion of its surface consists of plains covered with white and yellow pine, from which rise low ridges covered, where not improved, with white, red, and yellow oak, beech, birch, maple, white pine, and hemlock. Ossipee Mountain, near the centre of the town, is one of the highest points of land in the county, and was a station of the United States Coast Survey. Large natural meadows along the principal streams afford certain crops of hay. The chief revenue is from the grazing-lands. The burning of charcoal in brick-kilns on the plains, for the near city markets, furnishes an important share of income. The Portland and Rochester Railroad, which passes through the southern part, furnishes a convenient outlet for shooks, staves, and shingles, and small articles of woodwork, manufactured within the town. Little Ossipee Pond, in the centre, is a crescent-shaped pond, three miles in length.

The town of Waterborough is a part of the tract of land bought of Capt. Sunday, Hobinowell, and Fluelen, Indian sagamores, in 1661 and 1664, and which originally included the towns of Sanford, Alfred, Waterborough, that part of Limington south of the Little Ossipee River, and Hollis, above Salmon Falls, on the Saco. At the death of Maj. Phillips, in 1683, the title reverted to his wife. John Avery, Col. Joshua Waters, and John Wheelright, of Boston, the first proprietors, held the lauds included in Waterborough, by virtue of a will of Mrs. Phillips.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler was John Smith, who located near Waterborough Old Corner, in 1768. During the next two years he was joined by seven other families,—John Scribner, Robert Harvey, Alexander Jellison, William Deering, Scamman Hodgdon, William Philpot, and William Nason. These men came from Berwick, Scarborough, and Somersworth, N. H., to engage in lumbering. The breaking out of the Revolutionary war retarded the settlement, and prevented any vigorous action of the proprietors, whose headquarters were in Boston, Mass., and whose meetings were held in a public-house in that city.

In 1784 the population numbered 118 souls. These appear to have all been either engaged in lumbering or

hunting, as the lands were not yet surveyed so as to be safely improved for homes and farms.

Among the early settlers were also Lieut. Samuel Carl, who lived on the county road, near the Alfred line; Ebenezer Nock; John Cook, grandfather of Charles N. H. Cook and Sylvester Cook, who occupies the old homestead.

Timothy Hodgdon, John Hartford, William S. Gile, David Hill, John Sedgley, Nathaniel Brackett, Joseph Russell, were living in the town in 1789, and George Hobbs, Benjamin Sinclair, Stephen Dudley, and Peter Avery (colored) previous to 1795.

The earlier marriages of the town will be found under the name of Massabesic, on the records of Lyman (formerly Coxhall), and the surrounding towns whose records have an earlier date than those of Waterborough, which commenced at the incorporation of the town in 1787. Among these are Moses Wentworth to Nabbie Ricker, of Coxhall, March 25, 1781; Jonathan Smith to Sarah Scribner, both of Massabesic, in 1782; John Davis to Mary Moody and Benjamin Jewett to Hannah Moody, in 1784; Joseph Kimball to Mary Pike, Benjamin Coffin to Sarah Pike, Joseph Moody to Bridget Davis, Paul Sanborn to Mary Moody, and Samuel Giles to Mary Thing, in 1783-84.

Aaron, father of Horace Gowen, moved from Sanford in 1816, and located a mile north of Old Corner, where his son still resides.

Noah Robinson, son of Rev. Otis Robinson, is still living, at the age of ninety-one years. He came with his father, at the age of eight years, and moved to Waterborough in 1815. Nathan Henderson, another old settler, is still living in the town, at the age of ninety years. In 1787 there were four mills within the town,—Capt. John Smith's, John Knight's, John Bridges', and Lieut. Issachar Dam's, on Moody Pond Brook.

The town was surveyed in 1784-85 by James Warren, who completed the plan now in the archives of York County, at Alfred, in October, 1785. There were at this time some log-roads leading from the nearest and most convenient bodies of timber to the water-courses, down which logs could be floated to the nearest mills, and two principal roads running up the west side of Massabesic (Shaker) Pond to the Old Corner, and thence to Waterborough Centre, and up the west side of Ossipee Pond to Little Ossipee ford, near the present Ossipee Mills. Another branch ran from the Old Corner northwest, and, passing east of Middle Branch and Northwest (Poverty) Ponds, led by the outlet of that pond to within a mile of Little Ossipee River, and thence northwest to Dam's Mills, now Newfield village.

The plantation was known by the name of Massabesic until its incorporation as a town. In 1780, Samuel Dam,



Photo. by Hendee, Augusta.

C. W. Smith

CHARLES W. SMITH was born in the town of Waterborough, York Co., Me., Aug. 8, 1838, the sixth child of Jacob and Betsey E. (Andrews) Smith. Both his father and mother were natives of Waterborough. They had ten children; three died in infancy, seven are living. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and also owned and worked a farm in Waterborough. He died April 11, 1864. His mother is still living at the homestead with her son, John F. Smith.

Charles W. Smith remained at home during his minority, receiving his education in the common school of his native town. At the age of twenty-one he was employed by the month on the farm of Isaiah H. Ricker, of Waterborough. In the fall of the same year he invested his earnings in a one-fourth interest in a small saw-mill near Waterborough Corner. At the end of another year he had become the owner of a three-fourths interest in the mill, and continued to carry it on for ten years. In the mean time he had purchased the farm at Waterborough Old Corner, upon which he subsequently built his present fine residence, and which he has carried on in conjunction with his lumber enterprises. From

1868 to 1871 he was engaged in contracts upon the Portland and Rochester, Boston and Maine, and Portland and Ogdensburg Railroads. In 1871 he leased the saw-mills at the Shaker village in Alfred, and carried on a successful lumbering business there for six years.

In December, 1877, he purchased the steam saw-mill at South Waterborough, formerly owned and run by Downs & Johnson, where he has since done a leading business in the manufacture of ship stock of every description, pine and hemlock lumber, and shook, employing an average of thirty hands throughout the year.

In politics Mr. Smith has been an active Republican since the organization of that party. Has served as selectman of his town two years, and was a member of the Legislature in 1878. In religious sentiment he favors the Universalist belief.

He married, Feb. 11, 1861, Clara Roberts, daughter of Samuel and Julia (Seward) Roberts. Mrs. Smith was born April, 1840, in Waterborough. They have three children, viz.: Fred. L., born Jan. 22, 1865; George H., born July 12, 1867; Edgar L., born May 12, 1872.

of Durham, N. H., settled about a mile south of the Old Corner, and opened a public-house for the accommodation of lumbermen and teamsters on their way to and from the coast. This was the first public-house opened in the town.

The first church was formed in 1782, as a general union of Baptist, Free-Will Baptist, and Congregationalist people to support the worship of God together, neither being numerous and sufficiently able to sustain worship alone. Private schools were kept as early as 1784.

INCORPORATION.

The plantation of Massabesic was incorporated as a town under the name of Waterborough, March 6, 1787, with boundaries defined as follows: Beginning at the northerly corner of Coxhall, thence running north $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, five and three-fourths miles to Little Ossipee River; thence westerly by the river to the north corner of Shapleigh; thence southerly by Shapleigh and Sanford to the West corner of Coxhall, and northwest by Coxhall to the bounds first mentioned. Nathaniel Wells, Esq., justice of the peace, was empowered to issue a warrant to the principal inhabitants for the election of town officers.

Under a warrant issued to Andrew Burleigh, the voters of the town assembled at the dwelling-house of Capt. John Smith, innholder, April 5, 1787, and chose William Bean moderator. The town officers elected were Benjamin Warren, Town Clerk; James Carlisle, Andrew Burley, William Bean, Selectmen and Assessors; Nathaniel Hains, Treasurer; Lieut. Clement Moody, William Tibbetts, Constables; Samuel Scribner, William Woodward, Committee to examine the Treasurer's Accounts; Capt. John Smith, Deer and Moose Reeve; John Smith (3d), John Carl, Samuel Cammitt, Moses Downs, Fence-Viewers; Capt. John Smith, Thomas Gubtail, Surveyors of Lumber; Valentine Straw, Poundkeeper; Pumphrey Downs, Lieut. Benjamin Perry, Tithingmen; Timothy Ricker, William Woodward, Wardens; Benjamin Warren, Sealer of Weights and Measures; William Bean, Sealer of Leather; James Hamilton, Capt. John Smith, Nicholas Carpenter, Clement Moody, Joseph Sanborn, Thomas Gubtail, Lieut. Simeon Tibbetts, John Bridges, Surveyors of Highways.

The town was named in honor of Col. Josiah Waters. The first book of record contains on its title-page, in a large, bold hand, the inscription: "To the Inhabitants of the town of Waterborough this book is most respectfully presented by their Friend and very Humble Servant, Josiah Waters: Boston, March 10, 1787." In response, it was voted "the thanks of this town be returned the Hon^{ble} Josiah Waters, Esq., for his generous donation in that he has been pleased to bestow on it a book for the records of said town, together with a number of other books for the instruction of the rising generation." The only appropriation at the first election was that of £75 to repair the roads, at the rate of 3s. a day in labor. The constable was an *ex-officio* collector, that title not occurring on the old record previous to 1793. Town taxes were made payable in produce at the current price. A town pound thirty feet square and seven feet high was contracted for.

A committee was chosen in October, 1787, to wait on Col. Josiah Waters, or any agent from the Phillips pro-

prietors, about purchasing their land. December 26th, Rev. Pelatiah Tingley was chosen a delegate to the convention which met in Boston the ensuing January. The 27 votes cast in the general election were all for Elbridge Gerry, Esq., for Governor. In 1790, old Mr. John Giles, who was an early settler, and had outlived his youthful energy, was sold for support to the lowest bidder at 2s. a week. He was the sole charge of the town for several years. Capt. John Smith filled the office of constable for his taxes many years. In 1790 the Court of General Sessions, which filled the place of the present Commissioners' Court, was removed to Waterborough.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the town, held Sept. 19, 1791, "voted that it was expedient to build a court-house at 'the crotch,' near Phineas Colcord's, by subscription," but made no mention of any subscription themselves. Soon after the court-house was built south of the Old Corners, in the fork of the road. In 1805 the courts were removed to Alfred, and in September, 1806, the court-house was sold to the highest bidder.

The Congregationalist and Baptist Churches were both making an effort to build a separate house of worship, and to this end the town was divided into two parishes by a line, south $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east, passing four rods from Joseph Sanborn's Inn, across the town. "Squire" Burley and James Carlisle were sent to Boston to get the approval of the General Court.

The boundary, which had been disputed since the first settlement along the line of Hollis, was temporarily adjusted in 1794, by a proposition to form a town, including the disputed territory on both sides, but this failed to meet the approval of the General Court, who themselves established the line in 1803. In 1807, \$90 were appropriated for the purchase of 113 pounds of powder, 254 pounds of balls, 254 flints, and 7 camp-kettles to be kept for the use of the town soldiers, in case of need. In September, 1808, it was voted to petition the President of the United States against the embargo, and James Carlisle, Andrew Burley, and Michael Boaden were authorized to draft, sign, and forward it.

Foxes and wildcats were a source of great annoyance, killing young stock, lambs and poultry, and alarming the parents, lest the children should get torn to pieces. A bounty of \$2 was voted on wildcats, and half a dollar on foxes, in 1811. A man came to Elder Hobbs, town clerk, with a wildcat-skin to claim his bounty, for which he received the proper certificate; soon after he appeared before another clerk, and repeated the process. These occurrences were rare, for strict adherence to principles of honor characterized the transactions of the early settlers.

A committee was appointed to inspect the town guns in 1814, and a loan of \$700 was authorized until the amount could be raised by assessment. This was invested in munitions of war.

The town voted 61 to 37 in favor of separation from Massachusetts, in 1819. Rev. Henry Hobbs and Col. Samuel Braden were chosen by the town delegates to the Portland Convention, which convened the second Monday of October, 1819. The town voted 72 to 6 for the constitution when adopted. The first election for representative to

the new State of Maine resulted in a vote on the first ballot "not to send!" After a reconsideration, Rev. Henry Hobbs received 81 votes, Col. Henry Hamilton 59, and Col. Samuel Bradeen 15 votes. The proposition to build a house for the support of the town-poor was first presented in that year, and soon after a farm was bought for their care.

In 1823 the people voted that the soldiers should be supplied with a dinner hereafter at trainings. There were then three companies. It usually took about three days to attend training and get well over it. Those who lived most distant assembled the evening before and went to the rendezvous early enough to be "heard" on their arrival before the break of day. On all days training and parade ensued, during which a sham battle was fought. Each officer was supposed to treat his men to at least a mug of rum each. The bill of fare at the public dinner of 1823 was "what flower bread and beef they can eat," and one barrel of cider to each company. The captains at that time were William Cook, middle company, Valentine Warren, lower company, and John Hill, upper company. The rations cost the town ten cents a man.

Elections were held alternately at Capt. Smith's inn, and at Jeremiah Brown's, near the county road, from 1787 to 1793, when they were changed to the "Upper Court-House," at the Old Corner. In 1794 they were held at the Baptist meeting-house, in the south part of the town, near the court-house, and at Mr. Brown's; in 1801 at the inn of Samuel Dame; and after 1807 at Rev. Henry Hobbs' meeting-house, on Ossipee Hill, until it became dilapidated, in 1852, when they alternated with "the Scratch Bridge" (Little Ossipee). They were transferred to the present town-house, Sept. 14, 1857.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Benjamin Warren, 1787-1809; Rev. Henry Hobbs, 1810-16; Daniel Smith, 1817-18; Rev. Henry Hobbs, 1819-20; Orlando Bagley, 1821-32; Benjamin R. Hamilton (vacancy), 1832-33; Henry Hobbs, 1834-36; John Hill, 1837-39; Robert Huntress, 1840-41; James M. Burbank, 1842-43; Jere. Roberts, Jr., 1844; Joseph Chase, 1845-46; John Whood, 1847-49; Joseph Allen, 1850-53; Jere. B. Scribner, 1854-55; Benjamin Leavitt, 1856-57; Abner Leavitt, 1858; Jason Hamilton, 1859-60; Warren C. Downs, 1861-62; Benjamin P. Hamilton, 1863-64; James Mills, 1865-66; Horace Day, 1867-68; Horace C. Boothby, 1869; John D. Taylor, 1870; Jason H. Hamilton, 1871; James H. Downs, 1872-73; Horace Day, 1874-75; James H. Downs, 1876; Horace Day, 1877-79.

SELECTMEN.

1787-88.—James Carlisle, Andrew Burley, William Bean.
1789.—James Carlisle, William Bean, Benjamin Warren.
1790.—William Woodward, Nathan Hines, Andrew Burley, Esq.
1791-94.—James Carlisle, Nathan Hines, Benjamin Warren.
1795.—James Carlisle, Benjamin Warren, Michael Borden.
1796.—Andrew Burley, Michael Borden, James Carlisle.
1797.—William Woodward, Andrew Burley, Michael Borden.
1798.—Andrew Burley, James Carlisle, Henry Hobbs.
1799.—Benjamin Warren, James Carlisle, Isaac Coffin.
1800.—Paul Chadbourne, Henry Hobbs, Nathan Carlisle.
1801-2.—James Carlisle, Rev. Henry Hobbs, Benjamin Warren.
1802.—James Carlisle, Benjamin Warren, Andrew Burleigh.
1803.—John Kelsey, Jacob Emery, Robert Bradeen.
1804.—Andrew Burleigh, James Carlisle, Paul Chadbourne.

1806.—Paul Chadbourne, James Carlisle, Andrew Burley.
1807-9.—Henry Sayward, James Carlisle, Andrew Burley.
1810-11.—Benjamin Pearce, Paul Chadbourne, Jr., Henry Sayward.
1812-14.—Benjamin Pearce, Paul Chadbourne, Jr., Gilbert Hasty.
1815.—James Hamilton, Paul Chadbourne, Jr., Gilbert Hasty.
1816.—James Hamilton, Henry Bradeen, Dennis Emery.
1817.—Daniel Smith, Samuel Bradeen, Rev. Henry Hobbs.
1818.—Daniel Smith, Samuel Bradeen, Samuel Carl.
1819.—John Scribner, Samuel Carl, Col. Samuel Bradeen.
1820-23.—Andrew Roberts, Phineas Ricker, Col. Samuel Bradeen.
1824.—Andrew Roberts, Phineas Ricker, Capt. John Hill.
1825.—Phineas Ricker, Col. John Hamilton, Capt. John Hill.
1826.—Andrew Roberts, Capt. John Hill, Jr., Rev. Henry Hobbs.
1827-29.—Andrew Roberts, Orlando Bagley, Capt. John Hill, Jr.
1830.—Richard Bean, Orlando Bagley, Capt. John Hill, Jr.
1831-32.—Maj. Jeremiah Roberts, Orlando Bagley, Capt. John Hill, Jr.
1833-34.—Maj. Jeremiah Roberts, Nathaniel Emery, Dr. John Sayward.
1835.—Jonathan Downing, Nathaniel Emery, Dr. John Sayward.
1836-37.—Jonathan Downing, Nathaniel Emery, Samuel Webber, Jr.
1838.—Joel Bean, Nathaniel Emery, John Sayward.
1839.—Joel Bean, Isaac Deering, John Sayward.
1840.—Joel Bean, Isaac Deering, Nathaniel Emery.
1841.—Jeremiah Roberts, Nath. Chadbourne, David Sinclair.
1842-43.—Jeremiah Roberts, Jr., John N. Chadbourne, David Sinclair.
1844-45.—Abraham Coffin, James M. Burbank, Andrew B. Hasty.
1846.—Abraham Coffin, Samuel Roberts, Andrew B. Hasty.
1847.—Samuel Roberts, Joseph Chase, Samuel Webber, Jr.
1848.—Elijah Thing, Joseph Chase, Samuel Webber, Jr.
1849.—Elijah Thing, Porter Hamilton, Joseph Chase.
1850.—John T. Scribner, Porter Hamilton, William H. Deering.
1851.—John T. Scribner, George Thing, William H. Deering.
1852.—George Thing, Orin Bradeen (2d), Oliver Hamilton.
1853.—John B. Roberts, Orin Bradeen (2d), Oliver Hamilton.
1854.—John B. Roberts, Benjamin R. Hamilton, John Bean.
1855.—Rufus Thing, Benjamin R. Hamilton, John Bean.
1856.—Rufus Thing, John B. Roberts, John T. Scribner.
1857.—Porter Hamilton, John Bagley, Joseph Chase.
1858.—John T. Sentnor, Mark H. Warren, Albert N. Chadbourne.
1859.—Seth S. Carl, Mark H. Warren, Albert N. Chadbourne.
1860.—Abraham Coffin, Jere. B. Scribner, Jeremiah Roberts.
1861.—Jeremiah Roberts, Jeremiah B. Scribner, William Mills.
1862.—Jeremiah Scribner, Seth T. Scribner, William Mills.
1863-64.—Bradford Bean, Benjamin Leavitt, Gilbert Hasty.
1865.—Benjamin Leavitt, George W. Frost, Col. Ivory Parcher.
1866.—Benjamin Leavitt, Col. Ivory Parcher, Charles L. Hamilton.
1867.—Joseph Chase, Charles L. Hamilton, James Mills.
1868.—James Mills, Gilbert Hasty, Benjamin P. Hamilton.
1869-70.—Asa S. Ricker, Halsey M. Littlefield, David Deering.
1871.—James Mills, Wallace Libby, Horace Day.
1872.—George L. Smith, Hiram H. Chadbourne, Ezekiel Deering.
1873.—William H. Johnson, Hiram H. Chadbourne, Ezekiel Deering.
1874.—William H. Johnson, Mark W. Warren, Charles L. Hamilton.
1875.—Charles L. Hamilton, James Miles, Nathan Cluff.
1876-77.—Benjamin F. Bennett, Charles W. Smith, Samuel H. Carl.
1878.—Benjamin F. Bennett, Samuel H. Carl, John J. Jellison.
1879.—Benjamin F. Bennett, John J. Jellison, John T. Scribner.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

WATERBOROUGH VILLAGE.

Waterborough village is a station on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, thirteen miles from Biddeford, finely located on a smooth bench of land half a mile wide, to the southeast of Straw-Mill Brook. There are here thirty dwellings, a school-house, depot, and the following business houses:

Groceries and provisions: Walter J. Downs, established in 1874.

General stores: W. F. Warren, established in 1877; Warren C. Downs, established in 1879.

Fancy goods: Mrs. Hiram Hanson, since 1879; established by Mrs. J. T. G. Emery.

Custom shoes: M. A. Emery.

Hoops: Levi Hobbs and John Raymond, established in 1879; John E. Taylor.

Carriages: Horace Day, established in 1860.

Steam mill: Charles W. Smith, saw, planing, shingle, and shook-mills, established in 1865.

Clothing: James H. Downs, established in 1873, runs two teams, and employs 12 to 15 operatives in shop making pants; Langley & Ricker, coats, employ 8 to 12 operatives.

Smiths: Orrin C. Boothby; John Smith.

Postmaster: William F. Warren; mails daily by railroad.

Distributing post-office for Newfield, Ross Corner, North, East, and South Parsonsfield stage-routes.

Union Hotel: W. S. Files, established 1870.

Resident lawyer: Benjamin F. Chadbourne.

Physician: Dr. J. T. G. Emery.

WATERBOROUGH CENTRE.

Waterborough Centre, at the south end of Little Ossipee Pond, contains the town-house, J. C. Durgin's hotel, store of Charles Carl, established in 1873, and smith-shops of B. F. Roberts and A. Bagley. The place is finely situated on the open plains, and contains 18 dwellings. S. H. Carl, postmaster; mails daily.

OSSIPEE MILLS.

Ossipee Mills, formerly the site of the Ossipee Woolen-Mills, which were burned in 1874. F. P. Johnson, postmaster and stone-cutter; Nathan Graffam, blacksmith, on one of the fine Ossipee River bridges formerly called "The Scratch."

NORTH WATERBOROUGH.

North Waterborough, between the two above, is a lumbering hamlet at the outlet of Little Ossipee Pond, containing some 30 dwellings, scattered over an area of a mile, and includes the old union church; Chadbourne & Lewis' saw-mills, power owned by the Saco Water-Power Company; steam lumber- and shingle-mill of Dennis Johnson, established in 1872; Charles B. Mills and Henry Robinson, wheelwrights; Andrew Chadbourne, shook manufacturer; Gilbert Hasty, insurance agent; L. Chase, postmaster.

EAST WATERBOROUGH POST-OFFICE.

East Waterborough Post-Office is a station on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, in the east part of the town, opened in 1877, under the name of Centre Waterborough, at the site of the old Capt. Smith mill, erected previous to 1787, now the mill of Horace Thing. There is a general store here, established by Roberts & Carl in 1877; J. B. Abbott, postmaster.

WATER-POWERS.

The outlet of the Ossipee Pond affords the best power in town, and runs 4 saws and 1 planer.

The Ossipee Pond Company, at the outlet, manufactured 600,000 feet of lumber annually between 1760-70, and there are 200,000 feet annually manufactured at other mills in town.

Johnson's Brook runs two saws half the year. Roberts'

Brook, sufficient to run one saw half the year, is now occupied by a steam mill in connection with the water-power. The Little Ossipee River, bounding the town on the north and east, affords many fine water-powers, most of which are occupied on the Limerick side.

The Ossipee Manufacturing Company, at Ossipee Mills on the Little Ossipee, was incorporated in 1861, with a capital of \$17,000. It employed 25 hands, manufacturing 18,000 pairs of blankets per year. This was burned in 1874. The Steam Mill Company, at South Waterborough, manufactured in the season of 1872 about one million feet of lumber into boxes, shingles, etc.

There are two powers on Branch Brook capable of running three-fourths of the year. Smith's Brook runs two saws the whole year. Colcord Brook runs one saw half the year. Down's Brook affords a good mill-privilege, but is not occupied.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

An old burying-ground on the West road, among the hills, comprises a half-acre and contains some 55 graves, both old and new. Among the older and more intimately connected with the early settlement, are Joseph Pike, died 1857, aged ninety-one years and nine months, and Joseph Pike, died 1828, aged ninety-two, with their wives, who sleep side by side; John Emery, died 1804; John Fish, died 1825, aged seventy-two; Richard Bean, died 1806, aged fifty-six; Joseph Maddox, died 1858, aged sixty-nine.

On the Thing homestead are William Thing, died 1858, aged eighty-three, with others of his family.

On the Hill farm, Reuben Hill, died 1821, aged fifty-one, and his son, Deacon Jonathan Hill, died 1876, aged ninety-two.

A burying-ground at Waterborough Centre contains a larger number than any other beside those mentioned; but the custom of burying on homesteads has largely prevailed within the town from its earliest settlement.

In the northeast part of the town, surrounded by members of the Burrows and Lane families, is the fine granite monument of Rev. Pelatiah Tingley.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Waterborough Old Corner, a mile and a half northwest of South Waterborough Station, is a point of interest from the fact that it was once a half-shire village of the county, and contained the court-house at the commencement of the present century. It is now a neat hamlet of a church, a school-house, and seven dwellings. The church occupies a knoll enclosed by the triangle at the junction of three roads, and is surrounded by a railing and row of closely-planted sugar-maples, which tower above the eaves, and give to it a fine appearance in summer. The land surrounding is broken, rocky, and divided into numerous small patches of ground by walls of stone, laid when it was the chief village of the town, and a prospective city. Thorn, apple, haw, butternut, and ash grow along the walls, while many of the once-cleared fields are dotted with young white pines. Tall elms point the location of former dwellings. The Baptist parsonage, and the dwelling of Dr. J. H. Pierce are the chief dwellings. The old court-house was moved away in 1806.

CHURCHES.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

During the summer of 1798, a large and successful reformation was conducted by Elder Pelatiah Tingley and Elder John Buzzell. October 4th, a meeting of the representatives of the different surrounding settlements and churches was held at the house of George Bickford, in Parsonsfield, to consult as to the future action in regard to the subjects of the reformation. This resulted in forming a quarterly meeting at that time, to meet at Waterborough, Newfield, North and South Parsonsfield alternately. Revs. John Buzzell and Pelatiah Tingley were clerk and moderator of this meeting. November 1st, ensuing, a conference of those persons living in Waterborough met at the dwelling of James Carlisle, in the north part of the town, elected Elder Tingley moderator, and Henry Hobbs clerk, and proceeded to organize themselves into a society. This included Elder Pelatiah Tingley, Joshua Warren, William Deering, Zachariah Emery, Timothy Ricker and wife, Huldah Emery, Betsey Sanborn, Deborah Dudley, and soon after Caleb Parker and Richard Emery.

Henry Hobbs, who was a native of Berwick, was afterwards converted, baptized Oct. 4, 1799, and within a week from that date preached his first sermon in the dwelling-house of Timothy Ricker, on Ossipee Mountain, near his home. Mr. Ricker was appointed deacon Jan. 2, 1800, and Henry Hobbs and Moses Pitts were recommended to improve "their gift" in public. May 22, 1801, Mr. Hobbs was ordained by Revs. Tingley, Weeks, McOrison, and Buzzell, at the Quarterly Conference, and became successor of Elder Tingley, and first settled pastor over this charge. The meeting-house, long known in town affairs as "Rev. Henry Hobbs' meeting-house," was first occupied by the church May 2, 1805. Benjamin Brown, of this church, commenced preaching in 1806. Moses Ricker, Jonathan Hill, David Burroughs, and Daniel Andrews, Jr., were appointed deacons. Elder Hobbs ceased active work as a minister in 1845, and was succeeded by various supplies until his death, which occurred March 20, 1848. The church declined soon after. The meeting-house was used as a town-house until after 1854, when it became so dilapidated that it was abandoned for a better building, and was soon after torn down by the proprietors.

The Lyman Church, and another at North Waterborough, were branches of this church.

Elders James Gray and Richard Emery also entered the ministry from this church. Both were natives of the town.

Elder Pelatiah Tingley was educated for a Congregationalist minister, but became a Baptist, and was one of the first ministers of that society in Waterborough, in 1791. It is said of him, that as he was about to commence reading a sermon, it was caught by a sudden gust of wind and carried out of the open window. This so affected him that he accepted it as a reproof from God, and changed his course to the extemporization followed by the Free-Will Society. Be this as it may, we find him working vigorously, and organizing Free-Will Baptist Churches in 1797, and working with them during the remainder of his life.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist society was organized Oct. 27, 1791, with eight members. Elder Pelatiah Tingley was one of the first ministers. In 1794, Rev. Henry Smith became its pastor, and continued his ministry among them until his death, Feb. 11, 1836, at the age of eighty-four. Rev. Mr. Smith lived in Alfred as a farmer until at the age of thirty-four, when he left his employment, and became ordained to the ministry in 1785. His biographer says of him, "He possessed a feeling heart, a tender conscience, and a correct judgment. His sermons were solemn, argumentative, and impressive."

The subsequent ministers and pastors have been Revs. Abner Flanders, from 1836-44; L. S. Tripp, 1844-45; William Johnson, 1846-48; John L. Sanborn, 1848-52; Bartlett Pease, 1852-55; and William Beorins, 1855-57. Rev. Hannibal M. Sawtelle was installed in 1859, and succeeded by Rev. J. L. Sanborn, the present pastor, in 1878. Present membership, 98. Deacons, Archibald Smith, Simeon Haines, Noah Ricker, William Johnson, L. Andrews. Present deacons, Frank Blaisdell, James Peirce. Clerk, W. B. Johnson. The meeting-house at the Old Corner was erected in 1849, and dedicated by Rev. Mr. Sanborn, in 1850.

The Baptist Church in North Waterborough organized in 1804. The organization was discontinued in 1836, and in 1842 again revived. It is now extinct. Rev. Atherton Clark was pastor from 1826 to 1834.

Another was organized at East Waterborough; Rev. James Gray was its pastor. After his death the church soon ceased to exist.

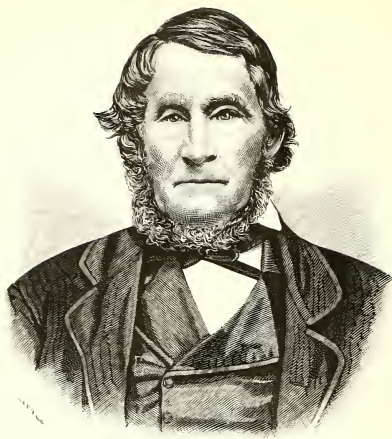
The Baptist Churches at Alfred and North Alfred were both set off from the Waterborough Baptist Church. A chapel was built at South Waterborough village in 1873.

Waterborough has sent forth the following as clergymen: Revs. John Haines, Stephen Webber, and Timothy Hodgdon. Rev. Frank K. Roberts, ordained in 1864, is now located in Covington, Ind. Edward P. Roberts, a graduate of Colby University, in the class of 1869.

SCHOOLS.

The first school opened in Waterborough was in a barn, in 1784, and was taught by Samuel Robinson.

In 1789, £60 were voted in lumber for the support of schools. Masters Denny, Rogers, and Kinsman were employed before 1795. In 1791 the appropriation was payable in produce and due-bills at Kennebunk. In 1793 they were payable in due-bills from merchants at Little Falls and Kennebunk. Nathan Hanson was master. The appropriation was increased to £100 in 1810. The Shakers applied for a separate fund arising from their share in 1811, but were refused by the town. Samuel Fellows, Charles Perry, John Clark, and John Kelsey were teachers previous to 1820. The schools have shown a gradual increase and liberal appropriation during the existence of the town. At first the only branches taught were reading, writing, and arithmetic. In 1820, Maine was separated from Massachusetts, and a new impulse was given to education by the requirement that geography and English grammar should be taught, which brought into the field a new class of



SAMUEL STROUT.



RESIDENCE OF M. L. STROUT,
NORTH WATERBOROUGH, MAINE.

teachers. Among the first of these were Isaac Deering and Benjamin R. Hamilton. Those of late date are E. A. Bradeen, E. H. Hobbs, S. K. Roberts, Ichabod Roberts, James Hamilton, J. B. Scribner, Joseph Chase, H. M. Littlefield, Levi Hobbs, S. T. Scribner, William H. Johnson, O. G. Hamilton, Albert H. Roberts, and James A. Roberts. The last of these, James A. Roberts, is a graduate of Bowdoin College, in class of 1870, and is now principal of a high school in Buffalo, N. Y.

The thirteen districts in the town contain 461 school children, of whom 370 have attended school during the past year. Twelve school-houses reported in 1878 are valued at \$10,000. The appropriation for schools in 1878 was \$1238 by the town alone, with a total expenditure of \$2055, under the administration of Levi Hobbs, Esq., school commissioner, with an expense of only \$50 for supervision during the year.

PROMINENT MEN.

Rev. Henry Hobbs was born in North Berwick, March 3, 1768. He became the first Free-Will Baptist minister in 1801, was elected selectman in 1798, town clerk in 1810, and held that office at intervals until 1834; was town treasurer, representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1810, '11, '12, and '13; first representative of the town in the Maine Legislature, and member of the Governor's Council in 1838. He became partially paralyzed in 1845, and died highly respected March 20, 1848. He was buried on his farm, on the southern slope of Ossipee Mountain.

Andrew Burley, one of the early settlers, was a leading man. He occupied the positions of justice of the peace and selectman for a number of years, and was clerk of the court while it was held in Waterborough.

James M. and Joseph Deering, B. F. Hamilton, and Benjamin Leavitt, of Saco, Alonzo Hamilton, of Boston, Horace and Porter Ford, of Biddeford, and Abel Jellison, judge of the Municipal Court, Biddeford, are all natives of Waterborough, and successful business men.

LAWYERS.

John Bradeen, Esq., son of Michael Bradeen, studied law, and practiced in the lower courts for many years. He was justice of the peace for several years. He was somewhat eccentric, living alone, and keeping his own house.

James Avery, a colored man, son of James and grandson of Peter Avery, an early settler, read law with John Treat Paine, of Springvale, Sanford, about 1825, and afterwards for many years filled a position of trust under the old Erie Railroad directors in New York. He died in New York City in 1874. He was a full-blooded African, and a man of ability.

Ira T. Drew commenced the practice of law in this town in September, 1842, and continued here until his removal to Alfred, July, 1854.

Amos F. Allen, Esq., graduated at Bowdoin College, in the class of 1860; studied law with Appleton & Goodenow at Alfred, and graduated at Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C. He is now clerk of the courts of York County.

Chas. F. Leavitt, Esq., son of Jonathan Leavitt, studied law with Ira T. Drew, and is now practicing his profession in Missouri.

B. F. Hamilton, a graduate of Cambridge Law School, and J. K. Hamilton, a graduate of Exeter Scientific School, both students of Mr. Drew, are law partners in Biddeford.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT.

Samuel Scribner, 1789-91; none, 1800-7; Rev. Henry Hobbs, 1810, '11, '12, and '13; none, 1814-17; none, 1819.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Chase, the first physician who settled in Waterborough, was a skillful practitioner. Dr. Daniel Smith followed in 1814, and continued his practice here until his death, in 1828. Dr. James H. Pierce, a graduate of Brunswick Medical School, opened an office in 1825, and is still practicing, though gradually giving over his professional business to his son, Dr. James Pierce, Jr. Dr. William Sayward was located here in 1830-35, and also Dr. John Sayward, who was selectman in 1833, '34, '35, and '38.

The late Dr. Jefferson Smith, of Dover, N. H., Dr. Dryden Smith, of Biddeford, Dr. Nathaniel Brooks, of Saco, and Dr. Avery Brooks, of Springvale, removed from Waterborough. Benjamin F. Pierce, M. D., son of James H. Pierce, was a surgeon in the United States Navy, and was drowned in the Mississippi River in 1862. He was a young man of much promise.

Dr. Frank Rogers left the town in 1878. Dr. J. T. G. Emery, a late physician, has become successful in practice.

Among the leading military men of the town have been Capt. John Hamilton, 1811, colonel in 1813; Col. Samuel Bradeen, 1820; Capt. Samuel Carll, 1820; Maj. Jeremiah Roberts, 1831; Col. Ivory Parcher and Paul Chadbourne, who was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Nathaniel Carpenter was second lieutenant of a volunteer company, organized Dec. 12, 1846, to go to Mexico, but was not called into service.

During the Rebellion the hardy sons of Waterborough forsook the axe and the plow, and took up the musket. One hundred and eighty-four men enlisted from this town. Bounties paid to soldiers, \$46,270.61; aid to soldiers' families, \$5535.74; contributions for soldiers' relief, \$900; total, \$52,706.35.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THE STROUT FAMILY.

The earliest of the family of Strout of whom we can obtain any definite information was George Strout, living in Gorham about the middle of the last century. His son Samuel was born in Gorham, April 13, 1767; lived in Limington, Raymond, Casco, and died in Otisfield, Feb. 13, 1856. His wife was Jerusha Emery, of Limington, by whom he had eleven children, all of whom reached maturity. The second son, Samuel, was born in Limington, Dec. 13, 1789. He obtained a fair education despite the

many disadvantages of his early days, learned the trade of cooper and ship-carpenter, working at the former business more or less during his life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-14, and at its close returned to his trade. He married, in 1823, Nancy A. Chadbourne, daughter of Deacon Joseph Chadbourne, of Hiram, and settled on a farm in Cornish, Me. In 1834, with their family of five children, they came to Waterborough, where the aged wife and widow is still living, in the family of Harrison L., their fourth son. The father died March 22, 1878, at the age of eighty-eight. His religious preferences were with the Free-Will Baptists. In politics he was a Democrat formerly, but afterwards a Republican. His family of eight children all reached maturity.

Benjamin C. was born May 4, 1824. A strong, energetic, whole-souled boy and young man. Spent several years of his early manhood in the cotton-factories of Salmon Falls, where he was universally trusted and respected. In 1851 he, with his wife, Abby N. Chadbourne, of Fryeburg, removed to Illinois, where he lived until his death, in 1862. He was a radical temperance man, a thoroughly consecrated Christian, a tireless and self-sacrificing worker in the church of his choice (Congregational), and held several important and honorable offices at the time of his death. His son, Charles E., is living at David City, Neb., and Mrs. Strout has remarried and lives at Rising City, Neb. William H. was born May 8, 1826. He early showed an aptness for books, being generally far ahead of the boys of his age. By his own efforts he secured a liberal academic education, read law in the offices of John Jameson, of Cornish, and Bradley and Eastman, of Saco, and upon examination was admitted to the bar.

He spent a year in traveling and teaching in Illinois, Iowa, and Maine, 1851-52, and returning to Maine settled in York. In 1853 he left the practice of the law and joined the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he continued till 1866, when, on account of ill health, he took a transfer to the Rock River Conference, Ill., where he is now successfully laboring. His wife is Elizabeth F., daughter of Capt. David Simpson, of York. They have four sons; the eldest son is deceased.

Cyrus W., a native of Cornish, born 1828, served an apprenticeship as house-carpenter. After following his trade several years, he engaged in manufacturing at Bath, Miltown, Boston, and Hallowell. At the latter place he filled honorable and responsible positions in church and state, and undermined his health by too severe application to business, which was partially restored by rest and travel. At present he finds quiet and repose in his rural home in

Springfield, Mass. An earnest worker in the church of his choice (Methodist), he enjoys large confidence wherever known. His wife, Harriet J. Storer, died early of consumption. He married subsequently, and has a family of boys growing up around him. Joseph C., born in Cornish, 1832, became interested in religion at an early age. Deciding to preach, he joined the Maine Conference, and met with marked success in his different fields of labor. His earnest devotion to his work proving stronger than his constitution, he died of consumption in Acton, in 1862. "He died at his post." His wife, Sarah Milligan, of Calais, Me., a lady of superior mental endowments, has won considerable distinction as a writer. He left one son, Frank Mansfield, a young man of much promise.

Erastus B., born in Waterborough, 1835, a ripe scholar and successful teacher, early laid the foundation of disease by undue application to books, and died in early manhood, while brilliant prospects of success were just within his grasp, aged thirty years.

Martha E., the only daughter, was born in Waterborough, in 1839. She finished life's great work early, and died in 1858. "Death loves a shining mark."

Samuel, Jr., the youngest, born in Waterborough, 1841. He enlisted in the United States service, and was enrolled a private in Company I, 1st Maine Cavalry. He was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels, and nearly starved in Libby prison. He was released, but died soon after at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 6, 1864. He left a wife and one child. His remains were brought to Waterborough, and interred in the family burying-ground.

Harrison L., the fourth son, was born in Cornish, in 1829. He acquired a fair education, which he turned to some account as teacher of district schools, but has made farming his chosen occupation. Living on the old homestead, "unvexed by all the cares of gain," enjoying the comforts of an enterprising and moderately successful farmer. Always avoiding the schemes and intrigues of party politicians, though a warm friend of the Republican party, he has given more attention to the moral and religious questions of the day. He became in youth a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hollis, where he has ever enjoyed the respect and confidence of his associates. He married Louisa, daughter of Hugh Milliken, of Scarborough, a woman of rare virtues, good understanding, and an exemplary Christian.

The family comprise six children (all natives of Waterborough), four of whom are now living, viz., Martha Ellen, Howard Leslie, Mary Louisa, and Henry Eugene, who give flattering promise of future excellence.

WELLS.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

THIS town is situated in north latitude $43^{\circ} 20'$, and west longitude $70^{\circ} 35'$. It is bounded on the southwest by a line which divides it from the town of York, beginning at the west corner of Wells Bay, and running northwest nearly eight miles to a noted spring called Baker's Spring, at the east corner of Berwick; thence, by the Berwick line, about north by west to the south corner of Sanford; thence northeast by Sanford about four miles to a small river commonly called the Branch River; thence by said river, which divides it from Kennebunk, in nearly a southeast direction to the sea; and thence by Wells Bay in a direction nearly southwest eight miles and a half to the bounds first mentioned; containing about 40,000 acres. The original grant included the town of Kennebunk, and was nearly double the area above stated.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The town of Wells is well watered. There are nine small rivers or brooks throughout it in various directions, which have water sufficient to carry mills a part of the year. On these streams three are now in operation.

One of these streams runs in a southwest direction into Berwick; the others run southeasterly, and, after falling into the marsh, form three rivers, which run into the sea. The principal of these rivers is near the centre of the town, and was called by the Indians Webhannet, but it is now generally called the Town River. At the place where it discharges itself into the sea a considerable harbor is formed, but a sand-bar renders the entrance to it quite difficult. In common tides the depth on the bar at high water is about nine feet, and at low water not more than two feet. Anciently all the traveling from York to Saco was on the beach, and the bar made a convenient place for a ford.

In the southerly part of the town the Ogunquit River forms another harbor, which can be entered by small vessels only, the depth of water there being but about eight feet. In a sketch of this town, written in 1825 by Jeremiah Hubbard and Jonathan Greenleaf, the following fact about this river is noticed: "Within the memory of men now living the outlet of this river into the sea has shifted nearly a mile. It formerly ran out about where it now does; but in a great storm the outlet became somewhat obstructed, and the main river broke through the beach nearly a mile to the eastward. The river having thus found vent, its former channel was wholly filled up. However, the river gradually wore away the beach, and with it a small island, which lay very near to it, and in a few years regained its former channel, where it has ever since remained."

At the session of Congress in January, 1824, a grant was made to the town of Wells of the sum of \$5000 for

the purpose of improving the main harbor. This sum was appropriated in the construction of a pier 800 feet in length in the summer of 1824.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

Wells contains a great variety of soil, though its general character is sandy. In 1824 the following estimate was made of the qualities of different kinds of soil of the town, viz.:

	Acres.
Salt marsh.....	1,800
Natural meadow.....	300
Very good land, improved.....	5,000
Clay and loam, improved.....	1,200
Low and healthy land, mostly covered with bushes, but capable of improvement.....	800
Barren heath.....	600
Ledges and beaches, unimprovable.....	900
Pitch-pine plains, scarce worth improving.....	5,000
Sandy and gravelly land, rather poor.....	9,400
Land capable of improvement, but covered at present with wood and timber.....	10,000
Total.....	35,000

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this town began as early as 1641, the province of Maine belonging then to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. From any surviving record it is impossible to determine to whom belongs the honor of being its founder. Historians have generally awarded it to Rev. John Wheelwright. But probably Edmund Littlefield had been established here before Wheelwright came to Wells. In consequence of the usurpation of New Hampshire by the colony of Massachusetts, Wheelwright was obliged to abandon Exeter and move farther east. He and several others of the combination took refuge in Wells, and Thomas Gorges, agent for Sir Ferdinando, appointed him, Henry Boad, and Edward Rishworth commissioners to survey and allot the lands to persons whom they should judge suitable to initiate and build up a township, they paying annually 5s. for every 100 acres. Whether any survey of the plantation was made or not, no record informs us. The first volume of the town records, probably a very small book, was burnt in the town clerk's house in 1667, so that we have no definite boundaries of the original plantation. All which we can now say is, that on the westerly side the line began at the sea, at a noted place called White Rock, and ran north-westerly to a great rock near Baker's Spring, and from White Flint by the beach to Kennebunk River, about ten miles; then by the river about eight miles into the interior; then to Baker's Spring; this inclosed about 40,000 acres.

Wheelwright had a large grant himself, but he remained in Wells not over three years. His grant was located near and adjoining the Ogunquit River, on the east side; but his house was erected near the eastern end of the present Wells village. Edmund Littlefield had established himself

nearer the other end of the village, having there built his saw-mill before Wheelwright came to Wells.

During the ten succeeding years about 25 families came into the plantation, and in 1653 it was duly incorporated by commissioners of the colony of Massachusetts, the heads of these families having first signed the agreement of submission to that jurisdiction. The commissioners having brought the settlers into subjection, the principal object of their mission, then declared "that Wells should be a township of itself," with the rights and privileges appurtenant to other corporations of that character. They then appointed Henry Boad, Ezekiel Knight, John Wadley, and John Gooch, selectmen, to manage the prudential affairs of the town. Ezekiel Knight was appointed a grand juror. The selectmen were directed to appoint a meet person to keep an ordinary for the entertainment of strangers. John Sanders and Jonathan Thing were appointed sergeants to exercise the military company. Henry Boad and Thomas Wheelwright were appointed commissioners "to end small causes under 40s., according to law." Jonathan Thing was also appointed constable; Joseph Bowles, clerk of the writs, —that is, town clerk,—with power "to grant warrants, attachments," etc.

The commissioners then went to work and broke up the church, on the plea that it had made trouble among the people, and soon afterwards, July 1, 1661, the court which had been established, at its meeting in York, and then sitting, ordered, until the inhabitants could better provide for themselves, that Mr. Ezekiel Knight and William Hammon should only attend the place of public meeting on the Lord's day, and improve their best abilities in speaking out of the word of God, praying, singing of psalms, and reading some good orthodox sermons, as might most tend to the edification of them that hear, and the sanctification of the Sabbath."

INDIAN WARS.

The history of this town for three-quarters of a century is full of interest. The adversities which the people were called to meet seem to have been almost too much for human endurance. But there were among them noble men, who inspired the settlers to present a bold front to and amidst all pending terrors. The Indian wars began in 1676, and the ravages of the revengeful natives during its continuance were enough to appall the stoutest hearts. But the afflictions which came upon them during this short conflict were light in the contrast with those which befell them in King William's and Queen Anne's wars, which followed soon afterwards, devastating all the territory east of Wells, and thus leaving this as the frontier town, and compelling the inhabitants to breast the fury of all the combined savage and French forces which could be brought against it. During the first of these wars, in 1692, was fought on its soil one of the most remarkable battles ever fought on these shores. Five hundred French and Indians, under French officers, attacked the garrison of Joseph Storer, a place of refuge which he, at his own expense, had built for all the townsmen, and for others who had been driven from their homes in various places at the eastward. There were but 15 soldiers stationed in it, under Capt. Convers, while about half a mile distant were two coasters, under the command of

Capt. Gooch and Storer, having on board 14 additional men for the garrison. Every means was applied by the enemy to capture the garrison and destroy the vessels, but all their machinations were ineffectual, and after two days' unintermitted struggle they were compelled to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of Labroce, their commander, though they had presented themselves before the garrison in the full confidence of a successful attack. The battle with the two coasters was not less fierce and determined, but the brave men effectually resisted all their stratagems, losing only one of their number.

During this bloody war, when all the counsel and energies of the best men were required for the common protection, that memorable delusion which brought so many innocent persons under the plea of witchcraft to the scaffold, was raging in Massachusetts. Among the number of these was Rev. George Burrows, of Wells, who was devoting all his powers to save the town from destruction, and its inhabitants from the scalping-knife. Under such aggravated as well as fearful circumstances, it is a wonder that every person did not flee from the town, and abandon it to the ravages of the enemy. The only reason for their perseverance was, perhaps, that there was no place to which they could flee.

During these wars, which did not end till 1713, many of the inhabitants were murdered, many houses burned, farms laid waste, and cattle killed. A new war beginning ten years after, the people had not recovered their former position. Many of them were called into the public service abroad, and their farms left without culture, though no very serious damage resulted to the town from those renewed hostilities. But in 1745 the memorable expedition for the capture of Louisbourg was set on foot, and at least one-third of all the able-bodied men rushed into the enterprise. Believing that the French had been the instigators of all the savage raids and cruelties of the wars which they had gone through, they went to this new work with their whole souls. Several of them laid down their lives in it, but the success of the expedition, so unexpected, paralyzed the arms of the natives, and they never afterwards made any incursions upon the inhabitants of Wells.

During all the wars after that of 1676, John Wheelwright, grandson of Rev. John, inspired by a true and ardent patriotism, was at work in the cause of the people, at home and in the eastern part of the province. In the many discouragements which he experienced he never faltered, but persevered in duty wherever it called him, so that, in the words of Rev. William Allen, "he was deemed the bulwark of Massachusetts against the assaults of the Indians on the east."

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

During the Revolutionary war which followed, Wells contributed largely to the army. At times, it is believed, at least one-third of the able-bodied men were in the service; no other town furnished a greater number of officers. Col. Joseph Storer, Maj. Daniel Littlefield, Capt. James Hubbard, Capt. Daniel Wheelwright, Capt. Samuel Sawyer, died in the war. Gen. Noah M. Littlefield, Maj. Nathaniel Consens, Maj. Isaac Pope, Capt. James Littlefield, Ensign John Littlefield, and others, were also in active

service. Sometimes the people were driven to the utmost extremities to provide for enlistments, the quotas required drawing so largely on the population. The bounties demanded exhausted their entire pecuniary ability, so that some were obliged to take the feathers from their beds, send them to Boston and sell them, to meet their proportion of these public burdens.

The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers who served in Capt. James Hubbard's and Capt. Samuel Sawyer's companies. Capt. Hubbard lived in that part of Wells since called Kennebunk, and his men were enlisted for eight months' service: James Hubbard, captain; Joseph Churchill, lieutenant; Nathaniel Cousins, lieutenant; Stephen Larrabee, sergeant; Samuel Chadbourne, Bartholomew Goodwin, Jotham Littlefield; Samuel Burnham, sergeant; John Butland, sergeant; Thomas Wormwood, corporal; Stephen Fairfield, corporal; Remick Cole, corporal; Richard Gilpatrick, corporal; Jacob Blaisdell, fifer; John Webber, drummer; Joseph Cousins, Rowlius Colburn, John Denny, Jr., Joseph Daggett, Job Emery, Obediah Emmons, Jedediah Gooch, Dimon Hubbard, James Gilpatrick, Joshua Gilpatrick, Edmund Currier, Abraham Littlefield, Henry Maddox, John Manger, John Ross, Abner Wormwood, Samuel Waterhouse, John Kimball, John Webber, Jr., Benjamin Wormwood, Amos Storer, Jedediah Goodale, John Wormwood, Ezekiel Webber, Jonathan Banks, John Campbell, John Penny, Isaac Storer, Benjamin Webber, John Boothby, Jr.

Capt. Samuel Sawyer's company: Samuel Sawyer, captain; Jedediah Littlefield, lieutenant; Samuel Stevens, ensign; Samuel Goodale, sergeant; George Jacobs, sergeant; John Littlefield, sergeant; Joel Stevens, corporal; Jonathan Low, corporal; Nathan Kimball, corporal; Stephen Johnson, corporal; Joshua Taylor, drummer; Joseph Kilgore, fifer; Abraham Barnes, Jonathan Banks, Timothy Boston, Jonathan Boston, Nason Lord, Ebenezer Littlefield, Josiah Morrison, Benjamin Morrison, John Mitchell, William Dealing, John Meldrum, Allen Penny, Joseph Stevens, Reuben Stuart, Ebenezer Storer, Ebenezer Tibbetts, Eliphalet Taylor, Seth Taylor, John Trow.

The following persons belonging to Wells enlisted in the company of Capt. Jesse Dorman, of Arundel: Ezekiel Wakefield, sergeant; John Fisk, John Hubbard, James Smith, Abijah Wormwood, Daniel Meader, Moses Drown, Edmund Littlefield, Moses Blaisdell.

There was also a company under Capt. Noah M. Littlefield, which was enlisted to guard the beach from Kittery to Portland, and was at the latter place immediately after it was burnt; afterwards at Kittery, employed in building the fort; and another company under the command of Capt. Joshua Bragdon, many of whom were inhabitants of Wells.

Capt. Hubbard's and Capt. Sawyer's companies marched to Cambridge, and were there in service three months. Capt. Hubbard died in the service at Cambridge. When the eight months' service at Cambridge had expired, many of the soldiers of Capt. Sawyer's company re-enlisted for one year, among whom were the following: Jedediah Littlefield, lieutenant; Samuel Stevens, ensign; James Gilpatrick, Isaac Storer, John Bourne, Elijah Boston, Nathan-

iel Butland, Paul Goodwin, Benjamin Kimball, William Perkins, Stephen Ricker, Daniel Stuart.

This service was one of great hardship and exposure. They marched to New York; thence to Albany, Lake Champlain, St. John's, Montreal; thence up the Cedars sixty miles; thence back to St. John's, where most of them had the smallpox; thence to Ticonderoga and Albany, Newton and Trenton, where they were discharged.

In the war of 1812 few or none enlisted, the feeling of nearly all the people being in opposition to it.

In the Rebellion of 1861 most of the quotas of the town were supplied from abroad. Bounties from \$200 to \$400 were paid. In the aggregate of troops furnished for the military service in the various wars, Wells probably furnished as many soldiers as any other town in the State.

Before the Revolutionary war, a few of the people engaged in navigation. Several small vessels were built; some of these were engaged in the West India trade, others in coasting only. After the great conflict was closed, the enterprise in this direction was more general; larger vessels were built and more of the people embarked in it. A ship of nearly 300 tons was launched in 1790. Brigs and smaller vessels were added yearly to the navigation. Some of these were captured by the French. Deducting the losses which happened in this way, and others by the perils of the sea, probably the town was not made richer by its navigation.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

The main body of the people are, and always have been, farmers. A few are engaged in trade and in lumber operations, but it is believed agricultural life has been as successful as any other. It was said by the late Judge Wells, in a public document, that the lands in Wells are exceedingly poor and unfertile. But it is believed that among the varieties of the soil there is as much which may be termed good as in other towns in the county. Being adjacent to the sea, and embracing within its limits extensive marshes, the additional value given to it by the benefits arising from these sources make a farm of as much value to the owner as farms in any other town which has no superior market. During the last century the principal annual product was corn, and several of the farmers raised between 200 and 300 bushels. As great a harvest can be had now if equal labor and attention are bestowed for the purpose. The people also from the early days of the settlement up to the latter part of the last century kept large stocks of cattle; some of them a dozen cows. Corn, butter, and cheese bring a higher price than in olden times, and any farm equal to the average in town, after the war-debt shall be removed, will bring to the man who faithfully and judiciously tills it a reasonable income.

At the present time W. G. Mathews, George G. Hatch, L. E. Keyes & Son, W. Rankin & Son, S. B. Farnsworth & Son, and Samuel Bragdon are engaged in mercantile business at the village; G. Gatchell, L. A. Stevens & Co., and Samuel Emery, merchants, at Wells Depot; B. Maxwell, Charles H. Littlefield, and William Varrell, merchants, Ogunquit; David Chick, Wells Branch, general merchandise.

Manufacturers: J. N. Buffum, D. Clark, Joseph G. Storer, lumber dealers; Bean & Littlefield, B. E. Trip, blacksmiths; J. R. Rankin, wheelwright; E. P. Hobbs, John Hilling, painters. At the Depot, Theodore Wells, West & Bragdon, lumber dealers; R. S. Hubbard, blacksmith; Jacob Storer, carpenter. At Ogunquit, J. D. Eaton, William Maxwell, lumber dealers; David Kimball, blacksmith; William Jacobs, carpenter.

Hotels: Atlantic House, O. A. Frost; summer boarding-houses, Charles Perkins, Samuel S. Perkins.

Libraries: Wells Library Association, H. N. Curtis, librarian; Wells Depot, Depot Library, E. J. Getchell.

SCHOOLS.

No schools existed in the town prior to 1715, nor does it appear that the town till this date voted to employ a schoolmaster. The Indian wars had been a serious impediment to education. It does not appear that the first vote of the town was carried into effect, for in 1716 the town was indicted for not procuring a schoolmaster. This led to the employment of the first teacher,—Mr. Richard Martin, the son of a former minister. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1680. In 1717 the town voted £30 to Mr. Martin for his year's services, "to teach girls and boys to read, write, and sifer, or Latin, according to their capacity;" school to be kept the first quarter at Col. John Wheelwright's house; the second quarter at Mr. Daniel Littlefield's house, near Ogunquit River; the remaining half-year near the meeting-house, in the middle of the town. "The persons with whom Mr. Martin *diutes* to be paid 6s. per week during the term of time express."

Schools went on prosperously from this time. In 1734 it was voted to build two school-houses in town, one "on the ministerial lot, and the other near Deacon Samuel Treadwell's, each of one story, and 22 feet by 16."

Among those who taught in town from 1728 to the Revolution were Nathaniel Harrington (graduate of Harvard), Andrew Tyler (Harvard, 1738), John Lester, Ebenezer P. Kingman, Robert Swainson, Master Morse, John Cluff, John Heard (Harvard), Nathaniel Adams (Harvard), John Denine, Samuel Prentiss, John Coffin, Daniel F. Ayer, Daniel Rogers (graduate), Edmund Webber, Nathaniel Libby, Master Haile, Samuel Hancock. Those who were graduates taught the grammar schools. After the Revolution Jonathan Ward, Robert Harvey, James Snow, and James Osborn were employed as teachers.

The number of school districts in town in 1878 was 14; estimated value of school property, \$5000; number of male teachers employed in winter, 11; number of children belonging to the town between the ages of four and twenty-one, 839; number registered, 536; percentage of attendance, .46; number of female teachers in summer, 18; number of female teachers in winter, 10; average wages of male teachers per month, \$33.60; average wages of female teachers per week, exclusive of board, \$7.22; amount of school money voted, \$2218; amount available from State treasury, \$1500.

MILLS.

It has a great many mill-sites, though the water-power is not great on any of the streams. The three rivers—

Webhannet, Little, and Ogunquit—have many mills on them, and they offer good sites for small factories; while all along the sea from York to Kennebunk are fine locations for houses for summer resort.

EMINENT MEN.

Thomas Gorges, deputy Governor of Maine and mayor of Gorgeana, was granted by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, in 1641, 5000 acres of land, which he was permitted to select for a barony, with full power to divide the same into manors and lordships, and to hold courts-baron and court-leets within said lordship. He chose the tract near the Ogunquit, in the southwestern part of the present town of Wells. On the 19th of April, 1643, Gorges conveyed a part to Rev. John Wheelwright, who had been banished from Massachusetts on account of his *antinomian* principles. Mr. Wheelwright was a leading man in the early civil affairs of the province. (See General History.) He was the father of John Wheelwright.

Besides these whom we have mentioned as distinguished in the wars of the country, Wells can boast of its full share of eminent men in the other departments of life. Joseph Hammond and John Wheelwright were councilors of the province, and judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and of Probate. Samuel Wheelwright was judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Probate. John Storer was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and engaged in various ways in the service of the government. Joseph Sayer, a judge of the Common Pleas; Nathaniel Wells, many years a judge of said court, commissioner on eastern land, and in many matters agent in the public service. Rev. Dr. Hemenway was one of the most eminent theologians of New England. Col. John Wheelwright was town clerk forty years, and one of the selectmen. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, judge of Probate, and one of the councilors of the province for many years. He was in the service as an officer under Major Converse, went on the eastern expedition, and was afterwards stationed at Fort Mary, near the mouth of the Saco River. Government relied upon him with great confidence. He died Aug. 13, 1745, aged eighty-one years.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WELLS.

Previous to the formal gathering of a church the people had been provided with preaching by the town, as the law required. The celebrated John Wheelwright probably was one of the first ministers. July 1, 1661, the court at York appointed Ezekiel Knight and Wm. Hammond "to conduct worship at Wells on the Lord's day, as the law of God and this jurisdiction require." This order prevailed about two years, when the people hired their own minister at a stipulated salary, so long as they saw fit to remain. Six ministers, or religious teachers, were thus employed from 1664 to 1690. Accordingly, in 1664, Joseph Emerson was settled for two or three years; in 1667, Jeremiah Hubbard for a few months; soon after, Robert Payne, probably five years. A house was built for him on the town lot, and he had a salary of £45. Sept. 2, 1672, John Buss settled for about eleven years, at a salary of £60, the use of the town—

house, and a contribution of labor each year. Of the salary £5 should be money, and the balance in farm and mill products, as follows: wheat at 5s., corn 4s., beef 4d., and boards at 4s. per hundred. Mr. Buss was a physician as well as minister, and from Wells removed to Durham, N. H., where he followed both professions. In 1683, Percival Greene settled for five or six years, salary £50, and use of town-house. June 21, 1869, Richard Martin, school-master in town, was employed. He had the use of the parsonage and £50, payable as follows: wheat at 4s., rye 2s. 6d., peas 4s. per bushel, pork 2½d. per lb., boards 19s., and staves 17s. per thousand. About this time a meeting-house and parsonage were built, and some regular order observed. From this time until the close of the century, it is probable that there was little or no preaching. It required all the energy of the settlers to sustain themselves against the hostile Indians. The First Congregational Church of Wells was organized Oct. 29, 1721, and at this period the church records commence. Samuel Emery was ordained the first pastor, and remained until his death, December, 1724. The original signers of the church covenant were John Wheelwright, Wm. Sayer, Josiah Littlefield, Jonathan Littlefield, Nathaniel Clark, Thomas Baston, Nathaniel Clayes, James Adams, Jeremiah Storer. On Nov. 22, 1725, both town and church concurred in the settlement of Samuel Jefferts. He was a native of Salem, a graduate of Harvard; studied divinity at Beverly, ordained at the age of twenty-one, and died Feb. 1, 1752, aged forty-eight. During the early part of his ministry a lot was procured for a parsonage, and the building erected. After the death of Mr. Jefferts, church destitute for two years. Feb. 27, 1754, Gideon Richardson ordained; removed by death, March 17, 1758, aged twenty-seven. Aug. 8, 1759, Moses Hemmenway was ordained. After a long and useful pastorate of more than fifty years, he died April 5, 1811, aged seventy-six. He was a native of Framingham, a graduate of Harvard, and was distinguished for close and patient study. He was early made a D.D. by Harvard. Benjamin White, who had been an assistant of Dr. Hemmenway, was ordained June 26, 1811. His health rapidly declined, and he died at Thetford, Vt., March 23, 1814. Jonathan Greenleaf, author of "Greenleaf's Sketches," succeeded, being ordained March 8, 1815, and was dismissed Sept. 28, 1828. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1855, aged eighty. Since his dismissal the pastors have been William Clark, from Feb. 18, 1829, to April 18, 1837; Jonas Colburn, from April 18, 1837, to July 27, 1844; James R. Cushing, from Nov. 20, 1844, to May 20, 1854. Giles Leach (stated supply), from Sept. 1, 1854, to March 7, 1868, at which time Lewis Goodrich (stated supply) commenced his labors. The present pastor is Rev. H. F. Arnold. The following is a list of the earliest deacons, with date of election and terms of service: Joseph Storer, Oct. 29, 1714, fourteen years; Jonathan Hammond, Oct. 29, 1714, two years and ten months; Thomas Wells, March 3, 1717, twenty years; Samuel Treadwell, July 31, 1730, twenty-nine years; Joseph Sayer, May 27, 1738, thirty-five years and nine months; Nathaniel Wells, Sept. 8, 1756, twenty years; Benjamin Hatch, April 23, 1772, thirty-six years; Michael Wilson, April 23, 1772, three years nearly;

Nathaniel Wells, July 8, 1779, thirty-nine years; Robert Wells, Oct. 13, 1785, thirty-four years and three months.

By vote of the church, Dec. 22, 1726, Deacon Wells was desired to purchase a book for records, and also a pewter platter and tankard, and a stone jug for the use of the church. In 1730 he was instructed to purchase two pewter flagons, and two pewter tankards for church use. A legacy of £10, left by Joseph Hill to the church, was expended for half a dozen hard metal cups for communion table. This society has a good meeting-house, a comfortable parsonage, and several acres of parish or parsonage land.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WELLS

was organized Aug. 23, 1831. The following have been its pastors, with their terms of service: Charles S. Adams, from Dec. 28, 1831, to January, 1834; David Oliphant, from Sept. 24, 1834, to March 28, 1838; Charles Walker, from May 8, 1839, to April 16, 1844; Benj. Howe, from Nov. 5, 1845, to Nov. 5, 1849; Jacob C. Goss, from March 19, 1851, to July 16, 1855; Jonathan B. Cook (stated supply), from Jan. 1, 1854, to July 18, 1855; dismissed April 30, 1867; Samuel Bowker (stated supply), from 1867 to August, 1870. Benjamin Southworth (stated supply) commenced his ministry Oct. 1, 1870. The meeting-house was built in 1831, and dedicated December 28th. This society has a good and convenient parsonage.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN WELLS.

This church had its origin in the labors of Nathaniel Lord, a licentiate. A parish society was formed June 3, 1793, and consisted of 20 members, viz., Jeremiah Hubbard, Joseph Eaton, Joseph Goodwin, John Witham, Geo. Penny, Abraham Annis, Joseph Hobbs, Nehemiah Annis, Moses Chick, John Hatch, Elisha Perkins, Samuel Chadbourn, James Littlefield, Joseph Day, Richard Lord, David Littlefield, James Speare, Stephen Annis, Jonathan Hill, and Joshua Eaton, Jr. They petitioned the General Court for a new parish, but an arrangement was entered into with the old parish by which those who paid the tax could choose to which of the two societies it should be applied. Oct. 10, 1780, 14 persons were organized as a church at the house of Joseph Hatch by Rev. Dr. Shepherd and Rev. William Hooper. The first deacon was Joseph Eaton, who became the second pastor.

The following have been the pastors: Rev. N. Lord, from November, 1780, to Feb. 28, 1798; Joseph Eaton, from Feb. 28, 1798, to June 27, 1821; Oliver-Barron, from June 27, 1821, to 1829; Abner Flanders, one year; Isaac Merriam, from 1830 to 1837; Oliver Barron, from 1837 to Feb. 15, 1844; Rufus Chase, for three years; P. C. Hine, from Jan. 10, 1847, to May 5, 1851; M. Jameson, J. M. Wedgwood, closing March 20, 1857; G. E. Tucker, closing Sept. 6, 1859; Cyrus Chase, from 1861 till May 31, 1866; J. Frank Roberts, for three years; Rev. Mr. Gruder, one year. William H. Copeland was employed in the autumn of 1871.

During the early part of Mr. Eaton's pastorate the church was much increased. In 1804, 76 were dismissed to form North Berwick Baptist Church; others withdrew to form the Free-Will Baptist Church of Wells, and divi-

sions followed, so that at the close of his term but 29 members remained. Under the care of Isaac Merriam the church increased from 30 to 156 members in about five years. The first meeting house was built in 1791; the present one in 1800.

WELLS CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized March 14, 1809, by Elder Elias Smith, with the following members: Richard Littlefield, Solomon Stevens, John Kimball, Nathan Kimball, William Boston. Mercy Witham, Betsey Kimball, Mary Kimball, Susan Butland, and Rebecca Stuart. The following have been its supplies: Richard Littlefield, from 1814 to 1843; Elder Mosier; George S. Osborn, from 1861 to middle of 1863; Joel Wilson; Elder Sawyer, for a time, since which preaching has been maintained part of the time by different ministers. Solomon Stevens was the first deacon, followed by Jonathan Kimball. In 1861 the church was reorganized, Jonathan Kimball, deacon. Two small houses for worship were erected about 1833.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF WELLS AND YORK,

at the village of Ogunquit, was organized Aug. 16, 1830, by Elders Mark Fernald, Peter Young, and Jedediah Goodwin, with a membership of 21,—7 males and 14 females. Elder Payne occupies the pulpit at this present time. The first place of worship was built about 1831, on the joint-stock plan so common in this part of the country. About 1857 the present church structure was erected half a mile south of the old site. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by Elder Pike Daniel. The first deacons were Israel Littlefield and Moses Perkins. In 1850, Johnson Littlefield was chosen deacon. Jedediah Perkins was his successor. In 1869 a fine parsonage was built. This church has flourished greatly under the care of its pastors and preachers, and reports a membership of 182.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

By advice of council it was voted Aug. 16, 1843, to disband the old church, and organize a new one of those members who might be found in love and Christian union. Twelve persons were accordingly constituted a church under the name of the Free-Will Baptist Church of Wells, with Nathan Clark for clerk and deacon. Elder N. K. Sargent became the first pastor.

METHODIST—MARYLAND RIDGE.

In 1851, Rev. J. C. Strout formed a class of 10 members, with Shadrach Littlefield as leader. Their neat and tasty house of worship was designed and erected under the direction of Rev. James W. Sawyer, and dedicated July, 1870, by Joseph Colby, the presiding elder. The society has a few acres of land, on which is a comfortable parsonage, built about 1864. The succession of pastors has been as follows: J. C. Strout, 1856 and 1857; L. Roy, 1858; H. H. Martin, 1859 and 1860; R. C. Bailey, 1861; H. B. Sawyer, 1862; David D. Spear, 1863; Jesse Stone, 1864; J. E. Baxter, 1865 and 1866; local supply, 1867; Daniel Helleron, 1868; James W. Sawyer, 1869; James Nixon, 1870; and Rev. Charles Andrews, 1871. Estimated value of church property, \$4000.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The first Universalist Society of Wells was formed July 13, 1861. July 5, 1861, Joshua Chick, Gustavus Q. Clark, Joshua Clark, David Chick, Joshua C. Littlefield, William Clark, Jomtha Day, and Daniel Day petitioned for a warrant to authorize a meeting for incorporation. These petitioners, with others, met July 13, 1861, and chose Daniel Day moderator, Samuel Mildram clerk, and Joshua Clark treasurer and collector. Sept. 2, 1861, Samuel H. Littlefield and Daniel Storer were admitted members of the society. Nov. 11, 1861, David Chick was chosen clerk. Nov. 30, 1861, a vote was taken to build a meeting-house, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions, and during the following year it was built. July 12, 1862, Owen B. Littlefield was admitted a member. Preaching has never been sustained in this society except during the summer season. The Rev. Silas Stone Fletcher, of Exeter, supplied their pulpit for several years. The Revs. Mr. Drew and Quinby have also preached for them. They have a neat little chapel on a slightly location.

THE UNION HOUSE,

in District No. 6, at Plaisted Corner, was fitted for worship about 1868. It reports a band of Christians occupying an independent position, recognized by none of the standard denominations of the day. The Word of God is taken as counsel and the Spirit as guide. It is composed of 25 or 30 members, and their preacher or leader has been, and still is, Henry Plaisted.

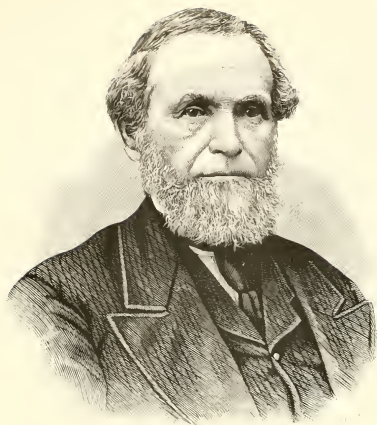


Photo. by Conant, Portland.

BARAK MAXWELL.

Gershom Maxwell, whose father emigrated from Scotland, was born in Windham, Mass., in 1696. He came to Wells, York Co., in 1720, and married Mary Young, of York. They had eight children. Barak, the fifth child, remained on the homestead, and married Anne Littlefield in 1763, by whom he had eight children. After the decease of his first wife, he married widow Mary Sawyer, by whom he had two sons, Barak and Aaron, and one daughter, Anna. He died at the age of eighty-four years.

Aaron, the second son by his second wife, was born Jan. 13, 1785; married Lydia, daughter of Aaron Warren, who was an assistant surgeon in the navy of the United States during the Revolutionary war. In the year 1822 he opened a public-house at Cape Neddick, in York, Me., but soon after removed to his native village, where he successfully continued his business for about fifty years. He was the second, if not the first, landlord in Maine to banish all kinds of intoxicating liquors from his bar. He died April 17, 1864. His wife died April 17, 1858.

BARAK MAXWELL, son of Aaron and Lydia

Maxwell, was born April 5, 1816. He had one brother, Lincoln Leer, who was born March 23, 1822, and died July 26, 1830.

Barak Maxwell received an academical education, and at the age of sixteen entered a store as clerk. At the age of nineteen he commenced mercantile life for himself in his native town, and has continued this business, with the exception of about one and a half years, until 1879.

He married Sept. 20, 1842, Betsey Ames, the adopted daughter of Rev. Jonas Colburn. Of this union there have been born six children,—Elizabeth Ames, born June 30, 1847; Warren Brown, born Oct. 18, 1848; James Henry, born Sept. 3, 1852; Myron Ames, born March 5, 1854; Aaron Arthur, born June 4, 1858; Lydia Alice, born Oct. 6, 1859.

Mr. Maxwell has filled at different times the offices of selectman, town treasurer, superintendent of schools, and has represented the town one session in the State Legislature. He has from youth been connected with the First Congregational Society, and for twenty years in succession he has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

L I M I N G T O N.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Limington comprises the eastern portion of the lands lying between the Saco and Little Ossipee Rivers. It is slightly over nine miles long, with an average width of five miles. It is bounded on the north by Baldwin, and on the east by Standish, in Cumberland County, the Saco River being the division line, on the south by Hollis and Waterborough, and on the west by Limerick and Cornish. The town is well watered by springs and streams. Horne Pond, in the northeast part, is a body of clear spring-water, two miles long and one wide, having an outlet to the south into the Little Ossipee, two miles distant. Near by are Ward's and Hopkinson's Ponds. In the south are Boyd's, Round, and six lesser ponds. The surface is varied and undulating, rising, in the highest points, as Moody Mountain in the north, Meserve, Veasie, and Crockett Mountains in the west, and Maloy Mountain in the south. The portion south of Little Ossipee is mostly plains. The northern part of the town is quite broken, with steep hill-sides and narrow valleys.

The chief source of income is from the numerous apple-orchards. Next in importance is the product of the dairy. Peaches are raised to some extent, and grapes are fast becoming an important product.

TITLE TO THE LANDS.

A tract of land supposed to be equal to twenty miles square, and comprising all that tract of territory lying between the Great and Little Ossipee Rivers, in York County, was purchased from the sagamore of Newichawannock, (Berwick), Captain Sunday, by Francis Small, an Indian trader, November 28, 1668, for two blankets, two pounds of powder and four pounds of musket-balls, twenty strings of beads, and two gallons of rum. The Indian signed the deed with his ancestral totum,—a turtle. An undivided half was purchased by Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, and April 30, 1711, Francis Small conveyed his interest to his son, Samuel Small. The title was confirmed by the Massachusetts commissioners. The original deed was found in 1770, and the heirs of Small and Shapleigh made a division of the estate Aug. 5, 1771, and caused it to be surveyed. Elisha Small received as his share lands afterwards known as Little Ossipee, and which included all of Limington north of the river of that name. About 2000 acres south of the Little Ossipee were formerly a part of Little Falls Plantation. The original Ossipee deed was delivered by Wingate Frost to William Pillsbury, a present resident of Limington village, and has since found its way to Virginia.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1773, Deacon Amos Chase, from Newbury, Mass., a previous settler in the town of Buxton, settled near the

point known as Chase's Mills, at the mouth of Little Ossipee River. He began to build a mill there the same year. Jonathan Boothby came in 1774, and commenced clearing for his farm, camping alone and continuing to improve his farm until after the war, when he brought his family and remained. Ezra Davis, Esq., came in 1774 with his family. In January, 1775, John McArthur moved into the town, and settled on Bartell Creek, half a mile west of Limington Centre. He was a native of Perth, Scotland. Joshua Small, the principal proprietor, moved in and opened a tannery, which he continued to operate for many years. This tannery was erected on a branch of Bartell Brook, on the farm now occupied by H. Small, two miles west of the mouth of Little Ossipee River.

Elections were held in the meeting-house from its erection until 1825, when they were held alternately in the Free-Will Baptist meeting-house, in the south part of the town. A town-house was erected in 1826 by Arthur Bragdon on the site of the old pound.

The first marriage recorded in the town books was that of Nathan Cobb and Mary Sawyer, whose banns were published "July 8, 1792."

A petition was addressed to the General Court in 1793, asking for help in the numerous public improvements which were being made, and Ezra Davis was sent to Boston as town agent, with an appropriation of 2s. a day for 21 days, when he returned. Saco River Bridge required a keeper to prevent damage from the numerous log-drives which passed under it as early as 1799, and continued to annoy them, through the Saco River Log-Navigation Company and otherwise, until after 1830. Thirty-five dollars were appropriated to supply the magazine with powder in 1805, and the supply was constantly kept up afterwards, through frequent indictments by the General Court, until the law ceased to require it. Ephraim Clark was keeper of the magazine for many years.

To assist in the care of the poor, in 1820, Dr. Foster, an old man retired from practice, was supplied with a horse and \$12 worth of medicine.

INCORPORATION.

That portion of the Ossipee tract near Limington, after its purchase by Mr. Small, acquired the name of Little Ossipee, and its municipal organization was known as Little Ossipee Plantation until its incorporation as a town by the name of Limington, Feb. 8, 1792, with the following boundaries: Beginning at Saco River, at the northeast corner of the plantation of Francisborough; thence running down said river, as it now runs, to a place where a river called Little Ossipee flows into said Saco River; thence running up said Little Ossipee River to the line of the

town of Limerick; thence north 22½ degrees west, five and one-fourth miles to the northeasterly corner of said town of Limerick; thence north 25 degrees east to the southwest corner of a lot of land containing about 600 acres, formerly granted to Theophilus Bradbury, Esq.; thence north to the place of beginning, at Saco River.

Feb. 27, 1798, a tract of land lying south and east of Little Ossipee River, containing about 2000 acres (mostly plains), was taken from Little Falls Plantation (now Hollis) and annexed to Limington.

The first town election was held at the school-house, Monday, April 2, 1792, under a warrant issued by Amos Chase. Joshua Small was elected Moderator of the meeting; Asa Edmonds, Town Clerk; Capt. Robert Boody, Capt. Nicholas Edgcomb, Samuel Sawyer, Selectmen; and the meeting was adjourned to April 9th, when John Boothby was elected Treasurer; Jessie Libby, Constable and Collector, with three per cent. for collecting; Jesse Libby, Thaddeus Richardson, Capt. Robert Boody, Ebenezer Trish, Isaac Frost, Capt. Nicholas Edgcomb, Moses Meserve, William Johnson, Isaac Strout, Joseph Fogg, Samuel Larrabee, and Aaron Libby, Surveyors of Highways; Asa Edmonds, Surveyor of Land; Humphrey McKenney and Josiah Blake, Fence-Viewers and Field-Drivers; Amos Chase, Surveyor of Boards; Josiah Black and William Johnson, Wardens; Joseph Tyler and Daniel Dyer, Tithingmen; Joshua Small, Leather-Sealer; Dennis Malloy and Joseph Lyth, Hog-Reeves.

It was voted that hogs should not run at large.

Jonathan Boothby, Benjamin Small, and Amos Chase were elected a committee to call a minister to preach out the sum of £15, which the town voted for the support of the gospel; £12 were voted for town charges, £30 for schools, and £300 for highways.

At this date the following named were residents and voters within the town: Jonathan B. Ardway, John Allis, John Andrews, William Anderson, Joshua Adams, Josiah Black, Jonathan and David Boothby, Joshua Abram, Samuel and Reuben Brackett, Richard, James, and Samuel Berry, Robert Boody, Azariah Boody, Elisha and William Bragdon, Daniel Bradbury (near the Limerick line), Deacon Amos Chase, Ephraim and Ebenezer Clark, Nathan and Ephraim Chick, Andrew and Nathan Cobb, Daniel and Isaac Dyer, John Douglass, Ezra Davis, Nicholas Davis, Capt. Nicholas Edgcomb, Nicholas, Jr., Robert, and William Edgcomb, Elias Foss, George Foss, Job Foss, John Foss, Charles Fogg, Joseph Fogg, George Fogg, Daniel Fogg, Moses Frost, Wingate Frost, Isaac Frost, James Gilkey, John Greenlaw, Isaac Hurd, Walter Hegan, David Hasty, Robert Hasty, Daniel Hanscomb, Robert Jackson, William Johnson, Edward Kennard, Paul and Luther Lumber Lombard, Samuel and Isaac Larrabee, Philemon, Abner, Robert, Joseph, Harvey, Aaron, and Jesse Libby, Humphrey, James, and Dominicus McKenney, John McArthur, George and Nathaniel Meserve, Ebenezer and Joseph Morton, Thomas Miller, William and Mark Manson, Daniel Mitchell, Phineas Milliken, James Marr, Isaac Marr, Pelatiah Marr, Dennis Maloy, Joseph Meserve, Jonathan, John, and David Nason, Abram Parker, Thaddeus, David, and Elisha Richardson, James Randall, Daniel

Ridley, Joseph Rose, Nathaniel, Joshua, Samuel, and Ebenezer Sawyer, John Sutton, John Stone, George Stone, Daniel Small, Joshua Small, Esq., Joshua Small, Jr., John Small, Isaac Small, Henry Small, Lieut. Daniel Small, William Small, Jacob Small, Benjamin Small, James Small, Reuben Small, Samuel Strout, Simeon Strout, Elisha Strout, Richard Strout, Enoch Strout, William Strout, Gilbert Strout, John Strout, John Strout, Jr., Isaac Strout, Robert and Enoch Staples, Jonathan Sparrow, Joseph Tyler, Abram Tyler, Obadiah and Ebenezer Trish, Nathan Wing, William and John Wentworth, William Whitney, William Whitmore, David Young.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Asa Edmonds, 1792; Abner Libby, 1793-1800; John Libby, 1801; Isaac Mitchell, 1802-8; Ephraim Clark, 1809; Isaac Mitchell, 1810; David Boyd, 1811; Isaac Mitchell, 1812-21; Simeon Strout, Jr., 1822-23; Isaac Mitchell, 1826-28; James Frost, 1829-37; Samuel M. Bradbury, 1838-41; Benjamin S. Manson, 1842-43; James Frost, 1844-47; Moses E. Sweat, 1848; Joshua W. Frost, 1849; Joshua W. Frost and Newell Moody, 1850; Newell Moody, 1851; Isaac L. Mitchell, 1852-55; Moses E. Sweat, 1856-60; William G. Lord, 1861; George Small, 1862; Samuel M. Bradbury, 1863-65; Ezra Miles, Jr., 1866; Isaac L. Mitchell, 1867; George Moulton, 1868-71; Isaac L. Mitchell, 1872; Wm. G. Lord, 1873; John T. Lord, 1874-75; Caleb P. Brackett, 1876-77; J. F. Moulton, 1878; Sam. M. Bradbury, 1879.

SELECTMEN.

1792.—Capt. Robert Boody, Capt. Nicholas Edgcomb, Sam^l Sawyer.
 1793.—Benjamin Small, Jacob Small, Joseph Libby.
 1794.—Joseph Libby, Abner Libby, Samuel Sawyer.
 1795.—Joseph Libby, Benjamin Small, Abner Libby.
 1796.—Abner Libby, Nicholas Edgcomb, Jonathan Boothby.
 1797.—Abner Libby, Benjamin Small, Joseph Libby.
 1798.—Jacob Clark, Capt. Nicholas Edgcomb, Abner Libby.
 1799.—Benjamin Small, Abner Libby, Joseph Libby.
 1800.—Jacob Clark, Ephraim Clark, Joseph Moody.
 1801.—Joseph Libby, Abner Libby, Ephraim Clark.
 1802.—Wingate Frost, Daniel Mann, Joseph Moody.
 1803.—Isaac Mitchell, Wingate Frost, Joseph Moody.
 1804.—Isaac Mitchell, Wingate Frost, Walter Hagens.
 1805.—Wingate Frost, Walter Hagens, Israel Small.
 1806-7.—Walter Hagens, Robert Boody, Isaac Mitchell.
 1808.—Walter Hagens, David Boyd, Nathaniel Mitchell.
 1809.—Walter Hagens, David Boyd, Abner Chase.
 1810-11.—Walter Hagens, David Boyd, Wingate Frost.
 1812.—Walter Hagens, Wingate Frost, Nathaniel Clark, Jr.
 1813-14.—David Boyd, Walter Hagens, Isaac Mitchell.
 1815.—Isaac Mitchell, Jedediah Allen, Nathaniel Clark.
 1816-17.—Isaac Mitchell, David Boyd, Nathaniel Clark.
 1818.—David Boyd, Nathaniel Clark, Solomon Strout.
 1819.—Isaac Mitchell, Solomon Strout, Nathaniel Clark.
 1820.—Nathaniel Clark, Solomon Strout, Benjamin Libby.
 1821.—Ezekiel Small, Benjamin Libby, Isaac Mitchell.
 1822.—Nathaniel Clark, James Frost, David Boyd.
 1823.—Nathaniel Clark, James Frost, Benjamin Libby.
 1824.—Benjamin Libby, Aaron Hagens, Nathaniel Clark.
 1825.—Nathaniel Clark, Benjamin Libby, Humphrey McKenna.
 1826.—Aaron Hagens, Nathaniel Clark, Benjamin Edgcomb.
 1827-28.—Nathaniel Clark, Aaron Hagens, Cephas Needs.
 1829.—Nathaniel Clark, Barzillai Small, Solomon Strout.
 1830-31.—Nathaniel Clark, Barzillai Small, Col. Solomon Strout.
 1832.—Nathaniel Clark, Capt. Hiram Joy, Capt. Benjamin Small.
 1833.—Capt. Benjamin Small, Jr., Simeon Strout, Jr., Capt. Reuben Gilkey.
 1834.—Simeon Strout, Jr., Aaron Hagens, Chase Parker.
 1835.—Simeon Strout, Jr., Aaron Hagens, Reuben Gilkey.
 1836.—Aaron Hagens, Reuben Gilkey, Solomon Strout.



ARTHUR McARTHUR.

The subject of this sketch was born at Limington the 14th day of January, 1790, and was the ninth of eleven children of John* and Mary (Miller) McArthur. After a preparatory course at Fryeburgh Academy he entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1810. He entered, as a student-at-law, the office of ——— Cushman, Esq., at Newfield, but completed his studies with the Hon. Cyrus King, at Saco, and was admitted to the bar, at Alfred, January, 1815. He first opened an office at Sanford, but in 1818 returned to his native town, and there entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he continued to be actively engaged for over fifty years.

He was an able lawyer, and for many years had an extensive practice. He filled a large place in his town, and in all matters affecting its welfare he took a keen interest. Largely through his efforts the academy was established; he was one of the builders of the Congregational meeting-house (an individual enterprise); he served with zeal and efficiency in the school-board, and in every way rendered a strong support to the educational and religious institutions of the town.

Fond of antiquarian research, he had collected much and valuable material for a history of Limington, which it was a cherished purpose of his to write. A kind-hearted, generous man, genial, scholarly, and gifted with rare conversational powers, he interested all who approached him and attracted their friend-

* John McArthur was a native of Perth, Scotland, and the third settler of the town.

ship. He was an honest man and true to every obligation in life. He died sincerely mourned on the 29th day of November, 1874.

He married on the 1st day of September, 1829, Sarah Prince, daughter of Rev. William Miltimore, of Falmouth, Me., who at this writing survives him.

Their children were:

1. Arthur McArthur, Jr., born September 15, 1830; graduated at Bowdoin College, 1850; settled in Louisiana, and at the breaking out of the war entered the military service of his adopted State; was killed in battle at Winchester, Va., May, 1862, being at the time Major of the 6th Louisiana Infantry.

2. Gen. William M. McArthur, born July 7, 1832 (see sketch elsewhere).

3. Catharine McArthur, born Jan. 29, 1834; graduated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, 1853; died at Limington Nov. 30, 1864.

4. Duncan McArthur, born April 5, 1837; lost at sea from on board ship "A. B. Thompson," in North Latitude 48° 38', West Longitude 11° 20', on the return voyage from Havre, France, March 1, 1854.

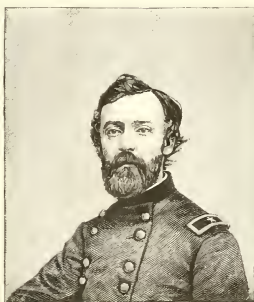
5. Charles S. McArthur, born July 9, 1839; entered Bowdoin College, 1859, but did not complete his collegiate course; is now a member of the bar of Cass Co., Mo.

6. Malcolm McArthur, born June 23, 1841; graduated at United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 1865; is now captain of the 17th Infantry, United States Army.

WM. M. McARTHUR.

WILLIAM M. McARTHUR, second son of Arthur and Sarah P. McArthur, was born at Limington July 7, 1832; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1853; admitted to the bar at the May term of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Alfred, in 1860. He entered the military service of the

torious services during the war," which he declined; again brevetted brigadier-general to date from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, and in the action of Williamsburg road, Oct. 27, 1864."



William M. Arthur

United States Sept. 7, 1861, as captain in the 8th Maine Volunteers, in which regiment he continuously served in the successive grades of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, until mustered out, Jan. 18, 1866; was severely wounded before Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; brevetted brigadier-general to date from March 13, 1865, for "meri-

In the Legislature of 1867 he was member for Limington and Limerick of the House of Representatives; in 1868 was delegate to the national convention at Chicago which nominated Grant and Colfax; and in 1869 was member of the State Senate for York County. He was never in the active practice of law. He is a farmer.

1837.—Aaron Hagens, George A. Lord, John Purinton.
 1838.—James Frost, George S. Lord, John Purinton.
 1852.—George S. Lord, Timothy Brackett.
 1862.—Pelatiah Carl, Robert H. Kimball, Henry C. Moore.
 1863.—Robert H. Kimball, Henry C. Moore, James W. Joy.
 1864.—Robert H. Kimball, Henry Wentworth, Cyrus Small.
 1865.—Henry Wentworth, Cyrus Small, Gardner R. Morton.
 1866.—George S. Lord, James W. Joy, Freeman Strout.
 1867.—Freeman McKenney, Edward B. Randall, Josiah E. Chase.
 1868.—James W. Joy, William P. Marr, John O. Anderson.
 1869.—William P. Marr, John O. Anderson, Smith L. Sawyer.
 1870.—Freeman McKenney, George Bragdon, John O. Anderson.
 1871.—Freeman McKenney, George Bragdon, Charles Edgcomb.
 1872.—Stephen L. Purinton, Andrew J. Hurd, Frederick C. Dimock.
 1873.—Freeman McKenney, Gardiner R. Morton, John O. Anderson.
 1874.—Stephen L. Purinton, Luther Whitney, William G. Lord.
 1875.—Stephen W. Hobson, Luther Whitney, Charles A. Anderson.
 1876-77.—Stephen W. Hobson, Charles A. Anderson, Abram Cousens.
 1878.—Stephen W. Hobson, Frank P. Stone, James I. Larrabee.
 1879.—George Bragden, John Hill, Charles Edgcomb.

WATER-POWERS.

In available water-powers Limington ranks among the most highly favored in the State. Though abundant power is afforded by the various streams which traverse and surround its lands, they have, as yet, been but little used. Among the principal falls are Nason's Falls, on the Little Ossipee, in the southeast part of the town, having a descent of seventy-five feet in a distance of eighty rods. The river is here one hundred and seventy feet in width, flowing through lands especially adapted to the location of manufactories, and abounding in excellent granite, suitable for building, which is easily removed from the bed of the river at almost any point. This power is regarded by experts as one of the best in the county. It is occupied by a stove-, shingle-, and grist-mill. Three miles below, Chase's Falls descend thirty-five feet, through a channel one hundred and sixty feet wide, within a distance of forty rods. This, the site of the first mill in the town, is occupied by a saw-mill, box- and shingle-mills.

At the northeast corner of Limington, Steep Falls, four miles below the "Rips," on Saco River, have a fall of forty feet in three-quarters of a mile. The river at this point is one hundred and fifty feet wide and ten feet deep, equal to 2180 horse-power, or 87,200 spindles for eleven hours a day. Near Steep Falls, Union Falls descend twenty-six feet in eighty rods, affording a continuous power of 650 horse. The river is here two hundred feet wide. A mile below, at Limington Falls, its width increases to two hundred and fifty feet, and it takes a further descent of sixty-five feet in one-third of a mile. At this point there are a box-machine, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. This fall is estimated at 3540 horse-power, equal to 141,600 spindles for eleven hours. The greater portion of this fall can easily be controlled, the lay of the land and bottom of the banks being favorable for building. On Small's Pond, at the outlet of Horn Pond, a good power is improved by saw- and grist-mills, upon Salmon Brook by a tannery and grist-mill, and an excellent power at Kellock Pond by a saw-mill, shingle-mill, and the manufactory of clapboards.

By a vote of the town all manufactories have been exempted from taxation for ten years from their completion, provided the cost of their buildings and machinery amounts to \$6000.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

LIMINGTON CORNER.

Limington Corner, near the centre of the town, is situated about twenty-four miles west of Portland, twenty miles north from Saco, and five miles from the Ogdensburg Railroad at Steep Falls, with which places there is daily communication by stage. It is finely located on a point of land extending into a broad valley, surrounded by broken farming-lands to the west and timber-lands to the east. The streets are broad, unfenced, and beautifully shaded by tall elms and maples. There are here the Limington Academy, Masonic building, church, 34 dwellings, and the following business houses:

Clothing manufactories: William Dimock & Son, established in 1877, employs 15 to 20 operatives in the shop; S. T. Bickford, established in 1876, 4 to 8 shop operatives.

General stores: S. T. Bickford, established in 1876, in the Masonic building, opened by James McArthur in 1824; William Dimock & Son, since 1864, established by Eleazer McKinney in 1827.

Tannery: O. P. Allen, since 1864, established by Abram Winslow in 1832, steam-power added in 1868. A pottery occupied the same ground previous to 1832.

Harness: E. I. Larrabee, established in 1840; John T. Lord, established in 1875.

Blacksmith: I. Wentworth.

Carriages: Milo J. Cutler.

Physicians: S. M. Bradbury, John F. Merton.

Attorney-at-law: Hon. William M. McArthur.

Postmaster: John T. Lord; mails daily by stage via Steep Falls to Nason's Falls.

SOUTH LIMINGTON.

South Limington contains 5 dwellings, Joseph Davis' grist-mill, A. C. Moulton's carriage-shops, established in 1866; general store, Walker & Hobson, established in 1872; blacksmithing and wagons, established in 1860; custom shoes, Orrin De Shon, established in 1879. The post-office was opened in 1875; mails daily; F. A. Hobson, postmaster.

NASON'S MILLS.

The main falls on the Little Ossipee River were early known as Nason's Falls, from the first settlers at this point, —Jonathan and David Nason. The falls were early occupied by a saw-mill, and afterwards by a grist-mill, which, after an existence of over fifty years, was burned in 1867. There are here a saw-mill, shingle- and stove-mill, a store owned by A. H. Watson since 1861, and 16 dwellings. Mails are daily; A. H. Watson, postmaster.

EAST LIMINGTON.

East Limington, at the mouth of the Little Ossipee, is the place of first settlement, and the site of Deacon Amos Chase's mill, erected in 1773. There are here 20 dwellings, a church, school-house, the store of George E. Mackie, established by Henry Small as early as 1810, in connection with a tavern which he kept open for forty years, and the following manufactories:

Staves and lumber: John Chase, established in 1773; Webster Bros., on Horn Pond Brook, established in 1860.

Boxes and heading: Leroy Mayo, established by John Sawyer and Joel Burnham in 1825 at Limington Falls.

Shingle-mill: Weeman & Higgins, established by Charles Chick in 1854.

Mails daily by Gorham stage; George M. Small, postmaster.

SMALL'S MILLS.

Small's Mills, a mile and a half north, contains 14 dwellings.

Carriage-manufactory and blacksmith-shop: James Nasou, established in 1895.

Carriages: Silas Hubbard, established in 1871.

Shooks: Webster Bros., established in 1867.

Saw- and grist-mill: Edmund Black, operated by him since 1879, erected about 1806.

The South Limington post-office was moved here on the appointment of John Hubbard postmaster in 1878.

NORTH LIMINGTON.

North Limington is a clearing including a cluster of 8 farm-houses, and one of which was formerly a hotel, but was closed on the opening of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railway and transfer of stage travel to that route. There was a store opened here by Zenas Elliott during the early settlement, and transferred to John Seavey, the present proprietor, in 1845. A new Baptist church, on the site of the old one destroyed by lightning in 1871, is nearly completed.

STEEP FALLS.

Steep Falls has, on this side of the river, 12 dwellings, the frame-, moulding-, and box-works of S. W. Wood, established 1868, and Cousens & Banks' sash-and-blinds manufactory. This has long been a lumbering centre, and was from 1800 to 1830 a place of much energy. With the exhaustion of the forests, this, like many other villages and hamlets along the rivers and streams, lost its main source of support. A large amount of small timber, since grown, is cut by farmers from their timbered lands and sold to be made into boxes, shooks, and various small articles of woodwork.

CHURCHES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized Oct. 11, 1789, by Francis Small, Isaac Robinson, Amos Chase, Jonathan Boothby, Daniel Dyer, and Asa Edmunds. Fifteen pounds were voted for the support of the gospel in 1792 at the first election by the town, and a committee appointed to have it "preached out." At a meeting held in September for that purpose £15 additional were voted; and it was also voted that Mr. Gregg continue to preach out all the moneys raised for that purpose. In November it was voted to give Mr. William Gregg a call to settle, and £125 lawful money settled upon him, besides an annual salary of £50 for his support during his ministry. Meetings were first held at a school-house in Limington village. A meeting-house was begun in 1793 on the site of the present one in Limington village. A petition of Joshua Small, Elias Foss, John McArthur, Amos Chase, Daniel Dyer, Humphrey McKenney,

and others, asking the settlement of Jonathan Atkinson, was granted, and he was ordained in the new church, and became the settled pastor Oct. 15, 1794. Amos Chase and Daniel Dyer, the first deacons, were chosen Jan. 17, 1795. The meeting-house was enlarged and rebuilt in 1835. Rev. Caleb F. Page succeeded Rev. Mr. Atkinson in July, 1823, and remained until 1848, when I. H. Garman became pastor. Revs. John Pierson, Albion H. Johnson, and S. W. Pierson were pastors to October, 1872, and Rev. Reuben D. Osgood from November, 1872, to April 30, 1879. William G. Lord and Joshua Small were made deacons in 1875; Joshua S. Boothby is also deacon; church clerk, Leonard J. Strout. Membership, 108.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest record of the Free-Will Baptist Church is given in the town records, where John Stone, Isaac Ward, Asa Hubbard, and Dominicus McKenney recorded their being members of the Parsonsfield Church, Feb. 7, 1795, in order to be released from ministerial tax in their own town. In 1798, John Stone became a member of the General Provisional Anti-Pedobaptist Church, under Elders John Buzzell and Pelatiah Tingley. From 1804 to 1810 a large number of persons polled off to join the Parsonsfield Free-Will Baptist Church. The First Church was organized under the preaching of Elder Bullock, and so prospered that it became necessary, as early as 1814, to divide it into three separate branches in different parts of the town. These had an aggregate membership of 248 in 1823; 68 belonged to the North Church alone in 1814. Through differences of opinion arising in 1833, the First Church declared itself independent of the Parsonsfield Quarterly Meeting, to which it had previously belonged, Feb. 5, 1835, and continued to maintain the simple faith and creed to which it had always adhered. The Limington Quarterly Conference was soon after formed, and this church became a part. Their first meeting-house was built about 1810. The present one was built in 1852-53. The ministers have been Christopher Bullock, John Stevens, Jeremiah Bullock, Charles Bean, Joseph Storer, Silas Moulton, and Henry Wentworth, since 1858.

Deacons: Ezra Davis, Jr., Andrew Cobb, and John Manson, ordained June 5, 1816; Samuel Boothby, 1830; Allen Hubbard and Nelson Strout, to 1872. Present: Albert Weeman and Andrew J. Strout, ordained 1875. Church Clerk, Freeman Strout. Membership in 1879, 147.

NORTH LIMINGTON FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized by a council, which met at the house of John Lord, Jan. 28, 1831, and completed its work at an adjourned meeting, March 3d, of that year, at the North meeting-house. The Baptist meeting-house was held by this society, and used some time after the church ceased to exist, but was in bad repair, and was allowed to rot down some years ago. There were 42 members, who organized by letter from the old First Church. Among them were John Stevens, George and Stephen Meserve, Joshua McKenney, Mary Boothby, John Lord, Humphrey McKenney, and Theodore Stevens. North, east, and west branches were formed about this time in the different parts of the town. Ebenezer Cobb was

chosen deacon and treasurer, and Humphrey McKenney clerk. He was succeeded by George Lord, and in 1835 by Stephen Meserve, who remained clerk until the disbandment of the church by letter to other churches, in 1848. William Merrill was deacon in this church, and with Elder S. Rand and 50 others took letters in September, 1842, and joined in forming the Free-Will Baptist Church at Cornish. The last record says,—

"Oct. 30, 1848.

"Met according to Pointment capacity. Chose Bro. Frost Gup-till moderator. Voted to give every brother and sister a letter to unite with some other church. Voted to disband this church. Voted to dissolve this meeting. Prayer by brother Boynton. Parted in good union.
STEPHEN MESERVE, Clerk."

THIRD FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH,

now the Second, was formed by Elder John Stevens and members of the First Church who lived in South Limington, Jan. 16 and 17, 1833, because, the record says, "they were so scattered over the country that the members could not become acquainted with each other," and "they could not meet together, as they ought, once a month." Among the first members were Andrew Cobb, Hiram Staple, Isaac Brackett, David Staple, Stephen Merrill, Jr., Josiah Emery, Charles Bean, Jr., David and Elsa Watson, Stephen Gup-till, John and Sarah Davis. Some of the members lived in what is now Limerick. Isaac Brackett was elected clerk, and Deacon Ebenezer Cobb was transferred from the North Church, and "lent to them till such time as they could make choice of a deacon." He afterwards became a permanent member. Jesse Hopkinson and wife joined this church in 1834. Elder Charles Bean became pastor in that year.

During 1834 the temperance question assumed importance. A part of the churches, under Elder Charles Bean and Elder John Stevens, espoused the temperance cause, while Elder Bullock and the other pastors opposed their action. This resulted in a division, which was accelerated by the mission question, which Elder Bullock considered as an unprofitable enterprise as conducted.

The First Church became known as the "Bullock" Church, and adopted the one version of the new questions, while the Second and Third Churches, becoming the First and Second, adopted the other, espousing the temperance and missionary causes.

Samuel Edgerly was made deacon of the old Third Church in 1837, and served nearly thirty years. He was a leading member during his connection. Elder John Stevens was succeeded by Elder Bean in 1837, and in 1840 by Rev. Benjamin S. Munson, who remained six years. The present church at South Limington was built during his pastorate, and dedicated in 1841. Elder Theodore Stevens became pastor in 1847, and was succeeded by Revs. Uriah Chase, Zachariah Jordon, Jeremiah Hayden, D. A. Mad-dox, G. W. Howe, O. S. Hasty, and the present pastor, B. S. Moody, in 1879. Isaac Brackett was clerk to 1838. Present clerk, James M. Hopkinson.

FRIENDS.

Among the first of the Society of Friends in Limington were Samuel Brackett, Jedediah Allen, Wingate Frost, Nicholas Cobb, and Simeon Strout, who were residents of

the town previous to 1792. Joseph Boody, who came between 1805 and 1810, was the first elder. Jacob Clark and Stephen Purinton were also elders. A meeting-house was built by Samuel Brackett about the time Elder Moody came. This building was rebuilt, and reduced in size in 1858, and is still used for regular worship. The members are connected with the monthly meeting, which alternates between Limington and Parsonsfield, and is a part of the Falmouth quarterly meeting. Limington was formed first as a part of the Windham Monthly Meeting. There are now but few families in the town connected with the Friends. Of these are the families of Joshua Cobb, Edwin Allen, William Pillsbury, Abram Winslow, Oliver Allen, and J. Marston. Clerk of Monthly Meeting, Silas H. Cartland, of East Parsonsfield.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A petition to the selectmen of the town, March 26, 1804, signed by twenty-eight names, asks that they be permitted to use their portion of the tax for the support of their own public teacher, Elder Stephen Webber, for the year ensuing. Among the names are those of Daniel Sawyer, John Small, Nathan Chick, Enoch Nason, George Phoenix, James Lord, William Wentworth, and Frethe Spencer. A petition signed by fifty-five persons was presented to the General Court of Massachusetts the same year. This petition was opposed by a town committee, who were sent to Boston for that purpose, but failed to prevent the organization of the church. This committee was composed of Ab. Libby, Isaac Mitchell, Ephraim Clark, George Fogg, and Joseph Moody, of the Congregationalist Church. The first meeting-house was built at North Limington, and used by the whole church until 1871, when it was struck by lightning, and so injured that it was taken down soon after. The question of locating the new building resulted in a division of the society and the erection of a house of worship at East Limington in 1872. A second house was begun on the old site at North Limington in 1876, and is now being completed. Another portion, known as the "Old First Church," of which Ezekiel Small is deacon and Silas Small is clerk, hold meetings at Limington Centre, but have no house of worship. Rev. John Seavey was pastor from his ordination, Nov. 20, 1816, until his death, in 1844. Rev. Nathaniel Whittemore has been pastor of the East Church since 1871. Clerk, Dr. Samuel M. Bradbury; Deacon, Oscar Small.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The burial-ground at North Limington is finely laid out with shrubbery, balsam, cedar, and pine, shading its acre of ancient graves. There are here the graves of many early settlers, among which may be read the names of Joseph Shackelford, died 1841, aged sixty-six; Capt. James Small, one of the first proprietors and earliest settlers, born 1734, died 1812; Rev. John Seavey, ordained pastor of the Calvin Baptist Church Nov. 20, 1816, died Sept. 2, 1844; Isaac Marr, a pioneer who died in 1847, aged eighty; William Allen, died 1866, aged seventy-six. The ground is well kept, and contains many names closely connected with the history of the town.

In the south, near the Baptist church, an old burying-ground contains the Foss, Hobson, Sedgley, Cole, Strout,

and Deshon family dead. Among the earliest names may be mentioned those of Stephen Purinton, who died in 1838, aged eighty-nine, and Simeon Strout, died 1838, aged seventy-three. There are here many unmarked graves, which were early filled, and the names of their occupants long since forgotten.

The chief burying-place has been at the village, where there is a fine ground of some three acres, well kept, and containing some fine monuments. The people of the village point out with pride the honored graves of John McArthur, the third settler; Rev. Jonathan Atkinson, the first settled minister; and others connected with the earliest events of the town. There are here the graves of Isaac Mitchell; Samuel Larrabee, an early settler, who died in 1836, at the age of eighty-one; Joseph Moody, who came in 1796, and died in 1809; William Small, who died at the age of seventy-six, in 1835; and Abner Libby, a prominent and respected citizen until his death, in 1843, at the age of seventy-nine years.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

The first election was called to be held in "the school-house," which was the only one in town, in 1792, and an appropriation of £30 was voted for "the town school." The next year 7 school districts were formed. In 1799 each school was to keep "open doors," and the Friends' district were allowed to use their school money as they saw fit, provided they admitted any scholar who chose to come. The number of districts had increased to 12, supported by an appropriation of \$800, annually, in 1815. There were \$1350 raised for the support of schools in 1878.

Among the teachers have been the following, who are the best remembered as *good* teachers: Rev. Jonathan Atkinson, Rev. David Boyd, Hon. Samuel Tappan, Isaac Mitchell, Arthur McArthur, Esq., James Frost, Shadrach Boothby, Rev. Wescott Bullock, Thomas Gilpatrick, Richard Meserve, M.D., all of whom may be said to have had a hand in founding the academy, for each in his way imparted a desire for greater privileges by teaching, and insisting on a proper improvement of those already granted.

Commissioners were abolished by the Greenback party in 1879, and George Bragdon was elected supervisor of schools.

LIMINGTON ACADEMY.

Limington Academy took its rise from and grew out of the wants of the immediate neighborhood. It was incorporated in 1848, and located at Limington Corner, the chief village of the town. The academy owes its act of incorporation to the labor of Arthur and James McArthur, Rev. J. H. Garmon, Dr. Samuel M. Bradbury, Gideon L. Moody, and Isaac L. Mitchell, who were desirous of rendering permanent the periodical high school, which from time to time became necessary in order to extend the advantages of the common schools.

It went into operation in the spring of 1851, under the instruction of J. M. Eveleth, A.M. It has had for its instructors since, W. G. Lord, A.M., James W. Emery, A.M., Isaac D. Baleh, A.M., James McPerkins, Frank A. Hill, A.M., Albion H. Burbank, A.M., Nathan P. Potter, Mel-

vile Hill, A.M. The school for this period has well satisfied the expectation of its friends and founders.

Since 1870 it has been conducted as an academy and free high school, mostly under the management of William G. Lord, A.M., a native of Limerick, possessed of high natural ability as an instructor. J. H. Pillsbury, M. W. Towne, and F. H. Crockett have each occupied one term. The present board are, Dr. S. M. Bradbury, President; L. J. Strout, Secretary. Capacity, about 80.

Although started particularly to meet the wants of the immediate vicinity, such has been its prosperity that it has called into its patronage students not only from the neighboring towns, but many from abroad, and it can now reckon among those who have been its supporters some of the best and most successful teachers and business men in the country.

PROFESSIONAL.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians have been Henry Dunock, M.D., a graduate of Hanover, N. H., College, who came from Durham in 1800 and commenced practice at Limington village, where he remained until his death, in 1852.

Richard Meserve, who was practicing here in 1848, Ward Bassett, Drs. Jordan and Whitney and Dr. Thomas Foster, an old man of dissolute habits, but great natural ability, were early located here.

Samuel M. Bradbury, M.D., son of Dr. James Bradbury, of Parsonsfield, graduated at Brunswick in 1831, practiced medicine with his father for two years, and then began his present practice at Limington Corner.

John Moulton, M.D., of Parsonsfield, commenced practice at Limington in 1877.

LAWYERS.

Hon. Arthur McArthur, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1810, commenced practice in Sanford, and in 1818 moved to Limington, his native town, where he continued to his death. His son, William M. McArthur, also a graduate of Bowdoin College, succeeded to his practice, which he relinquished only to take up arms in defense of his country during the Rebellion, receiving a brigadier-general's commission, and returning to his practice at the close of the war.

C. P. Brackett commenced to practice law at Limington village in 1877.

PROMINENT MEN.

Among the more honored citizens have been Deacon Amos Chase, the first settler, one of the six who constituted the first church in town, an energetic business man, highly respected by all.

Joshua Small, Esq., the resident proprietor, to whose efforts was due the early prosperity of the settlement.

David Boyd, for many years selectman, town clerk, and representative to the General Court of Massachusetts for several terms.

Jedediah Allen was a prominent man of Limington village.

Gen. William M. McArthur, Leonard J. Strout, Stephen

Hobson, Abram Winslow, William G. Lord, and J. M. Hopkinson are among the present prominent men of the town.

MILITARY.

WAR OF 1812.

Thirty-five dollars were voted to replenish the town stock of powder in 1805.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

In the war of 1861-65 the town furnished 73 soldiers for three years, 53 for one year, and 27 for nine months. In many cases those who enlisted for the shorter terms in the early part of the war re-entered the service, and, if not killed or disabled, remained until the end of the war. Forty-seven enlisted before July 4, 1862. Fifty-one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars were expended in payment of the war expenses of the town consequent upon the various calls for troops.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT.

Daniel Mann, 1802; * none, 1804-5; James Kettell, 1806-7; none, 1808; David Boyd, 1809; David Boyd, Walter Hagens, 1810-13; none, 1815-19; Nathaniel Clark, 1820.

ASSOCIATIONS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Western Star Lodge, No. 135, was organized Jan. 17, 1878. The first officers were George W. Small, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. A. Calkins, W. V. T.; George D. Lane, W. Sec.; Lizzie F. Clark, W. F. Sec.; Joshua Boothby, W. Treas.; Fred. W. Plaisted, W. M.; William H. Danielson, P. W. C. T.

The officers in November, 1879, were Fred. W. Plaisted, W. C. T.; Mary Christy, W. V. T.; James F. Pillsbury, W. Chaplain; George D. Lord, W. Sec.; Nellie C. Waldron, W. F. Sec.; John Black, W. Treas.; John T. Plaisted, W. M.; William H. Danielson, P. W. C. T.

ELIOT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Eliot is in the southern extreme of York County, bordering on the Piscataqua River, by which it is separated from the State of New Hampshire. Its north line was the old line between the parish of Berwick and ancient Kittery. The town was the northern half of Kittery until 1810, when it became a separate town, under the name of Eliot.

It is bounded on the north by South Berwick, on the east by York, on the south by Kittery, and on the west by the Piscataqua River, which separates it from Strafford Co., N. H.

The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad (now the Eastern) passes nearly through the centre of the town from north to south. A depot near the head of Sturgeon Creek accommodates the shipping and traveling interests in that section, while the southern and western parts find their nearest stations at Kittery and Portsmouth.

It contains an area of 8600 acres, about one-half of which is improved and productive.

The surface is generally level, gently sloping to the river. In the interior a bog or swamp of 1200 acres exists, while in the east and northeast the surface is quite hilly. The most prominent hills are Frost's, Third or Bartlett's, and Raitt's. In the extreme northeast corner of the town is York Pond, from which flows the western branch of the York River.

The soil is light and productive, producing corn, hay, vegetables, and potatoes. Apples are receiving much atten-

tion, and have become an important product. Hay is sold in large quantities.

The Piscataqua River has two arms or creeks,—Quamphagan in the southwest, which with the river forms a peninsula called the "Neck," and Sturgeon Creek. The river is navigable the whole length of the town, while the Cocheeo comes in about midway, opening a water communication to Dover. The Eliot bank is thickly settled from the Neck three or more miles north, and pleasant cottages, blooming gardens, and fruitful orchards abound.

There is a tide-power at Sturgeon Creek, which was used in early times. In the eastern part the west branch of York River gives several small mill-privileges, which are improved by one grist- and two saw-mills.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

One of the earliest settlers of whom we have any definite account was Nicholas Frost, who came here about 1636, and settled at Sturgeon Creek, where he died July 20, 1663, aged seventy-four.

William Frost received a grant of 13 acres of land on "Crooked Lane," in 1659.

July 25, 1643, Thomas Gorges granted to Edward Small 100 acres of land "between the two creeks and extending to Sturgeon Creek." At this time Mr. Small was living on this land, and had thereon a house and some other improvements.

* Elected April 24th by vote of 23; dismissed May 10th, by "reconsidering" vote of 70.

The Hill family were early settlers. Joseph Hill is supposed to have come into town about 1670 or 1680. From what place he came has not been ascertained, but it is presumed all of that name in town descended from him. Samuel is thought to have been his son, to have been born about 1680, and died about 1745. He was one of the original members of the Congregational Church in 1721. His son, Nelson Hill, was born in 1755, served several years as a soldier in the Revolution, married a Miss Abbot, and settled in Sanford. Samuel Hill, another son, born 1763, served in the navy from 1779 to 1780 on board the ship "Ranger" till her capture.

Anthony Emery came to Eliot before 1652, as he was one of the selectmen for that year, and from the records it is learned the town granted him a tract of 100 acres of land in 1650.

Stephen Toby, who was born about 1664, bought a tract of land, in company with David Libby, Matthew and Daniel Fogg, and Joseph Hammond, between Frank's and Watt's Forts, on the river, about 1695 or 1696. It was called bog-land, and ran back to Marsh Hill. In the division he took the southeast lot, and carried on ship-building at Mast Cove. He died about 1730. By intermarriage the family early became connected with the Hills, Pauls, Fernalds, Hammonds, Spinneys, Shapleighs, and Fogs, all respectable and early settlers.

James Toby, son of Thomas, settled about 1675. He received a town-grant in 1687, near Frank's Fort; he was killed by the Indians in Kittery woods in 1705.

One of the early settlers was Daniel Fogg, a blacksmith, who at first settled at Scarborough, but when that settlement was broken up by the Indians in 1690, he removed to Portsmouth, and about 1700 he purchased a farm adjoining the river, between Frank's and Watt's Forts, a portion of which is still in the possession of his descendants. He resided here till his death, in 1755, at the age of ninety-five. He had nine children. One daughter married John Rogers; another, William Brooks; and another, Thomas Hanseom; all leaving a numerous posterity. James Fogg, the only son that settled in the town, married Elizabeth Fernald, of Kittery, and lived on his father's farm, in a house built by his brother Daniel. He died in 1787, aged eighty-three.

John Leighton, who owned a large landed property in Eliot, built a house there in 1690, and became a prominent man in that part of the old town. He was for several years sheriff of old York County.

Joseph Fogg, a son of James, was born in 1745; married Mary Littlefield, of Wells, in 1771; settled in Berwick, where he died suddenly in 1807, aged sixty-two.

James Fogg, born 1781, married Olive Hodgdon, lived at his father's in Berwick; died 1817, leaving one daughter. Isaac, born 1783, married Susannah Hayes, of Berwick; settled in Limerick, and died there, leaving several children. Joseph, born 1772, married Phebe Hayes, of Berwick, and settled near his father's farm. He was a farmer and house-carpenter. He died 1827.

John Heard was an early settler and noted in his day; by marriage his family became connected with the Bartletts, a highly respected family. Nathan Bartlett came into town

about 1713, with a brother; they were tanners; one settled near the depot, and the other upon the hill known as Third or Bartlett's; they had grants from the town; a deed to Nathan is dated 1725; another, signed by Mary Pepperell, is dated 1762. John Heard Bartlett was a graduate of Harvard in class of 1747, and was a noted school-teacher of the period and several years clerk of Judicial Court; he was a man of energy and much feared by the Indians, whom on several occasions he circumvented. Daniel was father of the present Col. G. C. Bartlett, and was an enterprising farmer; his descendants occupy the original grants.

James Fogg, son of James, was born 1731, and married Anne Remick, 1756. The incident that led to their acquaintance has the charm of romance. Passing up the river in a boat one moonlit summer evening, his attention was arrested by sweet voices from the bank as he glided by Eliot Neck. A group of young ladies were serenading voyagers on the river, and the tones of one particular voice riveted his attention, and caused a desire to know the possessor of it. Inquiry led to an acquaintance, and intimacy ripened to an attachment, which resulted in a marriage with Miss Remick, whose residence was near the margin of the river, on the Neck. She is said to have been as attractive in person as in song, and remarkable in mature years for discretion, economy, and benevolence, fulfilling the various duties of wife and mother with marked judgment and sweetness. They settled in Berwick, where they joined the church in 1781. She died in 1783.

The history of Kittery is also to some extent a history of Eliot, giving detailed accounts of the stirring scenes which occurred within its limits when all was Kittery to the Lebanon line.

The first settlers were allowed to take up as much land as they could fence, by paying 2s. or 2½s. per acre for one hundred years. Under this permission Nicholas Frost took up 400 acres.

A convention was held at the house of Levi Rogers, in Eliot, in January, 1797, to consider the removal of the Supreme Judicial Court. Many of the earlier public meetings of old Kittery were held in what is now Eliot.

A town farm for the maintenance of the poor was provided by vote of the town in 1815, and \$174 appropriated for a grammar school.

In 1819 the town passed a vote of 122 to 20 against separation from Massachusetts.

During the Rebellion of 1861-65 the town provided for its quota of men, paying on an average \$400 bounty; the war debt incurred has been paid.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The town, which is only about five miles in length, contains no village, and but one railroad station and two post-offices. All its trade goes to the busy marts of the surrounding towns.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, the chief settlement, is a beautiful hamlet on high, smooth land, just sufficiently broken to give beauty to the landscape, extending from near the old Congregationalist church, academy, and town-hall, three miles southward, to Kittery Point, where it is most thickly settled,

SYLVESTER BARTLETT,

eldest son of Nathan and Mehitabel (Emery) Bartlett, was born in the town of Eliot, York Co., Me., July 4, 1822. His father was a son of Nathan, who was a son of Nathan who came from Newbury, now Newburyport, Mass., and settled in Eliot between the years 1650 and 1660.

Nathan Bartlett, the first settler of the family in Eliot, married a daughter of John Hurd, who was one of the first settlers of that town, a man noted for his bravery and courage in his adventures with the Indians. The farm originally settled by him is now occupied by Sylvester Bartlett, subject of this notice.

The Bartlett family have been connected favorably



SYLVESTER BARTLETT.

with the best interests of Eliot, and have held many positions of trust and honor, and although many of them have been liberally educated, Sylvester received only a common-school education.

His father being engaged in agricultural pursuits he early turned his attention to that business, which, in connection with butchering, has been his life business. For the past sixteen years he has been interested in shipping with Boston parties. He married, Dec. 30, 1855, Clementine, daughter of John and Betsey (Ferguson) Raitt, of Eliot, where she was born May 10, 1830. Their children are Elizabeth M., born Sept. 21, 1859; C. Edward, born Jan. 19, 1863; Ralph S., born April 29, 1868; Rolla, born Sept. 2, 1869.



RESIDENCE OF SYLVESTER BARTLETT, ELIOT, ME

in two parallel streets, half a mile apart. The western street terminates on the Point, which is an oval body of land projecting nearly a mile southward into the Piscataqua River, and containing about 240 acres of land. Near the meeting-house are the store of S. Liedman, smith-shops of Albert Shapleigh and Melville Dixon, and George E. Ireland, dealer in meats, provisions, and general produce; Thomas F. Staples, John Nelson, general stores; Howard Staples, hardware, at the south end. Postmaster, Thomas F. Staples; mails daily from Eliot Station.

ELIOT.

Eliot, a station on the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, near the centre of the town, is surrounded by a more broken farming country, and contains, besides the depot and half a dozen dwellings, the stores of William Robinson, Jasper Shapleigh carriage-shop near by, and the post-office in the depot. C. A. Hayden is station-agent and postmaster.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Garrison-houses were erected by the inhabitants for protection against the Indians; of the best preserved, if not the only ones remaining in town, are two standing upon the farm of Joseph Frost, Esq.; the house they were designed to protect was built by his grandfather about 1733, and so well has it been preserved that in its exterior it resembles a modern dwelling; the garrison was built about 1733, and is now used for storing wood; the large one, massive and strong, was built in 1740 of hewn timber doweled together and the seams caulked, so as to be nearly if not quite water-tight; loopholes for musketry were provided in the sides, and from the left, over which a good floor was laid, there were draws from which watch could be kept on an approaching enemy. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and if cared for will remain a hundred years to come as a monument of the past.

Maj. Charles Frost, who represented the old town in the General Court in 1660, 1661, 1669, and 1674, was killed by Indians, July 4, 1697. His grave is on the Old Berwick road, between South Berwick and Portsmouth. The place where he was killed, half-way between the grave and South Berwick village, is still known as "The Ambush." Nicholas Frost, the first settler, lived at the old garrison down in the field,—across the road and nearly opposite the house,—in front of the grave of Maj. Charles Frost. There are several graves here, one of which bears the inscription, "Eliot Frost, departed this life January 6, 1746, in the 28 year of his age." Another reads, "Capt Nathaniel Frost, died Feb. 17, 1829, æ. 75." The stone marking the major's grave lies flat upon the ground, and it is said that it was made heavy to protect his body from the Indians after it had once been dug up and raised upon a pole on Frost's Hill.

INCORPORATION.

The second parish of Kittery was incorporated under the name of Eliot by act of the Legislature passed February 28th and approved March 1, 1810. The first election was held at the Congregationalist meeting-house, March 19th of that year; Joseph Hammond, Jr., was chosen moderator of

the meeting, and the following town officers elected for the ensuing year:

John Neal, Town Clerk; Daniel Goodwin, Jr., David Libby, and John Hammond, Selectmen; Joseph Hammond, Treasurer; John Frost, Jr., Constable; Capt. John Leighton, Collector; Stephen Neal, Aza Allen, Surveyors of Land; John Leighton, John Hill, Daniel Goodwin, Titlingmen, Field-Drivers, Hog-Reeves, Fence-Viewers, and Surveyors of Lumber; Capt. Charles Frost, Pound-Keeper; Stephen Furbish, Samuel Gould, Nehemiah Green, Joseph Hammond, Jr., Samuel Leighton, Esq., Elisha Goodwin, Elisha Shapleigh, Esq., Solomon Libby, Nathaniel Hammond, Samuel Remick, Zebediah Simpson, and Nahum Emery, Surveyors of Highways; Capt. John Leighton, Sealer of Weights and Measures; and Daniel Staples, Culler of Fish.

In 1814 a committee of safety and defense was formed of the leading men of the town at that time: Samuel Leighton, Esq., John Hammond, Capt. Elisha Goodwin, Andrew P. Fernald, Esq., Elisha Shapleigh, and Maj. Samuel Remick. It was "Voted, that the selectmen are directed, after three days from the time the Troops of the Town march to defend the sea Coast against the Enemy, to furnish the Troops with rations until the State or General Government may Make Provisions for them," and that they encourage a company of exempts to collect and organize, and they be furnished with arms and provisions.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Stephen Neal, 1810; John Leighton, 1811-12; Aza Allen, 1813-16; William Fogg, 1817-27; William Hammond, 1828-36; William Leighton, 1837-38; William J. Paul, 1839-43; Isaiah Hanscom, 1844-45; Timothy Ferguson, 1846; Moses Goodwin, Jr., 1847-48; James G. Jenkins, 1849-52; William H. Libby, 1853; Samuel A. Remick, 1854-55; William H. Libby, 1856-57; John H. Staples, 1858; Samuel A. Remick, 1859-62; William Hammond, 1863; George B. Brooks, 1864-66; J. Howard Paul, 1867-69; James G. Jenkins, 1870-71; Howard Staples, 1872-77; George E. Ireland, 1879.

SELECTMEN.

1810-11.—Daniel Goodwin, Jr., David Libby, John Hammond.
1812.—Samuel Leighton, Aza Allen, John Hammond.
1813-15.—Samuel Leighton, Elisha Goodwin, John Hammond.
1816.—John Hammond, Elisha Goodwin, Mark Remick.
1817.—John Hammond, Elisha Goodwin, Aza Allen.
1818.—John Hammond, Alpheus Hanscom, Aza Allen.
1819.—John Hammond, Jr., Alpheus Hanscom, James Knowlton.
1820.—John Hammond, Jr., Daniel Goodwin, Samuel Hatch, Jr.
1821.—James Goodwin, Moses Hammond, John Hill.
1822-24.—James Goodwin, John Hammond, Andrew Leighton.
1825-26.—James Goodwin, John Hammond, Stephen Jenkins.
1827.—James Goodwin, Elisha Shapleigh, Stephen Jenkins.
1828.—Elisha Goodwin, Ebenezer Spinney, Stephen Jenkins.
1829.—James Goodwin, Ebenezer Spinney, Stephen Jenkins.
1830.—James Goodwin, William Fogg, Enoch Remick.
1831.—James Goodwin, Stephen Goodwin, Ebenezer Spinney.
1832-33.—James Goodwin, John Hammond, Stephen Jenkins.
1834.—James Goodwin, John P. Rogers, Oliver Clark.
1835-36.—James Goodwin, William Hammond, Oliver Clark.
1837.—Stephen Jenkins, Stephen Paul, Daniel Bartlett.
1838-39.—James Goodwin, Stephen Paul, Oliver Clark.
1840.—George C. Bartlett, Elias Remick, William Leighton.
1841.—Oliver Clark, James Goodwin, William Hammond.
1842-43.—Oliver Clark, James Goodwin, Stephen Paul.
1844.—Ichabod Cole, James Goodwin, William Fogg.
1845-46.—Timothy Ferguson, James Goodwin, William Fogg.

- 1847-48.—George A. Hammond, William Brooks, Asa Gowen.
 1849-50.—James Goodwin, William Fogg, William Brooks.
 1851.—Moses Goodwin, Jr., Martin P. Brooks, Robert Nason.
 1852.—George C. Bartlett, Thomas F. Brooks, William Hammond.
 1853.—George A. Hammond, Moses Goodwin, Joseph Staples.
 1854.—Daniel P. Spinney, James S. Tohey, Joshua Frost.
 1856.—Jeremiah Libby, James Goodwin, Jr., Robert Spinney.
 1857-58.—Alexander Jenkins, George A. Hammond, Robert Spinney.
 1859-60.—James Shapleigh, Daniel P. Spinney, George C. Bartlett.
 1861.—Jeremiah Libby, Daniel P. Spinney, George C. Bartlett.
 1862.—Jonathan Worster, James Shapleigh, Timothy Dame.
 1863.—Alexander Jenkins, William J. Paul, Jeremiah P. Shapleigh.
 1864-65.—Timothy Dame, Jonathan F. Worster, John D. Frost.
 1866.—Timothy Dame, George C. Bartlett, Augustus P. Shapleigh.
 1867.—Timothy Dame, John L. Emery, Hiram Lord.
 1868-69.—Moses Goodwin, Andrew P. Fernald, D. L. Brooks.
 1870.—Moses Goodwin, Andrew P. Fernald, Andrew J. Dixon.
 1871.—Ichabod Cole, John L. Jenks, Russell Goodwin.
 1872-73.—Ichabod Cole, John L. Jenks, George H. Briggs.
 1874.—Samuel Cole, John L. Jenks, Alexander Jenkins.
 1875.—Alexander Jenkins, Charles H. Cole, Charles A. Shapleigh.
 1876-77.—Moses Goodwin, Charles H. Cole, Charles A. Shapleigh.
 1878.—Charles H. Cole, John L. Jenks, Alexander P. Fernald.
 1879.—Samuel E. Cole, John L. Jenks, Moses Goodwin.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

That portion of that Kittery that remained after the incorporation of Berwick was divided into two parishes about 1713. In the North Parish, comprising what is now Eliot, measures were taken for the settlement of a minister about the same time as in the South Parish. In 1715, Mr. John Rogers was employed to preach on probation, and was continued from year to year till a sufficient number had been gathered to constitute a church. On the 22d of June, 1721, a council was convened and a church organized, consisting of seven members. Their names were John Rogers, Joseph Hammond, Samuel Hill, Nicholas Shapleigh, Stephen Tobey, Daniel Fogg, and James Staples. The first deacons were William Tetherly and James Staples. October 25th following, Mr. Rogers was ordained. He continued his ministrations about fifty-two years; becoming enfeebled by age, his people provided him with a colleague. Five years before his death, June 28, 1768, Rev. Alpheus Spring was ordained. Mr. Spring endeared himself much to his people, and his talents were highly esteemed. He died suddenly of fever, June 14, 1791, after a pastorate of twenty-three years. His successor was the Rev. Samuel Chandler; was ordained Oct. 17, 1792, and continued his ministry till his death, Aug. 9, 1829. His successor, Josiah C. Merrill, was installed May 4, 1831, and dismissed after one year's labor. Jan. 2, 1836, Elisha Bacon was installed, and remained till June 1, 1840. From 1840 to 1842, Ivory Kimball was employed as stated supply; from 1842 to 1845, Josiah B. Clark; from 1845 to 1848, John Baker; from 1849 to 1850, Calvin Chapman; from 1852 to 1856, Jeffries Hall. Jan. 4, 1858, Rev. Otis Holmes was installed, and continued his pastorate till Jan. 11, 1865. In 1865, William H. Cutler was engaged as stated supply; from Oct. 21, 1866, to 1870, Rev. Charles Peabody. Rev. Benjamin J. Sanborn and others have supplied since 1874. Upon the death of Deacon Staples, Thomas Knight became his successor. Simon Emery was chosen in 1749, and William Leighton in 1761; John Hill served a long

time, Alpheus Hanscom till his death, and latter Deacon Joseph Frost and John Paul. The first meeting-house was built about 1717, and stood near the present residence of William Leighton, and about one mile northwest of present site of church. It was used by the society as a place of worship till 1833, when the location was changed and present house built, and dedicated November 19th of that year. The church was reorganized in 1835. Early provision was made for the support of the ministry, and 150 acres granted from the town for that purpose in 1669. This society has a good and comfortable parsonage, recently repaired and improved, conveniently situated near the meeting-house.

FRIENDS.

The first meeting for worship was established in Eliot, October, 1730, and was connected with Dover Monthly Meeting. For more than ten years it was the only one in the State. In 1732 the following names of "Quakers" were entered on the town book of Kittery: Robert Allen, Francis Allen, Francis Allen, Jr., James Davis, William Fry, William Fry, Jr., Benjamin Fry, Samuel Hill, Reynold Jenkins, Michael Kennard, John Morrill, Sr., John Morrill, Jr., Peter Morrill, Jedediah Morrill, Widow Sarah Mitchell, Andrew Neal, John Neal, Andrew Neal, Jr., Peter Witham, Thomas Weed. In 1735 were added Daniel Furbush, Sr., Samuel Johnson, and Edward Whitehouse. In the spring of 1742 these people were visited by John Churchman, celebrated as a minister of the society from Pennsylvania. In 1764 a preparative meeting was granted, and in 1769 a meeting-house was built. No monthly or quarterly meeting has ever been granted them. The meeting-house stood on the south side of Sturgeon Creek, nearly opposite the residence of E. R. Allen, on land owned till quite a recent date by the descendants of Friend Jenkins. Among those remembered as Friends were the Allens, Frys, Neals, and Jenkins. At one time they possessed considerable strength; now they have no existence as a distinctive body within the town.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first meeting of this society was held in the neighborhood of Eliot Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. George Pickering, at a private house in 1826; soon after others were held by Rev. Shepley Wilson. A church was built the same year, and dedicated by the famous John N. Maffit. So much interest was manifested that the presiding elder sent Rev. P. Crandall to labor with the people till Conference. A revival resulted, and he formed a class composed of the six following-named persons: Mary Paul, Ebenezer Bartlett, Olive Bartlett, Mary J. Bartlett, and Sarah J. Paul, with Capt. Moses Paul as class-leader. He was also first steward and trustee. The first Conference minister was Charles Baker, for 1827. His successors have been Justin Spalding, 1828-29; Aaron Sanderson, 1830-31; Caleb Muford, 1832; Daniel Crockett, 1833-34; George D. Strout, 1835; Gorham Greely, 1836; James Harrington, 1837; Horatio N. Macomber, 1838; John Rice, 1839-41; Jesse Harriman, 1842; Francis Masseure, 1843-44; Silas M. Emerson, 1845; J. W. Atkins, 1846; Alvra Hatch, 1847-48; J. W. True, 1849-50; John

Mitchell, 1851-52; John Cobb, 1853-54; S. W. Pierce, 1855-56; A. F. Barnard, 1857-58; Daniel Waterhouse, 1859-60; A. B. Lovewell, 1861-62; Sargent S. Gray (superannuated), 1863; A. R. Sylvester, 1864-65; Marcus Wight, 1866; Ezekiel Robinson. The more recent pastors have been O. M. Cousens, G. F. Cobb, S. F. Strout, and George R. Wilkins, present pastor. The meeting-house was thoroughly remodeled and repaired in 1854, and again in 1878. The society possesses a good, comfortable parsonage, which was obtained between the years 1831 and 1836; it was repaired and much improved in 1869. No marked revival has occurred in the history of this church, but a steady growth has characterized its progress, till now it reports a membership of 100, with meeting-house and parsonage valued at \$3300.

A Methodist society formed at South Eliot at first worshipped in a small chapel which stood a few rods west of the site now occupied by the meeting-house, but were too weak to support regular preaching. Granville A. Remick was first class-leader. Levi Remick, Washington Remick, and Asa Brooks were among the first members. Through the labors of a Wesleyan minister named Clarke, the meeting-house was built about 1853, and the chapel moved east of the church and converted into a parsonage below and a hall or class-room above. A union of effort procured from Conference a preacher for the years 1858-59, whose labors were blessed by a revival in 1859, and the church strengthened by an addition of ten or twelve members. Rev. Mr. Crafts was the preacher. His successors were Rev. Asahel Morse, 1860; Swanton Ranks, 1861-62; supplied by Mr. Sawyer, 1863; Mr. Carter, 1864; S. Holman, 1865; James O. Thompson, 1866; Alva Cook, 1867-69; E. H. McKenney, 1870-71; A. Cook, 1876-77; Benjamin Freeman, 1878; R. H. Kimball, 1879. Membership, 48, and 12 probationers. Estimated value of meeting-house and parsonage, \$2800.

CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.

A Christian society was formed some years ago, and a chapel for worship built on Eliot Neck. Since 1870 it has been occupied by the Adventists, and preaching is occasionally had there by traveling ministers of their denomination and by Rev. Mr. Young, of South Berwick.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

In early times the most celebrated teachers of the town were John Heard Bartlett and Alpheus Hanscom, and more recently Col. George C. Bartlett, whose labors in the school-room are of twenty-five years' duration. The academy was built about 1839, and enjoyed some prosperity, but only a feeble school was maintained to 1869-70, which has since been discontinued. The academy building was a neat two-story wooden structure. It was kept in good repair, and the upper floor was occupied as a town-hall until it was destroyed by fire in 1875.

The following summary shows the present status: Number of districts, 8; number of school-houses, 8; number between the ages of four and twenty-one years, 550; average attendance, 271; amount of money voted, \$1800; amount raised per scholar, \$3.26.

The school property of the town is valued at \$6000. School Supervisor for 1879, George W. Brown.

PROMINENT MEN.

Nicholas Frost, the first known settler of Eliot, was an active and influential man; held the office of constable in 1640 and '41, and that of selectman in 1652. He left four children,—three sons and one daughter,—and from them have descended the numerous families of that name. Charles, the eldest, was born in Tiverton, England, July 30, 1631, and married Mary Bowles, daughter of Joseph, of Wells. He also was a prominent man, and known in history as Maj. Charles Frost. Returning from church at Berwick, he was waylaid by the Indians, and shot from his horse, July 4, 1697. The energy and decision with which he met their hostilities excited their hatred and dread, and they rejoiced greatly at his fall. John, the next son, settled first at the Isles of Shoals, and carried on fisheries at Star Island. He died in 1718, leaving a widow, Sarah, and a son, John, who inherited the York estate. This last named John had three sons,—John, Samuel, and Ithamar. John (3d) inherited his father's York estate. Maj. Samuel Leighton of the Revolution, and Gen. Samuel Leighton, who died at Alfred, 1848, were grandsons of Nicholas Frost. Charles Frost (3d), son of Maj. Charles Frost, was made register of wills in 1724.

John Frost, second son of Maj. Charles, was born 1681, and died 1732-33. In 1702 he was appointed to command a ship-of-war. He engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits, and became wealthy; was representative and councillor, and known as Hon. John Frost. John, the oldest son of Hon. John Frost, was born in 1738, and married Mary Nowell. He was in the expedition against the French in Canada in 1760. He was a lieutenant in the army at the age of twenty, and marched from Eliot to the Isle Aux Norte, near Montreal, where he fought under Gen. Amherst. In his diary an entry reads, "July 11, Capt. Wentworth went with me to see wounded soldiers." He remained there after the departure of the army, Aug. 30th, of that year. He was a colonel and brigadier-general in the Revolution; a representative; a senator in 1787, and councillor. To fame he is known as Brig.-Gen. Frost. He died at Eliot in 1810. He had twelve children, of whom the most prominent was his second son, Joseph, born 1762, and died 1811. He was a major of militia and sheriff.

John Frost, LL.D., born in 1800; graduated at Harvard, 1822; head-master of Mayhew School, Boston, 1823 to '28; then removed to Philadelphia, and was professor of belles-lettres in Central High School from 1838 to 1845.

Col. Samuel Leighton was first representative to General Court in 1810, and succeeding terms of 1812-13; John Hammond, representative for 1814-17, 1820-21; William Fogg, 1825-26; James Goodwin, 1828; Timothy Spinney, 1829-30; Stephen Jenkins, 1831-32; William Hammond, 1834; Andrew Leighton, 1835; Nathaniel Hanscom, 1839-40; John P. Rogers, 1841. To the State Senate, James Goodwin, a resident of the town, was elected in 1830; Ichabod Cole was a member of the Senate in 1871.

Among the more recent leading men were Andrew P. Fernald, Samuel Leighton, Moses Goodwin, William H. Libby, Howard Staples, John L. Jenks, Charles H. and Samuel E. Cole, Timothy Dame and John D. Frost.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT.

Col. Samuel Leighton, 1810-11; Samuel Leighton, John Hammond, 1813; John Hammond, 1814-17; none, 1818; John Hammond, 1819.

PROFESSIONAL

LAWYERS.

Noah Emery, probably a descendant of Anthony, was born 1699; studied law and came to the bar, 1725; is regarded as the first resident lawyer of the State; was several times appointed king's attorney between 1741 and 1759; he died, 1762. His brother, Caleb, learned the trade of a cooper, and pursued it till he became too corpulent to work with ease at his calling; then studied law with his brother, and was admitted to the bar in 1750. In 1761 he was appointed king's attorney. He is represented to have been plain and simple in his manners, and to have discouraged

litigation among his neighbors. He preferred agriculture to law, and was a prosperous and intelligent farmer.

George Frost, son of Hon. John Frost, born in 1720, married for his first wife an English lady, and for second Widow Smith, of Durham, by whom he had four children. He also was a man of note in his day. In early life he commanded a merchant vessel and an armed ship. Afterwards he became a lawyer, judge, and a member of Congress.

James Fogg graduated at Bowdoin in 1810; studied law, and, after his admission to the bar, located in the city of Boston.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Caleb Emery is remembered as the first physician of the town; then John O. Adams, John S. H. Fogg, and C. H. Guptill, the present one.

William, sixth son of Brig.-Gen. Frost, was a physician in Kittery, Demerara, Cuba, and surgeon in United States Navy. Died in Cuba in 1823.

Dr. John S. H. Fogg, born in 1826; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1846, and at the Boston Medical College in 1850, and the same year married Sarah Gordon, of South Berwick, and removed to Boston.

LEBANON.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Lebanon is bounded on the north by Acton, on the east by Sanford, on the south by North Berwick and Berwick, and on the west by Salmon Falls River, which separates it from the towns of Rochester and Milton, in Strafford Co., N. H.

Since its incorporation, in 1767, its boundaries have been extended by the addition of Bagley's and Chadbourne's grants on the northwest, and Baker's on the east, so that the present area of the town is about forty square miles. Nearly all of Bagley's and Chadbourne's grants are now owned by the heirs of the late Thomas M. Wentworth, whose residence is on what was Bagley's grant, not within the limits of the original town.

These grants were gores left between the different angles of Lebanon and the adjoining towns in their laying out, consequent upon one survey being parallel with the coast and another with the meridian.

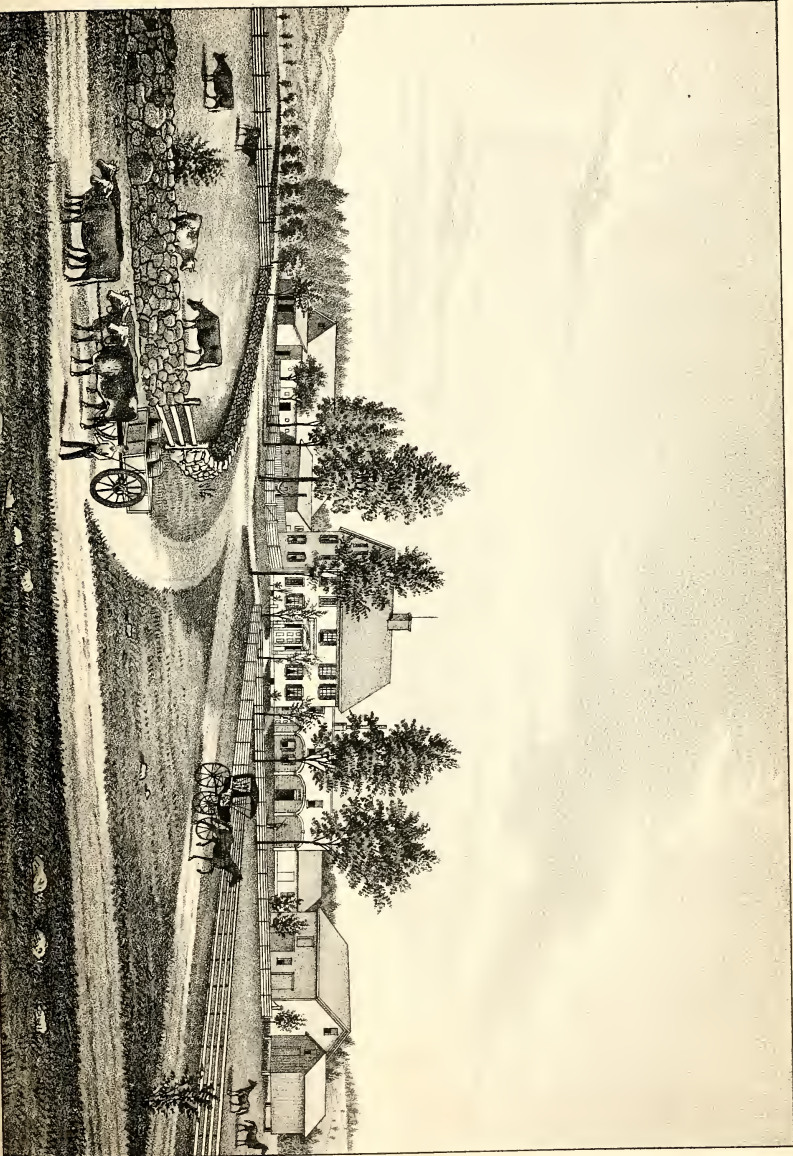
The Portland and Rochester Railroad crosses the town on its southeasterly part. The Great Falls and Conway Railroad passes for a short distance through the north-westerly part of the town, and has a depot within the town near the Three Ponds village, in Milton. The depot of the Portland and Rochester Road is situated in the easterly part of the town, about a mile north of Little River Falls village. This road accommodates the inhabitants of the

east side of the town, while the west side find an outlet by the Great Falls and Conway. An express from West Lebanon connects with every train on this road.

SURFACE, SOIL, Etc.

The southeast is comparatively level, while to the northwest the surface is more broken. Although there are several high hills within the limits of the town, there is but one of them worthy the name of mountain. Near the northeast corner of the town is the point which is known by the name of "Wentworth's Mountain," because formerly owned by Thomas M. Wentworth. This mountain is not within the original limits of the township.

There is a strip of level land, of about two miles in width, extending across the whole town, on its southeastern side, adjoining the town of Berwick. About midway of this level there is a moderate swell. On the westerly side of the town this rises into a ridge of hills which extends north through its whole length, nearly parallel to Salmon Falls River. On the west it slopes to that river, and on the east towards the centre of the town. At the termination of the level, near the centre, the land rises in an even swell that extends north, leaving a valley. An eastern slope, falling towards Sanford, leaves a space of comparatively level land towards the line of that town. A narrow space adjoining Sanford is broken into small hills. A strip about half a



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE T. M. WENTWORTH, LEBAKON, YORK CO., MAINE.

mile in width, extending across the whole breadth of the town, joining the town of Acton, is composed of steep hills, filled with broken fragments of white quartz, from which silver is being mined in the fixed rock, a few miles northwest. The best mica bed in the county occurs a short distance east of Lebanon Centre.

The southwesterly part of the town is pine plains, and worth but little for purposes of agriculture, although first settled. On the road leading from Berwick through West Lebanon village to Acton, after leaving the flat land, are found many good farms and fine country residences.

The most profitable crop is hay, the soil in many sections being well adapted to the growth of grass. Little River furnishes water-power for several saw-mills and a grist-mill at Little River Falls, near the southeast corner of the town. A large brook, running southerly through the town, furnishes water sufficient for running a saw-mill, spring and fall. Salmon Falls River, the western boundary, furnishes several good mill-privileges, upon which are erected, within the limits of the town, several saw-mills, and one mill for wool carding. Most of these privileges are under the control of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company.

TITLE TO THE SOIL.

The General Court of Massachusetts, in 1733, passed a resolve to open four townships for settlement, three of which were to be located in Massachusetts, and one on the eastern side of Salmon Falls River, at the head of Berwick, in the county of York. These towns were limited in territory to six miles square. In pursuance of that resolve, Sir William Pepperell, John Alding, and Richard Milbury were appointed a committee to lay out 60 lots "in the most defensible manner" for settlers, together with the necessary highways. Having completed their survey, taken the bonds required of settlers, and made their return to the General Court, together with the plan of the lots and highways laid out, their doings were accepted. These lots were ready for assignment in October.

In consequence of the frequent Indian wars, the government required all new towns to be laid out in a compact and defensible manner, and home-lots were located and drawn first near some central or accessible point. In 1735 the township was confirmed to Joseph Chadbourne, Nathan Lord, Joseph Hartt, Ichabod Goodwin, Edward Arnold, Elisha Plaisted, and 54 others, their associates, with the following bounds: Beginning on Berwick Head line, at the Lower Stair Falls, in Newichawannock River, and running northeast by east, on Berwick line, six miles and two hundred rods; then northwest by north six miles and eighty rods; then southwest by west by Massachusetts lands and lands granted to Jonathan Bagly, Esq., to Salmon Falls River; then southerly by said river to the place of beginning. All holding land at the present time within the foregoing limits hold by virtue of the above grant, no portion of the land within this township ever having been conveyed by an *Indian deed*.

The proprietors were required to make actual settlement within two years, to each clear eight acres of land fit for mowing and tillage, and to build each a dwelling-house at least eighteen feet square, with seven-foot posts. They were

also required to build a meeting-house and settle a learned Orthodox, or Protestant minister, and provide for his support. To this end, and for the support of schools, there were reserved three lots,—one for the ministry, one for the first settled minister, and one for the support of schools within the town. A bond of £20 was exacted from each settler.

SETTLEMENT.

The original proprietors of the town were mostly residents of Berwick, Kittery, York and Somersworth, and Dover, in New Hampshire. But very few, if any, of them ever settled in this town.

By the terms of their charter the original proprietors were required, in making the divisions of land in the township, to consider the first minister, the ministry and schools, each, as one of themselves,—that is, one lot should be drawn for the first minister settled in the town, one for the support of the ministry, and one for the support of schools in the town at each drawing. This provision of the charter governed the action of the committee appointed by the General Court to lay out the lots for the first settlers.

The proprietors, under the management of William Pepperell, commenced their labors by laying out a highway from Berwick Head line, at a point two hundred and thirty-six rods northeast by east from Salmon Falls River, and extending northwest by north into the township a distance of three miles. Along this highway 63 "home-lots" were laid out, varying in size from 20 to 35 acres, one of which was allotted to each original proprietor, one to the first minister, one to the ministry, and one to schools. Upon them the first settlers located. These lots are nearly all included within the present limits of school district No. 1. These lots were surveyed by Joseph Chadbourne, surveyor, and Samuel Mill Ceny (?), and Ebenezer Moulton, Sr., chairman, who were sworn to their duty by William Pepperell. The plat was accepted by the General Court, March 24, 1735, and the lots were drawn by the following persons: Moses Abbot, B. B. Allen, Edward Arnold, Nathan Blodgett, Jona. Bowers, Ebenezer Blaisdell, Thomas G. Butler, Ch. Bradbury, Capt. Caleb Blodgett, William Buster, Nathl. Bray, Samuel Came, Zebedee Chandler, Jos. Chadbourne, Jas. Chadbourne, Richard Cutt, Jr., John Curtis, Jr., Joseph Chandler, Zachariah Emery, Chas. Frost, Jr., Ralph Farnum, James Frost, John Fry, Eleazer Ferguson, John Fay, Elisha Gunnison, Nath. Gubtail, William Gerrish, James Gerrish, Ichabod Goodwin, William Gowen, James Grant, Joseph Hartt, Elisha Hill, Stephen Hardison, Richd. Hearl, John Hodgdon, Joseph Junkins, Thomas Kidder, Samuel Kendall, Richard Lord, Benjamin Libby, John Lewis, Tobias Leighton, John Lord, Nathan Lord, Hiram Lord. *The ministry*, Noah Marble. *The minister's lot*, Ebenezer Moulton, Jere. Moulton, Elisha Plaisted, Jos. Peevy, James Parker, Daniel Smith. *The school-lot*, John Stevens, Samuel Sewell, Jere. Sprague, Joseph Sayward, Benj. Thompson, Abel Whitney.

By reference to the histories of the Berwicks, in another part of this work, it will be seen that many of the above names were of residents of that town at an earlier period, and even later, as they were owners or proprietors, many of whom never completed the settlement of their grants.

They were slow in procuring settlers, and were under the necessity of applying to the General Court for an extension of time. From the best information that can now be obtained, it does not appear that there were any settlers within the town previous to 1746. The names of the first settlers were Farnham, Copp, Door, Hussey, Rines, Stevens, Blaisdell, Tebbets, Kenney, Wallingford, McCrelis, Perkins, Corson, Burrows, Goodwin, Yeaton, Furbush, and Cowell. Probably there were others whose names are not known at this day. These came from Berwick, Kittery, Somersworth, Dover, and York.

The best farming-lands are upon what is now called the "centre road," extending northwest through the centre of the town. Many settlers were early attracted to the lands along its route, and others located along the road laid out by the proprietors from the Berwick line northward through South Lebanon and West Lebanon, on the home-lots.

PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

Under a warrant issued by John Hill, Esq., justice of the peace of Berwick, in response to a petition of himself and eleven others, the first proprietors' meeting was held at the house of Samuel Lord, innholder, in Berwick,* Oct. 15, 1735.

Samuel Came was chosen moderator of the meeting, and Joseph Hartt elected proprietors' clerk. Elisha Plaisted, James Grant, and Richard Lord were elected a committee to order the prudential affairs of the town, assessors, collectors, and "agents to prosecute any persons who should make any trespass on the common and undivided lands."

"*Voted*, That the proprietors shall make application to the clerk for a warrant to call proprietors' meetings.

"*Voted*, That the highways of the town shall be cleared and made passable by the last of next November ensuing, and that it shall be done in money by an assessment of 20s. on each proprietor."

The committee were ordered to clear one acre of the minister's lot and open the highways. Sixty pounds were voted for roads. The town was without a name until its incorporation, in 1767. Though the Indian name of *Tow-ueh* was applied to the location at an early day, it never found place on any of the proprietors' records, they choosing the rather descriptive title of "The-new-town-lately-granted-by-the-General-Court-at-the-Head-of-Berwick," and sometimes adding to this, "On-the-easterly-side-of-Salmon-Falls-River!" After the incorporation they adopted the name of Lebanon.

Joseph Hartt became the first treasurer, in 1737, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Col. Pepperell about the funds of the concern, which had been at first placed in his hands, and which were now wanted to expend upon the meeting-house lot. Work in the township was done by Capts. James Grant, Elisha Plaisted, and Joseph Libby. In 1738, 8 acres were cleared on the minister's lot, and a survey of the rivers made to find the most convenient place for building a saw-mill. What trees were found cut without authority, and those cut in opening roads, were sold to the highest bidder. The next March it was decided to prose-

cute any person who should trespass by erecting any mill-dam without leave of a majority of the proprietors.

In 1741 it was voted to divide all the land "from Zera Sprague's to the river," including the west part of the town, between the road and Salmon Falls River. The agents were instructed "to address the General Court in regard to sundry persons making a mill-dam athwart the river Newichawannock, and damaging the timber by over-flowing the lands." In September, 1742, it was voted to build a meeting-house, "35 by 42, two stories high, jutting over;" and Benjamin Libby, Ichabod Goodwin, and Capt. Sam. Sewall were a committee to hire men to build it, and clear a part of the minister's lot for it.

At the next drawing, Joseph Hartt was appointed to draw the names and numbers, and two lots were drawn for "Hon. Wm. Pepperell, Esq."

A fine of 40s. was fixed about this time for cutting any pine-tree above 12 inches through at the stump. Garland's mill was compromised with soon after, and a mill-privilege was laid, beginning 20 rods above Garland's mill-dam, and including 80 acres of land.

A meeting was held Nov. 20, 1744, to agree on building a sufficient fortification "to defend His Majesties Subjects."

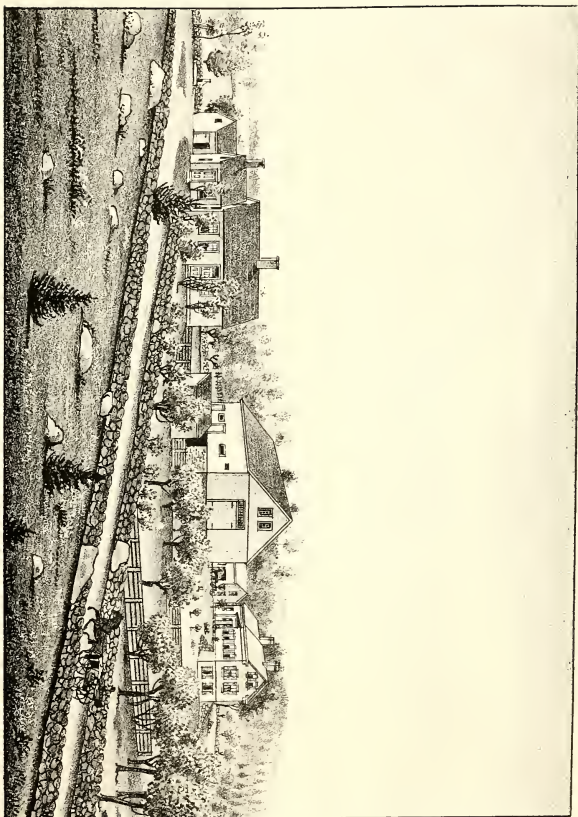
It was voted "that two flankers shall be joined to the meeting-house that is to be built." More of the lots were surveyed in that year, the labor being paid for in "new tenor" currency at 6s. a day. A committee petitioned the General Court for "the town's money in the hands of Hon. Mr. Pepperell to build the fort with."

The lots were all surveyed in 1748, but were not equalized to draw until 1750. The records are silent from 1746 to 1748. A destructive fire, supposed set by Indians, ran through the woods in 1749, destroying much valuable timber, and causing great distress. A warrant for a meeting to raise money to build a garrison was sent to be put in the public prints. In May, 1751, it was again voted to build a meeting-house and to build a grist-mill. Forty shillings were assessed on the rights to build the meeting-house.

In 1753 a frame for a meeting-house was raised. The next year it was boarded and shingled, doors made and hung, a double floor laid, and rough seats made inside, arranged in two rows, one for the use of the men, and the other for women, and the lot partially cleared for defense against the approach of Indians. The dimensions of this house were 30 by 40 feet; it was two stories in height. It was erected upon the lot drawn for the use of the ministry, and stood upon an elevated spot of land on the west side of the "old road," about one-fourth of a mile southerly from the house now occupied by James R. Chamberlain.

Deacon Gershom Wentworth and William Moore were appointed to procure a minister to preach about the middle of May, and again about the middle of June, the expense to be defrayed by the proprietors. Forty pounds more were assessed upon the rights to pay a minister and other accrued charges. Benj. Chadbourne was instructed to call upon Sir William Pepperell for the nails he promised, and Deacon Wentworth engaged "to make doors and rough seats for the people to sit on." In 1755 a minister was procured for four Sabbaths.

* At Quamphegan Landing, now South Berwick village.



RES. OF JOEL G. HERSON.
LEBANON, MAINE.

In 1756 it was voted that a suitable fortification be built about Capt. Benj. Tibbetts' house and at the meeting-house. This was built on the western side of the road leading from Berwick to West Lebanon village, near the Ivory Stevens place. The "Tibbetts' Garrison" was built with posts and boards, extending on the fore side and east, with flankers on the southeast corner 12 feet square and 2 stories high, built of good square timbers.

A garrison was also built a little east or south of the old road on William Gowen's lot, and stood a little north of the present dwelling of George F. Furbush. This was 4 rods square, with two 10-foot square flankers or projecting angles, built of heavy timbers, from which the walls of the main inclosure could be raked by a fire of musketry. This was all surrounded by pickets well set in the ground; these to be large poles, set double, and rising 10 feet above the surface.

In 1759 a frame house was erected on the minister's lot, a little to the southeast of the meeting-house, and nearer the road, for the first minister. This frame stood only a short time, when it was burnt down. In 1762 the proprietors erected another frame, and so far finished the house as to render it fit to be used as a place for keeping a school.

Rev. Isaac Hasey was settled as minister in 1765. There was never any meeting of the proprietors held in Lebanon. In 1742 they met at the inn of Ichabod Goodwin, in Berwick, and afterwards at the houses of John Lord, Jr., and Nahum Marshall. Their records continue until 1801.

INCORPORATION.

Previous to 1767 there was no name for the town of Lebanon. For the thirty-four years from its charter, in 1733, it was only known on the records as "The new township at the head of Berwick, on the east side of Little Falls River." The name first occurs in the act of incorporation, which reads:

"Whereas, The erecting of the plantation called Lebanon, or *Tow-wow*,^{*} into a town will greatly contribute to the growth thereof and remedy many inconveniences to which the Inhabitants and Proprietors may be otherwise subjected. Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, that the plantation aforesaid, beginning at Salmon Fall River, on the north bounds of the township of Berwick, and to run northeast and by east with that line six miles two hundred rods, then northwest and by north six miles and eighty rods with the Province land, then southwest and by west with the unappropriated lands of the government and a grant made to Jonathan Bagley, Esq., to the river aforesaid, and then with the said river to the bounds first mentioned, be and is hereby erected into a town by the name of LEBANON, and that the Inhabitants thereof be and are hereby invested with all the Powers, Privileges, and immunities which the inhabitants of the towns within this Province do enjoy. And be it enacted that Benjamin Chadbourne, Esq., be, and is hereby, empowered to issue his warrant directed to some principal inhabitant in said town requiring him to warn the inhabitants of the said town who have an estate of freehold according to charter, to meet at such time and place as shall be therein set forth, to choose all such officers as are or shall be required by law to manage the affairs of the said town.

"Dated June 13th, and signed by the Governor, Fra. Bernard, June 17, 1767."

A warrant was accordingly issued by Benjamin Chadbourne, justice of the peace, to Mr. Joseph Farnham, for

a meeting to be held at the meeting-house, September 14th of that year, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to choose town officers for the remainder of the year. At this meeting Joseph Farnham was chosen Moderator; Rev. Isaac Hasey, Town Clerk; Tristram Copps, Joseph Farnham, Joseph Farnham, Jr., Selectmen; Howard Burrows, Constable; Philip Door, Sr., Joseph Farnham, Jr., Tithingmen; Philip Door, Sr., Samuel Corson, Surveyors of Highways; Richard Hussey, Samuel Corson, Fence-Viewers and Field-Drivers; Joshua Kenney, Gilbert Perkins, Hog-Reeves; Joseph Farnham, Tristram Copps, Richard Dorr, Wardens. At the next regular election, March, 1768, Rev. Isaac Hasey was elected Town Clerk, but declined serving, and Joseph Farnham, Jr., was chosen in his place.

The first election for Governor ever held in the town was in 1787, when 53 votes were cast, all for John Hancock.

At a meeting held March 12, 1787, to erect a new meeting-house near the centre of the town, the following oath of allegiance was administered to the moderator, it being rigorously demanded of all public officers that they should be emphatically loyal:

"I, James Witherell, do truly and solemnly acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare that the Common Wealthe is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent State, and I do swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against treacherous Conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever, and that I do abjure and renounce all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the King, Queen, or government of Great Britain, and every other foreign power whatsoever, and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, or power in any matter civil, ecclesiastical, or spiritual within the commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the Congress of the United States; and I do further testify and declare that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation, and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, denunciation, and abjuration heartily and according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words without any Mental Evasion or Secret Reservation Whatsoever. So help me God."

A bounty to the men of the town who were at Ticonderoga and the surrender of Burgoyne was proposed in 1787, and a meeting called, but it was finally decided to devote the means to the present needs of the town.

Thomas Hall and Ezekiel Wentworth were ordered to leave town within fourteen days under penalty of the law, for having come into the town without a permit. Thomas M. Wentworth was elected delegate to the Boston Convention. The selectmen of Lebanon and Shapleigh met March 24, 1790, in obedience to an act of the General Court, and established the line between the two towns, which had been a source of annoyance, on account of collection of taxes, since the occupation of Shapleigh. Much of the taxes were collected in lumber, delivered at the landing, or cattle, which were fed on tax corn, driven to Boston, and there sold by the town authorities. Daniel Wood and David Segro were elected delegates to the constitutional convention in 1819. The constitution was ratified by the people of Lebanon in a vote of 109 for to 3 against it.

PARSON HASEY'S DIARY.

The following extracts from the diary of Rev. Isaac Hasey, the first settled minister, give a vivid picture of the

* The words "or Tow-wow" are not a part of the original record, but were afterwards interlined in a different hand.

home life of this frontier settlement during the Revolutionary period.

"1765, Sept.—Noah Lord bottomed six chairs.
"16th.—Daniel Roberts underpinned my barn. Tomas Burrows gathered up y^e two stalks.

"25th.—Abijah Stevens took an ox to pasture for Tristram Copps.
"30th.—Severe frost.

"Oct. 16th.—Finished digging potatoes; 6 and a 4th bushels in all.
"Nov. 3d.—Wet day. Ben Furbish killed a steer for me, 192 lb; hide 37½.

"7th.—Wet day; brother John dipt 2½ candles.
"18th.—Preached at Berwick.

"27th.—Snow half leg deep in general, and more in many places; winter indeed!

"30th.—Clear, cool. *Thanksgiving hampshire* a Dea. Farnham, Esq.
"1766, Jan. 1st.—Very cold; snow 3 inches deep on the ground; got home late; froze my face.

"2d.—Snow 14 inches.
"6th.—Clear, pleasant *Domini*. Danl. Farnham, Dea. Blasdel & Son, Mr. Burrows joined and haled some wood for me.

"14th.—Mr. Goodwin's child buried here.

"17th.—Clear weather, moderated some; ½ peck of Pease by y^e Deacon.

"19th.—Clear, pleasant day, moderate. Bill up by Benjamin Bickford for y^e satisfaction of the death of their child.*

"20th.—Mostly clear; rode with Mrs. Hersey to Mr. Copps, from thence to Mr. Kenys, from thence P.M. thro y^e woods to Mr. cersons, & home by Deacon Blasdel's; rained in y^e eve.
"28th.—Half peck potatoes by Furbish, Sr.

"Mar. 13th.—Extremely cold; froze my fowls on the roosts in the barn.

"23d.—Cloudy day; no bill up. Baptize 6 children of Low and Burrows.

"27th.—Lord made about 30 rods fence on south line meeting-house Lot. Deacon built his seat in meeting-house.

"Apr. 20th.—Snow some; clear; read y^e proclamation. Lord came home in ye morn after fruitless search for ye horse in York, Kittery, and Berwick.

"23d.—Clear and pleasant; preached all day. Bill up by Richard Door returning thanks for her safe deliverance. Mrs. Tibbets brot to bed, and a young woman at Mrs. Copps house.

"28th.—Rainy day. Lord making a bedstead.

"1775, Jan. 17th.—Clear; women cut wood at ye door. Not well; ague. Baby bill up. Ben Hasey.

"Apr. 20th.—Squally. Good news this morn 4 o'clock, A.M.; news of ye regulars fighting.

"21st.—Clear and windy; rod to Berwick and returned. Master day to send off ye minute men.

"22d.—Misty day; hald jog of hay from lower barn. Shocking alarm at 1 o'clock last night of regulars being landed and fighting in Kittery.

"28th.—Tom burrows patting up slab fence. Mr. Copps hald 2 loads of Slabs for me from Garland's mill, one 25 for Garland and other of 30 for him self.

"May 11th.—Clear and Hot; air full of Smeak; many fires around. Capt. Hubard up to list men.

"13th.—Rode to Rochester to a blacksmith.

"18th.—Mose Corson sowed and harrowed ½ bushel of peas.

"27th.—Clear and hot; bill up by Sam Stevens for himself going into ye army. Enoch Blasdel and his wife owned covenant. Enoch, son of Enoch Blasdel, baptized.

"1776, Apr. 29th.—Thomas Goodwin moved into this town.

"May 17th.—Air cool. Continental fast, no bill up. Lieut. Hanson here.

"June 11th.—Planted potatoes and corn by Gt. Brook, where Bro. Farnham's hog dug up.

"20th.—Clear, Hot; traing-day. Officers opened their commissions.

"July 9th.—Clear; training-day to list men. Jonath. Door listed with others.

"11th.—Cloudy; rode fishing to ponds.

* "Bill up" was a bulletin for prayers, posted on the meeting-house door with other public notices.

"14th.—Cloudy; bill up by Sam Copps, D. Gimby (Quimby?), Robt. McCellis, for y^e selves bound into ye army.

"15th.—Clear; Col. Goodwin here to muster and pay men.

"16th.—Clear; rode to York in a cart.

"18th.—Soak rain last night; rode home.

"20th.—Sowed a turnip yard.

"21st.—Clear, Hot; bill up by Theobed Cowell for himself and son going into ye army, by Mrs. Sam Copps for sick child. H. Fall and wife owned covenant and had child baptized.

"22d.—Clear; rode to Berwick, to Cochecho, and Berwick, where lodged at Col. Goodwins; our men with Lieut. Cowell set out for Canada.

"23d.—Rode to York, and returned home with 6 Sythes bot of Abbott for 42s.

"Aug. 1st.—Clear and hot. Colony fast. Bill up by Tem. Witherell for a son in y^e army and Sam Goodwin for his wife being sick.

"11th.—Cloudy, misty. Bill up by Mrs. Cole for her husband in y^e army, and bill by L. Kieker for his wife. Should have been a baby bill.

"18th.—Clear. Garland mended my wheel cart. Bill up by Mrs. Cole for her husband sick in y^e army.

"20th.—Clear and hot. Rod to Rochester. Horn shod my horse for 7s.

"28th.—No bill up. Jo Kenison buried a child.

"Sept. 1st.—Rainy, clearing away; Baby bill by Dan Roberts, Bill by John Jones for son in y^e army.

"3d.—Rode to Aurundel.

"4th.—Minister's meeting. Present, Fairchild—Coffin—Morrill—Lyman—Lankton—Hemingway—Gilman—Tack—Moody—Little. Mooly preached.

"8th.—Bill up by Molly Door for her husband in ye Army.

"Oct. 2d.—Tobias Twombly here; begin to dig potatoes.

"6th.—Preached at Wakefield, by Mr. D^{rs}, his son dead and one in y^e army. Bill up by Molly Mills for her husband in y^e army, and for herself in trouble.

"10th.—Rode to Rochester to fast.

"20th.—Clear, pleasant; Baby bill by Joshua Pray and Ben Husey, by Abijah Stevens for son in y^e army.

"21st.—Finished digging potatoes; 50 bushel in all.

"27th.—Preached at Newfield.

"28th.—Clear and cool; Rode home, dind at Wakefield; bushel of Rye given by Capt. Copps.

"Nov. 9th.—Bill of thanks by E. Cole for his son returned from y^e Army.

"18th.—Clear and pleasant. Rod to Major Tibbets. Mr. Wygate & Son one bushel undens.

"23d.—Maj. Roberts and man with him here, Capt. Fisher.

"Dec. 17th.—No snow yet.

"1777, March 1st.—Pigeons about.

"3d.—Took possession of grist-mill. Perkins help ran her for me.

"1778, Jan. 20th.—Betty Stanton came here to spin for us. Got out 6½ pounds of flax.

"March 13th.—Jacob Horson rode to Mousam.

"14th.—Bill by Mrs. Cole for her husband in y^e army.

"Apr. 22d.—Continental State fast; no bill up.

"May 15th.—Clear and Hot. Sowed 5 pecks flaxseed, 6 quarts peas, and planted 2 bushels potatoes. Cole died in the Army.

"28th.—Grist-mill took fire by friction and burned up. Rode to Rochester to get irons of Capt. Allen.

"Nov. 29th.—Bill of thanks by Wingate for his son's return from y^e army.

"Dec. 30th.—Continental Thanksgiving.

"1779, Feb. 6th.—Clear and very pleasant. Ben. Crates brought a load of wool and a quarter of Rakoon.

"Mar. 20th.—Tom Goodwin made a mash tub for us.

"21st.—Some real and bear by Mrs. Kenny.

"24th.—Began to tend y^e grist-mill.

"June 30th.—About 30 men, with oxen, fitting my house to hal. Pleasant day. Hald my house; 120 oxen, 200 persons.

"Sept. 29th.—Jordan opened his school.

"1781, Jan. 28th.—Clear, cool. At Twomblys P.M., and Adam ran some spoons at Twomblys.

"Feb. 9th.—Brot home Ben and Hannah's shoes. Price for making, 3 pecks of corn.

"10th.—Very cold and many people froze.

JOHN S. JONES,

second son of Hiram and Joanna (Stevens) Jones, was born on the farm where he now resides, in the town of Lebanon, Aug. 29, 1830. His father was a native of Lebanon, born on the old homestead, and his mother was born in Acton, Me.

John S. Jones received the opportunities afforded by the common school in early life, and his whole life has been spent in farming. He married, March 6, 1858, Lucretia F. Reynolds, of Acton, by whom he had one son, Hiram, who died Oct. 20, 1863, aged four years. For his second wife

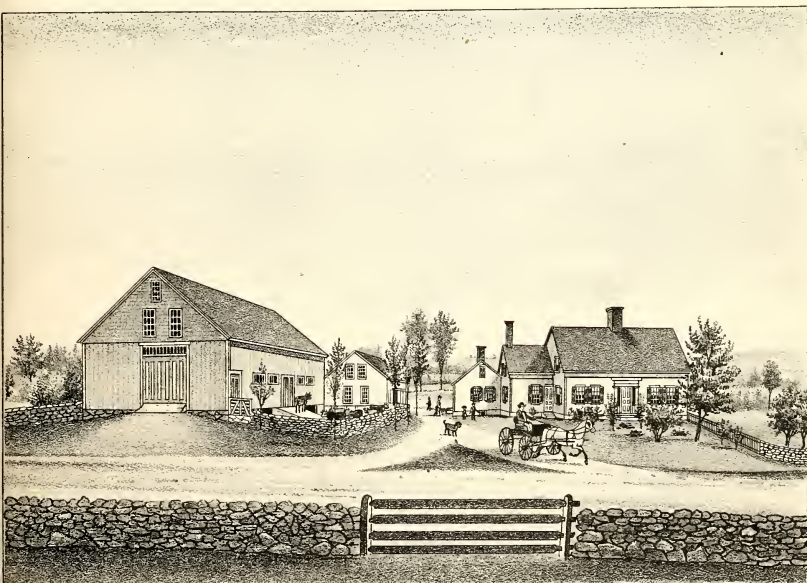


HIRAM JONES.

he married Sarah E. Hayes, of Lebanon, Nov. 15, 1862.

Of this union were born six children: James Walter, John Leslie, Etta E., Anna M., Lizzie M., and Wilber.

His farm was purchased by his grandfather, Ebenezer Jones, July 5, 1786, who resided on it until his death, April 29, 1841, and was succeeded by his son Hiram, who carried it on until his death, Oct. 2, 1855, when he was succeeded by the present owner, the subject of this notice, who has made many improvements, and is a representative agriculturist. This old homestead contains some three hundred acres of land.



RES. OF JOHN S. JONES. LEBANON, MAINE.

- "Apr. 16th.—Guppy's mill went down stream last night.
 "May 1st.—Set out 7 locust-trees and some currant-bushes; chose militia officers in Lebanon.
 "3d.—Continental and commonwealth fast. No bill up.
 "June 22d.—Some coffee by Mrs. Wheelright. Bill up by Ben Stevens for son in y^e Army.
 "Dec. 6th.—Wolves killed six sheep for me.
 "10th.—Moderate; fell a little snow. Three Frenchmen here after runaways.
 "Aug. 1st.—Killing frost last night.
 "1785, Oct. 22d.—Great freshet. Carried away Garland's mill.
 "23d.—Grist-mill carried off last night.
 "Nov. 29th.—Hald my cog-wheel and shaft out of the river.
 "30th.—Sam Lord froze to death last night."

CIVIL LIST.

PROPRIETORS' CLERKS.

Joseph Hartt, 1735-54; Benjamin Chadbourne, 1755-67; Jona. C. Chadbourne, —; Col. Dominicus Goodwin, —.

PROPRIETORS' COMMITTEE, OR AGENTS.

- 1735.—Elisha Plafum, James Grant, Richard Lord.
 1736.—Ralph Farnum, James Gerrish, Lieut. Jacob Chadbourne, Moses Abbott, Stephen Hardison.
 1737.—Lieut. Joseph Chadbourne, Abraham Lord, Ichabod Goodwin.
 1738.—Abraham Lord, Lieut. J. Chadbourne, James Frost, Tobias Leighton, Capt. Richard Lord.
 1739.—Tobias Leighton, Peter Grant, Jos. Chadbourne, Abram Lord, Nath. Gubtail.
 1740.—Tobias Leighton, Peter Grant, Capt. Jos. Chadbourne, Elisha Hill.
 1742-43.—Tobias Leighton, Peter Grant, Agents.
 1744.—Tobias Leighton, Peter Grant.
 1748.—Thomas Wallingford, Lieut. Peter Grant, Patriek Gowen.
 1750.—William Moore, Capt. Moses Butler, John Lord.
 1767.—John Lord, William Rogers, Jona. Hambleton.

TOWN CLERKS.

- Rev. Isaac Hasey, 1767; Joseph Farnham, Jr., 1768-86; James Witherell, 1787-88; Thomas M. Wentworth, 1789-1803; Elihu Hayes, Jr., 1804-18; Capt. David Jones, 1819-20; James Lord, 1821-24; Moses Rollins, 1825-28; John Hardison, 1829-30; Ebenezer G. Yeaton, 1831-33; Hawley A. Keay, 1834; David B. Rowell, 1835; Elihu Hayes, 1836-37; Timo. L. Kimball, 1838-39; James M. Hayes, 1840-42; Gershom L. Hall, 1843-44; Alvah Parker, 1845; Thomas Wentworth, 1846; David B. Crowell, 1847; Ebenezer Hall, 1848; Daniel Wentworth, 1849-66; James W. Grant, 1867; James M. Hayes, 1867; William A. Ricker, 1868; Isaac Hanscomb, 1868; James M. Hayes, 1869; John R. Chamberlain, 1870; James W. Grant, 1871; John R. Chamberlain, 1872-74; Frank A. Shapleigh, 1875-79.

SELECTMEN.

- 1767.—Tristram Copps, Joseph Farnham, Joseph Farnham, Jr.
 1768.—Paul Farnham, Richard Hussey, Joseph Farnham, Sr.
 1769.—Philip Door, Sr., James Corson, Ichabod Cowell.
 1770.—John Kenney, Joseph Farnham, Jr., Ichabod Cowell.
 1771.—Edward Burrows, Tristram Copps, John Kenney.
 1772.—John Kenney, Ebenezer Lord, Tristram Copps.
 1773.—Daniel Foss, Ebenezer Lord, Ichabod Cowell.
 1774.—Ichabod Cowell, Joseph Farnham, Jr., Daniel Foss.
 1775-76.—Tristram Copps, Ephraim Blaisdell, John Gooding.

* The notices for election read, "to choose a proprietors' clerk if they see fit," and if they did not "see fit," the clerk continued to hold over.

† James M. Hayes was appointed town clerk by James W. Grant, May 22, 1867, under Section 2 of Chapter xci., Revised Statutes. The appointment is entered by Mr. Hayes and attested by himself in the town records.

‡ Appointed by elected clerk.

- 1777-78.—Ephraim Blaisdell, Samuel Copps, Enoch Blaisdell.
 1779.—Peter Keay, Ichabod Cowell, Daniel Hanson.
 1780.—Peter Keay, Joseph Hardison, John Kenney.
 1781-82.—Benjamin Chadbourne, Tristram Copps, John Kenney.
 1783.—Ebenezer Lord, Tristram Copps, Benjamin Chadbourne.
 1784.—Tristram Copps, Ebenezer Lord, Jonathan Burrows.
 1785.—Ichabod Cowell, Daniel Hanson, Ebenezer Lord.
 1786.—Capt. John Hayes, Jonathan Burrows, Ebenezer Lord.
 1787.—Thomas Wentworth, Ebenezer Lord, Jonathan Burrows.
 1788-89.—Ebenezer Lord, Daniel Hanson, Enoch Blaisdell.
 1790.—Joseph Pray, Ebenezer Lord, Enoch Blaisdell.
 1791-92.—Enoch Blaisdell, Samuel Wingate, Joseph Pray.
 1793.—Jeremiah Libby, Daniel Hanson, Abraham Pray.
 1794-95.—Daniel Wood, Joseph Pray, Daniel Hanson.
 1796.—Nathaniel Chamberlain, Ezekiel Ricker, Daniel Hanson.
 1797.—Nathaniel Chamberlain, Daniel Hanson, Patriek Gowen.
 1798-1802.—Nathaniel Chamberlain, Daniel Hanson, Ezekiel Ricker.
 1803-6.—Jonathan Y. Wentworth, Nicholas Shapleigh, Ebenezer Ricker.
 1807-8.—Nathaniel Chamberlain, Nicholas Shapleigh, Ebenezer Ricker.
 1809.—John Rollins, Mark W. Pray, David Legro.
 1810-11.—John Rollins, Jonathan Y. Wentworth, Ezekiel Ricker.
 1812.—Jonathan Y. Wentworth, John Rollins.
 1813-14.—Edmund Cowell, Nathan Lord, Jr., Daniel Wood.
 1815.—Mark W. Pray, James Lord, Daniel Harmon, Jr.
 1816-17.—Mark W. Pray, James Lord, Edmund Cowell.
 1818.—Nathaniel Chamberlain, Capt. David Jones, Benj. Libby, Jr.
 1819.—Daniel Wood, Edmund Cowell, James Lord.
 1820.—Nathaniel Chamberlain, James Lord, Thomas Ricker.
 1821-24.—Daniel Wood, Nathan Lord, Jr., Edmund Cowell.
 1823-28.—Mark W. Pray, Capt. Thomas Wentworth, Charles Courson.
 1829.—Thomas Wentworth, Samuel Pray, Elisha Hayes.
 1830.—Caleb Emery, Samuel Pray, Elisha Hayes.
 1831-33.—Caleb Emery, George Fall, Jr., Isaac Copp.
 1834.—Aaron Ricker, John Lord, Jr., James Stanton.
 1835.—Naham Goodwin, Nathaniel Lord, James Stanton.
 1836.—John Lord, Jesse Furbush, Abraham Hanscom.
 1837.—Naham Goodwin, Peter Jones, Nathaniel Lord.
 1838-39.—Simon F. Chick, Thos. M. Wentworth, Jr., James Brackett.
 1840-41.—Oliver Hanscom, David Jones, David Furbush.
 1842.—Thomas Ricker, Thomas M. Wentworth, Elisha Shapleigh, Jr.
 1843.—Moses Rollins, Tristram F. Goodwin, Samuel W. Jones.
 1844.—Samuel W. Jones, Tristram F. Goodwin, Ebenezer Hall.
 1845.—Ebenezer Fall, Elisha Hayes, Nathaniel M. Keay.
 1846.—Nathaniel W. Keay, Elisha Hayes, Jr., James Jones, Jr.
 1847.—James M. Hayes, William Wentworth, Ezra W. Ricker.
 1848.—James Jones, Jr., Nathaniel Butler, Samuel W. Jones.
 1849.—Thomas Wentworth, James Pray, Isaac Blaisdell.
 1850.—Thomas Wentworth, James Pray, Charles Courson.
 1851.—Charles Courson, Thomas M. Wentworth, Nathaniel Butler.
 1852.—Thomas M. Wentworth, William Emery, Jesse Furbish.
 1853.—William Emery, Jesse Furbish, John Lord.
 1854.—William Emery, Thomas Wentworth, Edmund E. Cowell.
 1855.—Edmund E. Cowell, William A. Ricker, John H. Lord.
 1856.—William A. Ricker, John H. Lord, Giles W. Furbush.
 1857.—Giles W. Furbush, John C. Lord, Benjamin H. Lord.
 1858.—Benjamin H. Lord, John C. Lord, Cyrus W. Hayes.
 1859.—Cyrus W. Hayes, Oliver Hanscomb, Hiram G. Chamberlain.
 1860.—Oliver Hanscomb, Hiram G. Chamberlain, Isaac Blaisdell.
 1861.—Isaac Blaisdell, Benjamin H. Lord, Isaac H. Fall.
 1862.—Benjamin H. Lord, John Mills, Isaac H. Fall.
 1863.—John Mills, Thomas M. Wentworth, Frederick A. Wood.
 1864.—Thos. M. Wentworth, Fred. A. Wood, Moses L. Wentworth.
 1865.—Moses L. Wentworth, Isaac H. Fall, Ivory Libby.
 1866.—Isaac H. Fall, Ivory Libby, James B. Stanton.
 1867.—James B. Stanton, Ivory Libby, John H. Lord.
 1868.—Ivory Libby, Elisha Hayes, Enoch Blaisdell.
 1869.—Elisha Hayes, Enoch Blaisdell, John Q. Fernald.
 1870-72.—John Q. Fernald, Hiram Lord, Levi Cowell.
 1873.—Levi Cowell, Eben M. Jones, John S. Jones.
 1874-76.—John S. Jones, John E. Moody, Edmund E. Cowell.
 1877.—John R. Chamberlain, Estes E. Cowell, Newell Goodwin.
 1878.—John R. Chamberlain, Newell Goodwin, David W. Varney.
 1879.—David W. Varney, Charles D. Fall, Alpheus S. Hansen.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

LEBANON CENTRE.

Lebanon Centre, the seat of town government, is built upon high, open land, sloping to the south and west. There are here the Congregationalist church and parsonage, the town-house, a school-house, cemetery, fifteen dwellings, the shoe-shop of Charles Webber, established in 1876, and the store of Daniel Wentworth, kept by him since 1847, and previously by Alpheus Staple. Mr. Wentworth is postmaster. Mails are daily by East Lebanon stage. The name of the post-office is Centre Lebanon.

NORTH LEBANON.

North Lebanon, two miles to the northwest, contains the store of Isaac Hanscom, postmaster, established by Oliver Hanscom in 1838, Baptist meeting-house, school-house, blacksmith-shop, and eighteen dwellings. Mails daily by stage.

EAST LEBANON.

East Lebanon, nearly two miles south of North Lebanon, is a station on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, at the west of a broad body of low, timbered land. At the depot, a stock of goods is kept by Col. J. Wentworth, and a few rods distant a large building, erected by the Union Grange, No. 178, in 1876, stands unoccupied. It was intended to make this a central supply-store, in the more prosperous days of that institution. The organization still maintains an existence. Officers (1879): J. C. Lord, Master; Enoch P. Sherman, Sec.

LEBANON.

Lebanon comprises eighteen dwellings, a mile south of the station at East Lebanon, at the site of the old academy, thence extending a mile and a half south, along Little River, in an unbroken row of farm-houses and dwellings, including two school-houses, two mills, a harness-shop, and meeting-house. The business consists of—

Saw-mill: Ivory Libby, George Wooster, James Jones, Aaron Hanscom, and A. H. Chick, who own shares and work "day about." This mill was built in 1850, and improved in 1866.

Grist-mill: Fred. Pierce, since 1872, formerly the "old Libby mill."

Harness: Homer A. Hanscomb, established at the south end in 1877.

Physician: Dr. John S. Parker, since 1868.

Postmaster: E. P. Noyes. Mails daily.

A store, hotel, and academy, burned here in the winter of 1878, have neither been replaced.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon contains thirty dwellings, a church, high school, the store of Albert Goodwin, law-office of S. W. Jones, and store of Levi Cowell, postmaster. Mails daily by stage.

SOUTH LEBANON.

South Lebanon, the old home-lot district, and point of first settlement in the town, contains neither store nor post-office. There are here a dozen dwellings, the manufacturing shoe-shop of Edgar Wallingford, doing work for

Dover, N. H., factories, and near by the slate quarry of James B. Shapleigh, where blue slate of fair quality is obtained. The mill of Capt. Chamberlain, in which he was killed, formerly stood at this point. The power was abandoned in 1877.

MILTON THREE PONDS.

Milton Three Ponds is in New Hampshire. At this point the Great Falls and Conway Railroad passes a quarter of a mile through the town, and has a passenger- and freight-station, and a half-dozen dwellings.

MANUFACTURES.

This town has no manufactories located within its limits worthy to be called such. A few boards, shingles, and clap-boards are made in town, but in too small quantities to make a business. Some shoes are made by persons living in town, but the stock is not cut here; those making shoes taking it from the manufactories at Dover, Rochester, Milton, and Farmington.

There are extensive manufactories in the adjoining towns of Rochester and Sanford, and at Great Falls, in the town of Somersworth, to which places many who were formerly inhabitants of this town have removed, and gone into business of different kinds. Although the town has lost in the number of its inhabitants, it has probably had some increase of wealth within the last twenty or thirty years. The buildings in town have been much improved by all classes of residents; and probably there are but few towns in the county where the farm-houses and mechanics' residences are superior, either in beauty or durability and convenience.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The original site of the first meeting-house is the largest burying-yard in town. Here the Rev. Isaac Hasey, the first minister, together with almost all the first settlers of the town are sleeping. This ground was laid out in the year 1800 by Nathan Lord, Samuel Jones, and Deacon John Moody, as a town burying-ground. Two acres more were added in 1878 by Deacon John E. Moody, including the site of the first meeting-house, which is marked by four low granite posts at the original corners. Hon. Thomas M. Wentworth is buried beside his father, Thomas M. Wentworth, Sr., on this ground, and his grave surmounted by a granite monument rising in the place occupied by the old family pew.

Deacons William and Nathaniel Chamberlain are buried near by. There are many old graves scattered among the undergrowth of brush.

Other old burial-grounds are at Centre Lebanon, Lebanon, and near the New Hampshire line, while many groups of family dead are resting upon the different farms.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

A few articles of Indian make have been found, and adjoining the pond, at the extreme northwest part of the town, it has been said by the early settlers that there were appearances in a few places that at some time a few families of them had lived there.

A little to the west of the road leading from West Lebanon village to Acton, and one and one-half mile northward

NEWELL GOODWIN,

second son of Thomas and Betsey (Gliddon) Goodwin, was born in the town of Lebanon Dec. 18, 1834.

His grandfather, Renben Goodwin, was the original proprietor of the homestead which has been occupied for three generations by the Goodwin family. He settled there prior to the war for independence, in which he was a soldier. He died Feb. 14, 1827, aged sixty-three, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who was also a farmer during his life; was first a Democrat and after-



NEWELL GOODWIN.

wards a Republican, and died May 9, 1856, aged fifty-nine.

Mr. Newell Goodwin married Fidelia, daughter of John Blaisdell, of West Lebanon, by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living,—John H., Nellie D., Myra E., and Carrie E. Mr. Newell's life has been spent as a farmer. In politics he is a Republican. For the years 1877-78 he was one of the selectmen of the town; was justice of the peace for seven years, and is now a constable. He and his wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, and he has been clerk of the church for some ten years.



RESIDENCE OF NEWELL GOODWIN, LEBANON, YORK CO., MAINE.

from the village, is a remarkable cavern in a deep ravine, called "Gully Oven," which is considered by many as a great natural curiosity, and has become the resort of many visitors. Tradition says that the Indians, when on their war expeditions from Canada to the frontier settlements, were in the habit of seeking shelter here. During the old French war, at a place about six miles south of this oven, now within the limits of the town of Rochester, N. H., they captured Philip Door, a boy about eleven years old, and carried him to Canada, where he remained till grown to manhood, when he effected his escape and returned, becoming one of the first settlers of this town. It used to be related by the old people, when the writer was a small boy, that after Door's return he used to tell many of the incidents of his captivity, among which was one relative to this Gully Oven. He said that he was captured in the forenoon, while sitting astride a fence, singing a song then popular:

"As sure as eggs are bakin',
I'll go to Canada, and won't return
Till Canada is taken."

They immediately started with him and others they had captured on their return, and that night reached this oven, where they tarried several days before they renewed their march to Canada.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

The proprietors were required by law to sustain public worship, and to that end a meeting-house was ordered by them in 1742. Owing to lack of funds it was not built until 1753-54. The first record of a minister is that one was hired to preach twice in 1754,—once about the middle of May, and again in June. The next year a minister was engaged to preach four Sabbaths. Rev. Ezra Thompson was employed to preach four months in 1758. One of the committee to employ a minister in 1763 was a Rev. M. Pike, but it is not known whether he preached there. The first settled minister was Rev. Isaac Hasey. In his diaries, of which a series have been preserved running from 1764 to 1810, Mr. Hasey mentions Lebanon first, July 21, 1764, where he speaks of riding "from York to Lebanon," and "arrived at home." September 2d he preached at Lebanon, after which two of his parish attended him to Berwick, Monday morning, and "solicited me to tarry with them." He was at this time preaching at Rochester, N. H., and other surrounding settlements, as occasion offered. Their offer was accepted Jan. 26, 1765.

The ceremony of ordination was performed at the house of Mr. Ephraim Blaisdell, June 26, 1765, and a church covenant signed on the same day by Rev. Isaac Hasey, Joseph Farnham, Ephraim Blaisdell, Edward Burrows, Richard Door, and Joseph Farnham, Jr.

By the terms of his settlement, the proprietors were to pay him \$290 during the first eight years of his ministry, and \$245 per annum after the first eight years, so long as he should continue the minister of the town; together with the use of the house they had built for him, and the use of all the ministerial land in town, and the lots drawn for the first minister.

Rev. Mr. Hasey moved with his family into the house provided, where he lived for several years. Afterwards the proprietors made him a present of the house. Before this took place, however, Mr. Hasey had acquired, by purchase or otherwise, two of the home-lots lying a short distance southerly from the meeting-house, and on the easterly side of the highway. To one of these lots Mr. Hasey moved the house, and in time he made additions to it. Here he lived until the time of his death, in 1812. He was ordained at the age of twenty-four, and maintained a pastorate in town of forty-seven years. His house was moved to the spot now occupied by the dwelling of David G. Legro. The first birth recorded is that of his son, Isaac Hasey, Jr., who was born June 21, 1766.

In 1771 the town voted Mr. Hasey the privilege to build a pew in the meeting-house on the right side of the pulpit. During the same year they voted to repair the meeting-house, which was done the following year. The rough seats being mostly removed from the body of the house, their places were supplied by pews, the galleries finished, and pews erected across one end. The pews throughout the house were sold at auction to private individuals, and the avails appropriated for the payment of the repairs. The door was in the side opposite the pulpit, a row of square box-pews running clear around, and two more were in the body. Two broad galleries were on either side and across the end. In this house the inhabitants steadily worshiped until the year 1786, when settlers having located on what was called the new road, and in the vicinity of Little River Falls, it ceased to be in the centre of population, and the town voted that the meetings on Lord's day should be holden half the time at the centre of the town.

The proprietors having failed to pay the ministers' salary, a petition was made to the General Court in 1787, asking for such jurisdiction over the lands as should enable them to enforce a collection. This was granted.

The inhabitants having much increased in numbers, in 1796 the town voted to erect a new meeting-house at the centre. In pursuance of this vote, in 1798 a frame for the meeting-house was erected and soon finished, so as to be used for worship, when the old house was vacated. This house was much larger than the old one, and better finished.

Rev. Mr. Hasey continued with this people for forty-eight years as a religious teacher, so highly respected that even now his name is held among those most dear to all the old families of the town. He died in October, 1812, at the age of seventy-one years.

Rev. Paul Jewett succeeded Mr. Hasey in the ministry. He came into the town in December, 1812, was ordained April 13, 1814, at the house of Deacon John Moody, and was dismissed at his own request, Oct. 5, 1819. He was successful in the ministry, and under his labors large numbers were added to the church. He was a man of energy and decision. On his removal, Nicholas Shapleigh succeeded him as society clerk. During his residence in town a lawsuit was commenced between the town and parish relative to the ministerial lands, which proved to be long and tedious, and the cause of much strife and ill-feeling among the inhabitants. This suit eventually terminated in favor of the parish, giving the ministerial land to the Orthodox

Congregational Society for the support of the ministry, according to the proprietors' grant.

During this contest a party of each church—Baptist and Congregationalist—set forth one Monday morning intent upon cutting the ripened grass upon the ministerial lot. In accordance with time-honored custom, each party was plentifully supplied with rum. A deacon on one side and wordy member on the other soon became so elated that a quarrel ensued; being religious parties, who dealt not in oaths, they soon clinched, when the deacon was heard to exclaim, from under his antagonist, "*Take this fly off! take this fly off!*" From this open rupture the lawsuit ensued.

Five hundred dollars were added to the church fund by Gen. Lord, of South Berwick, in 1820-23, and \$2000 by bequest of Hon. Thomas M. Wentworth in 1877.

Rev. James Weston succeeded Mr. Jewett, and was ordained pastor of church and society Feb. 10, 1824, and dismissed June 26, 1836. Rev. Joseph Loring succeeded, and was ordained Oct. 12, 1836, and dismissed in February, 1853. For several years after there was no settled minister in the parish, the pulpit being supplied by different persons hired for short periods. About 1856 or 1857, Rev. Mr. Fobes was ordained, but his health failing, he was granted dismission after a little more than one year. Rev. John H. Garmon succeeded him, and was ordained Sept. 19, 1860, and dismissed Sept. 27, 1865; and on the same day Benjamin G. Page was ordained as his successor. Mr. Page's health declining, at his request he was dismissed, after little more than one year's ministration, and was succeeded by Rev. John Parsons, who was installed Nov. 9, 1869, and dismissed May 31, 1875. Rev. N. Simnett was ordained and installed pastor on the day of Rev. Mr. Parsons' dismissal. Rev. Benjamin Dodge has been stationed supply since November, 1878.

The Orthodox society continued to worship in the meeting-house erected in 1798, at the centre, until 1835, when they took it down and erected the house now occupied by them upon the same site. Membership, 54.

There have been the following deacons ordained over this church: Joseph Farnham, Ephraim Blaisdell, Aug. 8, 1765; Edward Burrows, 1775;* Joseph Farnham, Jr., Samuel Copps, 1781;* William Chamberlain, 1783;* Nathaniel Chamberlain, 1799; John Moody, Benjamin Pray, 1801; Nicholas Shapleigh, 1824; John Moody, Jr., 1839; Nathaniel Chamberlain, Jr., 1839; and the present deacons, John E. Moody, Isaac Fall, Aug. 31, 1866; and Samuel Shapleigh, April 10, 1879. Clerk, Deacon John E. Moody, since 1865.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A few Baptist families were residing in the southeast part of the town as early as 1790. In 1796, Deacon Nathaniel Guphill, of Berwick, became interested at an Association meeting, and through his invitation a minister was sent here. The first meetings in Lebanon were held in a bark house belonging to Mr. Gowen. Here a number were converted, and in August, 1797, formed themselves into a Baptist society. Soon after they engaged Elder John Chadbourne to preach for them six months. Deacon Gup-

till was baptized, and united with the Sanford Church. In 1799 they were voted the use of the old meeting-house, and, in Rev. Mr. Hasey's absence, the use of the new one. Oct. 22, 1800, these united with others living in Berwick, to the number of 19 males and 28 females, and formed the Berwick and Lebanon Baptist Church. Since the division of Berwick the name has been changed to Lebanon and North Berwick Church. Rev. Zebedee Delano was ordained pastor June 31, 1801, and remained until 1831. During his pastorate 100 persons were added to the church. Supplies were had until 1836-38, when Rev. John Boyd added 49 members during his two years' pastorate. Rev. Jairus E. Strong was pastor from 1839 to 1844; Rev. J. K. Chase, two years from September, 1845; Rev. Noah Hooper, 1847 to April, 1849; Rev. John Hubbard, to 1852; B. F. Hubbard, May, 1852, to 1859; T. J. Swett, 1860-61; S. G. Sillman, 1862; Asa H. Gould, 1863-66; G. D. Balentine, 1867; T. Bachelder, 1868-71; Colby University supplies, to the settlement of W. H. Copeland in 1876; and Rev. H. M. Sawtelle, 1877 to the present time. Deacons: Nathaniel Guphill, Thomas Murray, Benjamin Libby, Jr., Isaac Brackett, and T. F. Goodwin. Present: S. W. Abbott. Clerk: Lewis Murray. The house of worship has been remodeled three times; the last time in 1875, when it was rededicated by Rev. Mr. Tibbitts, of North Berwick.

Samuel Nock and Ivory Clark have been licensed to preach. Rev. Mr. Clark was sent as missionary to Africa in 1837, and, after ten years of successful labor, died at sea on his way home, April 24, 1848.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

A Free-Will Baptist Church and Society were organized in 1795. They purchased the old meeting-house and moved it to West Lebanon village, where they continued to use it as their place of worship until 1832, when they took it down and erected a new house on the cross-road, a short distance east from where the old one stood. Pastor, Rev. J. G. Muncey.

The second Free-Will Baptist Society was organized in 1834. The members of this church and society are mostly residents of the northeasterly part of the town. About the time of its organization it erected a meeting-house at North Lebanon, being the house now standing there, and in which this society now worships. Membership, 150. Pastor, Rev. George S. Hill.

SCHOOLS.

It appears, by the proprietors' records, that during 1758-59 they hired Rev. Ezra Thompson to preach and teach school for the inhabitants for a term of six months. So far as can now be known, this was the first school within the limits of the town.

At its early settlement and with its sparse population, Lebanon had but few facilities for schooling. As the population increased schools were more liberally supported. The inhabitants have never been backward in taxing themselves for educational purposes. Since 1820, when towns were required by law to raise a specified sum for the support of schools according to the number of inhabitants, this town

* Those marked with a star (*) were made elders.

has never failed to raise that sum, and in many instances has exceeded it. The amount of money raised in 1871 was \$2100, equal to about \$2.72 per scholar. In 1878 the town appropriation was \$1566 for a population of 529 children of school age, 352 of whom were registered as attending school. The town is divided into 19 school districts, with school property valued at \$5700, under the management of a committee, of whom A. S. Hauscomb, John E. Moody, and C. K. Cowell comprise the board for 1879.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

The inhabitants of the west side of the town built a building, at West Lebanon, two stories high, for an academy, and finished the same for use in 1848-49. The expense was met by subscription. In 1850 they obtained an act of incorporation under the name of the Board of Trustees of Lebanon Academy. Some years ago the trustees, in connection with others, expended \$500 in enlarging and repairing the academy, and in 1867, \$300 in putting in new furniture. In 1852 the Legislature made a grant of \$1000 to the trustees, three-fourths of which was required to be invested and kept as a permanent fund, the income of which could only be expended for the maintenance of the school; the other fourth was expended in the purchase of a chemical and philosophical apparatus. For several years after the academy was incorporated, only two terms a year were kept in it. In 1857 a subscription of \$300 was raised for the purpose of sustaining a school four terms in a year; since which time their purpose has been realized. The building was burned in 1877.

For several years past the inhabitants on the east side of the town have furnished a building and kept a high school in operation at Lebanon village, for two terms a year.

One thousand dollars were bequeathed to the Lebanon Academy by Hon. Thomas M. Wentworth in 1877, the interest to be used in its support and maintenance as long as it shall be continued for the instruction of the young.

Principal for 1789, J. W. Hutchins, A.B.; Secretary of Trustees, Elisha Hayes.

PROMINENT MEN.

Joseph Farnham, Jr., held the office of town clerk for *eighteen years in succession*. The Farnhams, Goodwins, Cops, Husseys, and Cowells seem to have been the leading men in the town for a number of years after its incorporation. Samuel Cops was elected in 1772 the *first representative* to the General Court.

Rev. Isaac Hasey, the first settled minister, was also a prominent business man and miller as well as preacher. Twice his mill was destroyed, once by fire, and again by flood. For many years he was justice of the peace, and most of the deeds of land made during the last century within the town were drawn by him.

Samuel Cops, James Witherell, David Legro, and John Wood each represented the town in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Elihu Hayes, Jr., was one of the most prominent of early citizens, and for many years town clerk and member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Philip Door, the boy who was a captive of the Indians, became a selectman of the town in 1769.

Ebenezer Lord was for many years a leading man in town and parish.

Hon. Thomas M. Wentworth purchased lands within the town about the year 1774, and soon after became a resident; after which he became a leading man among its inhabitants, and for many years, until enfeebled by age, exerted a large influence in all its affairs, often being elected to town offices, representative to the Legislature, and member of the Massachusetts General Court for twelve years. He lived to be very aged, and at the time of his death was the wealthiest man in town.

Hon. Thomas M. Wentworth, his son, though advanced in years, succeeded to his father's estate. He has always been a resident in the town, exerting an influence in its affairs, and often holding offices of trust therein. During the war of the Rebellion, he did much to aid the town in procuring money for the payment of its bounties to soldiers, and was at his death, which occurred March 21, 1877, the richest man in the town. He was highly respected, and for many years prominent as a representative public man. He bequeathed by will to the First Congregationalist Parish in Lebanon \$2000, to the West Lebanon Free-Will Baptist Church, \$2000, to the East Lebanon Free-Will Baptist Church, \$2000, to be held in trust, and the income to be appropriated to the support of public worship in these societies; and to the Lebanon Academy, \$1000, the income to be used in the support of that institution while it should continue to be maintained for the instruction of the young. To the Home Missionary Society he bequeathed \$2000, to sustain the poorer and weaker religious societies in the town, and to the Bangor Theological Seminary, \$5000 for its support.

Among the leading men of to-day are Hon. Isaac Hasey, Stephen D. Lord, John E. Moody, Charles Shapleigh, James W. Grant, S. W. Jones, Esq., John R. Chamberlain, and Levi Cowell.

MILITARY MEN.

The first military men mentioned in connection with Lebanon were Capts. Elisha Plaisted and Samuel Sewell, in 1737, and Capt. Moses Butler, Col. William Wentworth, Col. John Wentworth, and Col. Thomas Wallingford, in 1750. In 1782 the resident officers were Capt. John Hayes and Lieut. John Kenney; afterwards there were Capts. Nathaniel Jones, George Gerrish, David Libby, David Jones, Lewis Chamberlain, Benjamin Lord, Thomas Wentworth; and in 1833, Capt. Oliver Hanscom, of the Falls company, Capt. John Wentworth, of the New Road company, and Capt. William Hanscom, of the Old Road company.

During the war of the Rebellion the town furnished for it what would be equal to 121 three-years' men as soldiers. Besides these, which were furnished on the regular quotas of the town, there were many young men, residents of this town, who, on the first breaking out of the war, enlisted in New Hampshire regiments. For these the town never received any credits. The amount of town bounties was about \$40,000.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT.

Samuel Copps, 1772; Thomas M. Wentworth, 1787-92; James Witherell, 1795; Thomas M. Wentworth, 1797 to 1804; David Legro, 1805-11; —, 1812; David Legro, 1813; David Wood, Elihu Hayes, 1814; David Legro, 1815-16; none, 1817-19.

PHYSICIANS.

Moses Carr, M.D., was practicing medicine here before the Revolution. Dr. Alexander Hatch was here previous to 1824. Among the more recent physicians have been John Elliott, M.D., John S. Parker, M.D., Dr. T. L. Kimball.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MELVIN WENTWORTH,

second son of Joseph C. and Betsey (Rankin) Wentworth, was born in the town of Lebanon, June 26, 1851. He received his early education in the common school and West Lebanon Academy, and for twenty-four terms was a teacher, and was one of the superintending school committee from 1874 to 1879. He married, March 10, 1878, Clara, daughter of Hiram H. Goodwin, of Lebanon, by whom he has one child, Lilian M., born Jan. 1, 1879.

Hiram H. Goodwin was born April 3, 1827, and followed farming through life, succeeding his father, Nathan, on the farm, a view of which may be seen on another page of this work. He was a Republican in politics, was a man of firmness in opinion, good judgment, and strength of character, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and leading in the councils of that body. He married, Jan. 1, 1850, Dorcas, daughter of Moses R. Butler, of Lebanon. Their children are Harriet, Clara, and Elizabeth. He died April 10, 1876. Mrs. Goodwin survives in 1879.

THOMAS M. WENTWORTH,

eldest son of Thomas M. and Rebecca (Hasey) Wentworth, was born in Lebanon, York Co., Me., Aug. 17,

1795. Mrs. Wentworth is a daughter of Isaac Hasey, who was the first settled minister in Lebanon, and for forty-seven years preached the gospel in that town. He died Oct. 17, 1812. Mr. Wentworth received his early education in the common school and in the academy at South Berwick. At the age of eighteen he settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by his niece, Miss Rebecca H. Weld. His main business through life was farming. He was several times selectman of the town, and for three terms was a member of the State Legislature. He was not a member of any church, but attended the Congregational Church, and contributed to its interests. He died March 21, 1877. His father, Thomas M., was a representative from Lebanon in the Massachusetts Legislature for seventeen years prior to Maine becoming a separate State. He was born Feb. 19, 1753, and came to Lebanon when a young man to manage a farm for his father. He died Nov. 9, 1841.

JOEL G. HERSOM

was born in the town of Lebanon, York Co., Me., on the farm where he now resides, Jan. 22, 1840, being only child of Lucius and Theodocia (Goodwin) Hersom. The original proprietor of this farm was John Hersom, and it has been owned by the family for four generations (Joel G.,⁴ Lucius,³ Stephen,² John¹).

Lucius died in 1868, aged fifty-eight. Stephen died in 1841, aged fifty-eight, both having been born on this same farm, and followed farming during their lives. Mr. Joel G. Hersom spent his early life on the farm, and received a good common-school education. He married, Oct. 24, 1863, Emily J., daughter of Daniel Prescott, of Acton, York Co. They have an only daughter, Cora T., born May 10, 1864. In 1869, Mr. Hersom removed to Springvale, where, until 1879, he was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and then returned to the old homestead, where he is making improvements on his farm and carrying on agricultural pursuits.

He has spent his life as an active, industrious, and prudent business man, having been little connected with politics and sectional strife. His father was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.



MELVIN WENTWORTH.



HIRAM H. GOODWIN.



RES. OF MELVIN WENTWORTH, LEBANON, MAINE.

DAYTON.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THAT part of the town of Hollis lying south of Cook's Brook was incorporated as a separate town, under the name of Dayton, April 7, 1854, and was named in honor of Dayton, then a prominent leader in national politics. The town of Dayton is bounded on the north by Hollis, on the east by Buxton and Saco, on the south by Biddeford and Kennebunkport, and on the west by Lyman. The surface is undulating and varied. Talcose slate in the south gives place to coarse granite, which rises in ledges from the plains farther north. Numerous small springs of pure water unite in Pot-Hook and Randall's Brooks, the principal streams, which flow nearly across the town, and empty into the Saco River.

Near the centre of the town a spring of pure water, fifteen yards across, breaks through the quicksands, forming a basin twenty feet deep, from which the boiling motion of the water, breaking through first in one place then another with an unceasing motion, has given to it the name of "The Boiling Spring." Hill's Brook, the outlet, flows south, and empties into the Swan Pond Creek, in Biddeford. The spring was much frequented by the early settlers, who used its "squeaking sand" upon their floors. The soil is good, and yields remunerative crops of grass, corn, and grains. Fruit, particularly the apple, flourishes well here. Hay, oats, potatoes, apples, cattle, and products of the dairy are the chief articles of export, for which a ready market is found in Saco and Biddeford. Many of the original fields of the early settlers are overgrown with groves of straggling pines, or covered with ferns. On the plains to the north and west are large areas covered with a vigorous second growth of white pine, yellow pine, birch, and poplar, from which large quantities of charcoal are burned in brick-kilns for market in the neighboring cities.

The town of Dayton originally comprised the south part of the lands lying between the grant made by the Plymouth Council to Oldham and Vines in 1630 on the south, and the tract bought of the sagamore Hobinowell by Maj. William Phillips on the north.

These lands were purchased from Mogg Megone, an Indian, by Major Phillips in May, 1664. The deed was witnessed by John and Mary Wakefield and recorded in 1669. During the year Maj. Phillips sold 1500 acres on the south to Edward Tyng, and soon after 2000 acres to Richard Russell, of Charlestown, Mass. A tract three miles square, joining, was sold to Maj.-Gen. John Leverett. These three parts of the grant comprise nearly all the present limits of Dayton.

Under a treaty made with the *Penobscot* Indians, in August, 1726, by which the government of Massachusetts agreed to establish trading-posts at convenient points, a fort

of hewn logs was erected about eighty rods south of Union Falls, on the intervalle, in 1728. This fort was supplied with cannon and a garrison of ten men, under command of a sergeant, whose duty it was to protect the trade with the Indians. A superintendent, or truck-master, was appointed with a salary of £120 a year, and an act was passed directing the treasurer of the province to supply the establishment with goods to the amount of £800. Capt. Thomas Smith, a merchant of Boston, Mass., was appointed truck-master in 1737. In July, 1739, the Governor of the province visited this fort, remaining overnight. A freshet in 1740 overflowed the intervalle, forcing Capt. Smith to abandon his fort and seek refuge upon the higher ground. In 1744, 13 men were stationed there. Soon after the declaration of war between France and England in 1745 the garrison was increased to 20 men. Capt. Thomas Bradbury was in command for a number of years. He was succeeded by Capt. Jonathan Bean, of York. In 1759 the garrison was abandoned, and the cannon removed to Boston. During its existence it was a place of refuge for the few scattered inhabitants of the surrounding country in times of Indian alarms. No vestige of the fort remains, but a grave-yard near the spot where it stood points out the location.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement was made by Andrew Gordon, of Biddeford, and his brother, John Gordon, in 1753. Although driven away by the Indians in the outbreak which followed soon after, they returned and continued their improvements. John and Edward Smith joined them about 1760, settling on the Russell lot.

John Smith, of Biddeford, grandfather of Noah Smith, lived near the fort on the "Cook right," in 1762. Nathaniel Buzzell, father of Isaiah, and grandfather of Nathaniel and Lorenzo Buzzell, came from Barrington, Vt., and settled on the fine farm of Nathaniel Buzzell, near Mr. Gordon's place.

Joseph Chadbourne, Thomas Young, George Hooper, Moses Weller, Jr., and Zebulon Gordon were living in the town in 1781. Rev. Simon Locke, a Baptist minister, settled in the south part of the town in 1782, but left to become pastor of the Limington Baptist Church, over which he was ordained in December, 1783.

John Clark, who died in 1801, aged ninety, was an early settler, and grandfather of the present town clerk, John W. Clark.

Many additional settlers came about 1787. In the Gordon neighborhood, and about Goodwin's mill, there were George and Tristram Hooper, Ebenezer Cleaves, John Young, Dominicus Smith, Benjamin Emerson, Nathaniel

Goodwin, who built the first "Goodwin's Mill," and John Tilleson.

Farther north, Lemuel Buzzell, William Merry, Jonathan Rumery, John Clark, Capt. Potter Page, Zachariah Usher, John Dennett, Benjamin Newcomb, Ezekiel Bragdon, and Aaron Stackpole.

Abner Ellison and John Smith, of Biddeford, took up land near the fort, at \$1 per acre, where their descendants, Mrs. Betsey J. Butland, Mrs. Oliver Bickford, and Mrs. Clifford Buzzell, still reside with their husbands.

Robert Cleaves came from Keenebunkport in 1795, with his family, and settled a mile south of Boiling Spring. His uncle, Israel Cleaves, had already settled half a mile south. Their homes, like many of those of the early settlers, were back from the roads laid out when the country became settled. Hezekiah Drew settled near, to the southwest, where there was a large body of natural meadow, which has since become absorbed in cultivated farms.

Nathaniel, son of Edward Smith, was killed by a tree. When his son Nathaniel was eight years old, Mr. Scamman, whom he owed \$16, came and got his gun, a queen's arm, over six feet in length, telling the boy that when old enough to train, he might come and get it again. At the age of sixteen young Smith claimed his gun and took his place in the ranks. This old arm, which had seen service through two wars of the last century, is held in the family as an heirloom.

The burying-grounds are nearly as numerous as the first families, each one burying upon their homestead. Dr. Samuel C. Hight and Rev. Timothy Hodgdon are buried upon the Meserve farm. Among the older and earlier dead are Nathaniel Buzzell, died 1809, aged ninety-three; the Gould, Cleaves, and Dennett families, and those in the old burying-ground near the Goodwin mill, with its twenty-four graves, whose head-stones are wanting, as they were taken from the field.

LEADING INDUSTRIES AND WATER-POWERS.

At the time of settlement the valley of the Saco was filled with a heavy growth of magnificent timber, and for many years lumbering was the chief employment of its occupants. It was upon this industry the permanent settlers depended for their support until years of hard labor had been expended in clearing, chopping and stumping, planting fruit-trees and small patches of field crops, and making rails for the ancient worm-fence. The logs, cut between seasons of farm work, and hauled from the most accessible points, were sawn in a mill erected upon the bank of the Saco River, and the lumber rafted to Saco, or hauled by ox-teams to Portland for market. Previous to the war of 1812, Little Falls Landing was the centre of a thriving lumber trade, supporting four or five stores. In 1807-8 the river was dammed at Union Falls, and four or five saw-mills erected. These were operated until 1837, when they were all swept off by the great freshet of that year. They were not rebuilt, and the place, in consequence, became less in importance to the surrounding country.

The privilege was purchased by the Biddeford and Saco Water-Power Company in 1856, and a stone dam built, which only operates a grist- and shingle-mill. At Union

Rapids, half a mile below the Falls, a fall of 8 or 9 feet might be obtained by damming, giving a power of 279 horse for twenty-four hours, or 608 horse-power, equal to 24,320 spindles, for eleven hours a day. Union Falls, eight miles above Saco by road, and twelve by the river, has a fall of 15 feet at low water, furnishing 465 horse-power for twenty-four, or 1000 horse-power, equal to 40,000 spindles, for eleven hours a day. An interval of some 60 acres below the dam furnishes sites for the location of mills. Good granite for building abounds within a mile of the Falls, and an abundance of good clay for bricks is found in the vicinity.

On Cook's Brook, which is the northern boundary of the town, Kimball's Saw-Mills are located at a 40-foot fall, furnishing sufficient power nearly the entire year. A mile above, Cook's saw-, grist-, and shingle-mills have for many years derived their power from this stream. Wells' "Water-Powers of Maine" gives 7 water-privileges entirely within the limits of this town,—4 on Hill's Brook and 3 on Swan's Pond Brook, at Goodwin's Mills. At these mills there is a fall of 33 feet. At Hanson & Pierce's Mill, a few rods below, there is a fall of 16 feet. The two last are occupied by the saw-, shingle-, and clapboard-mills of Simon Pierce, and the grist-mill of Sylvester Hill, formerly Goodwin's Mill.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

GOODWIN'S MILL, on Swan Brook, six miles from Biddeford, contains 20 fine dwellings, part in Limington, and is surrounded by fine cultivated farms.

UNION FALLS contains half a dozen dwellings, a store a saw-, planing-, wood-working-, and grist-mill, and in autumn, a cider-mill, the property of Jesse G. Harmon. This place was settled by Stephen Hopkinson, son of John Hopkinson (2d), of Buxton, who erected the first mill in company with Nathaniel Dunn and Pelatiah Cane, in 1806.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The site of the old block-house, or fort, about sixty yards from the bank of the Saco River, is finely located for a defense; the intervalle is here a quarter of a mile wide, and thirty feet above the river bed. The ground slopes gently to the west and south, then rises into a ridge of flat land thirty or forty feet above the intervalle, which is continued across the river, and confined the possible use of cannon to close quarters, in repelling a charge upon the surrounding plain. A grove of sumac and a burying-ground mark the spot where the fort and its surrounding palisades stood until the present century.* This spot is said to have never been plowed.

Jonathan Bean, who died in 1840, aged eighty-two, is buried here, with Thomas Davis, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in 1834, aged seventy-five, and some thirty others, most of whose graves are unmarked. Jacob Bean, his grandson, has a huge iron key, plowed up near by, and supposed to be the key of the block-house.

The old house of Jonathan Bean stands beside the road two hundred and eighty yards to the westward, its roof falling in, but still showing the style of the best frame buildings of one hundred years ago.

* The block-house was standing on the Bean farm as late as 1810.

The grave of John Gordon, the first settler, is on the H. F. Moore place, on the Biddeford road, near Boiling Spring. Mr. Gordon was a very powerful, raw-boned man, six feet and four inches tall, and possessed of great courage and undaunted energy. He commenced the clearing near his grave in 1753, when about nineteen years old, living with his father at the south, or with his brother camping in the woods, hastening across the plains to the fort when menaced by Indians, and leaving his opening only to take up arms at the outbreak of hostilities. He returned at the peace of 1759, and spent the remainder of his days here. He died at the age of ninety-four years.

INCORPORATION.

This town appears to have been designed, from the first settlement, for a separate government. May 25, 1797, a petition, signed by Joseph Chadbourne and others, requested the General Court to set off that part of Hollis south of Cook's Brook, and erect of it a separate plantation. This action was diverted by the incorporation of the town of Hollis the next year. It remained a part of Hollis until April 7, 1854, when it was incorporated by act of the Legislature, and became the town of Dayton.

The first election was held at the brick school-house, near the store of John M. Goodwin, at Goodwin's Landing, on Monday, May 1, 1854. John M. Goodwin was elected Moderator; John S. Murch, Town Clerk; Daniel Hill (2d), Benjamin C. Hight, and James R. Haley, Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor; John Smith, Treasurer; John M. Goodwin, Town Agent; and Simon Meserve, Collector and Constable.

A vote of thanks to John M. Goodwin, for his exertions in getting the town incorporated, was passed; the Gould school-house selected as the place of future elections, and the meeting dissolved. The highest number of votes cast for one office was 126.

The first list of jurors was made Feb. 28, 1855, and comprised the names of Columbus Dyer, Elisha Cleaves, David Meserve, Asa R. Fogg, John Whitehouse, William F. Hight, Robert Cleaves, Aaron Buzzell, Samuel L. Smith, James Maddox, Hezekiah Young, Edgcomb Haley, Leonard Ford, Cyrus Waterhouse, and Horatio Dunn.

Jesse Locke was appointed by the selectmen to sell intoxicating liquor according to law. There is no town-house. Elections have continued to be held in the brick school-house since the incorporation of the town.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

John S. Murch, 1854-56; Aaron P. Buzzell, 1857-60; John S. Murch, 1861; Aaron P. Buzzell, 1862-63; Enoch C. Purinton, 1864; Zebulon G. Staples, 1865-67; George W. Ramery, 1868; Aaron P. Buzzell, 1869-70; Rufus H. Butterfield, 1871-73; Francis N. Clark, 1874-76; George F. Peavey, 1877-78; John W. Clark, 1879.

SELECTMEN.

1854-56.—Daniel Hill (2d), Benjamin C. Hight, James R. Haley. 1857-58.—James R. Haley, James Maddox, Joseph Roberts. 1859.—James R. Haley, Joseph Roberts, Joshua Clark. 1860.—James R. Haley, Daniel Dyer, Jr., Alpheus Dyer. 1861.—Daniel Hill, Jr., Benjamin C. Hight, Cyrus K. Smith. 1862-63.—James R. Haley, Edgcomb Haley, Edgcomb Hill.

1864.—Zebulon G. Staples, Joseph Roberts, James Maddox. 1865-66.—James R. Haley, Horace Woodman, Josiah H. B. Buzzell. 1867.—James R. Haley, Aaron P. Buzzell, Edgcomb Hill. 1868.—Zebulon G. Staples, Aaron P. Buzzell, Alpheus Dyer. 1869.—Zebulon G. Staples, Alpheus Dyer, Benjamin C. Hight. 1870.—William Waterhouse, George H. Moore, James R. Haley. 1871.—William Waterhouse, Asa R. Fogg, James K. Huntress. 1872-73.—William Waterhouse, Asa R. Fogg, Horace Woodman. 1874.—Horace Woodman, Benjamin Whitehouse, Wm. H. Davis. 1875-76.—Benjamin Whitehouse, Horace Woodman, Stephen Meserve. 1877.—Wm. H. Waterhouse, Stephen Meserve, Isaiah Hill. 1878.—William H. Waterhouse, Isaiah Hill, Albert R. Dyer. 1879.—Samuel C. Hight, Albert R. Dyer, Benjamin Whitehouse.

CHURCHES.

Early surrounded by churches in the adjoining towns, the people soon became members and gave to these their liberal support. The first minister in the town, Rev. Simon Locke, came in 1782, but, owing to the sparseness of the settlement, left to become pastor of a church in Lyman. He lived near Goodwin's Mill for many years.

A school-house was built for joint use of schools and meetings, and half the seats were high, old-fashioned, boxed-in pews. This was used for many years, and finally replaced by Rev. Timothy Hodgdon's lower meeting-house, which was built near the Boiling Spring in 1802-3, by Daniel Stone, Capt. John Gould, and Joseph Smith, committee for the town. After the death of the Rev. Mr. Hodgdon in 1875, Rev. John Hubbard, who was ordained in this building, and Rev. Mr. Chadbourne occupied the church as pastors. The meeting-house was sold at auction in 1839. Noah Smith received, as the proceeds due the pew-right of his father, John Smith, about 75 cents. The church members united with those of neighboring churches and dissolved their organization.

The sale of the meeting-house was considered by many at that time as a gross imposition, and was only accounted for by a temporary suspension of religious services. The building was still sound and was a good church. It was sold on the bid of a man who hurriedly entered, ascended into the garret, and, returning as quickly, cried his bid of \$67, much to the astonishment and chagrin of those who believed themselves interested parties.

The town has now no church, though contributing liberally to the support of religious worship, both in members and means. The lawyers, physicians, ministers, and merchants reside in adjoining towns. The town had no post-office until the Dayton post-office was opened in the centre of the town, with Mrs. Fannie M. Rumery post-mistress, in 1878.

SCHOOLS.

A school-house built on the T. M. Buck farm, south of Pot-Hook Brook in the east part of the town, was filled with scholars, children of the first settlers, who came from the greater part of the present town. The building, which was abandoned about 1810, was attended by Mrs. Daniel Smith, daughter of Robert Cleaves, as early as 1806, and the early members of the family before her. She distinctly remembers its heavy pews, and large open fireplace extending across one end, and speaks of it as a frame building and very old at that time.

PROMINENT MEN.

The leading citizens of Dayton have been Capt. John Smith and Capt. Thomas Smith, the early trader and commander of the old fort. Zebulon Gordon, who was made clerk at the first plantation election of Little Falls plantation in 1781.

Hon. Jesse Locke, son of the Rev. Simon Locke, was a leading citizen for many years. He represented his town in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1810 to 1816.

Andrew Gordon, who settled near the fort in 1753, and by his early settlement, hardihood, and industry, became prominent, was killed in 1804 by a falling tree.

Robert Cleaves, Daniel Hill, James R. Haley, Benjamin

C. Hight, Horace Woodman, Stephen Meserve, and John S. Murch were leading citizens at the incorporation of the town.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

This town responded from its few settlers with seven men for the patriot army. Of these were Capt. John Smith, who had been a lieutenant under Pepperell in the Louisbourg expedition, Jacob Rhoades, who was living in the town until near 1870 (?), and Thomas Davis.

The people, with commendable patriotism, furnished their quota of men and means for the war of the Rebellion, and in 1864 voted \$400 for the support of soldiers' families and State aid.

A C T O N.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE town of Acton was formerly the western part of the plantation of Hubbardstown and town of Shapleigh. It is bounded on the north by Newfield, on the east by Shapleigh, on the south by Lebanon, and on the west by the towns of Milton, in Stafford County, and Wakefield, in Carroll Co., N. H. It contains 18,127 acres of land, of which 11,000 are improved. The surface is diversified by hills, valleys, and plains, the hills rising highest in the centre and in the northwest, where a deep, circular valley, a mile across, has received the appropriate name of The Hopper, from its resemblance to the form of the hopper in a grist-mill.

A part of the town on the east, extending to Mousam River, was re-annexed to Shapleigh in 1831. The town was not at right angles with the west line of the State, because run in accordance with the old survey from the coast. This was remedied by purchasing a gore on the northwest from Bridget Phillips, and dividing the south gore with Lebanon.

Acton is well watered, containing within and upon its borders a greater area of fresh water than any other town in the county. Its ponds are, in order of their size, Northeast Pond, partly in New Hampshire, and extending three miles across the north end of the town; Mousam or Long Pond, extending for three miles along its eastern boundary; Square Pond, between the two former, and partly in Shapleigh, its waters flowing into Mousam Pond; Wilson's or Carvin's Pond, a third of a mile south of Northeast Pond, covering an area of 640 acres; and Horner's Pond, half a mile to the east, which receives the waters of both the last-named ponds, and discharges into the Salmon Falls River. Balch Pond forms two miles of the boundary on the north, and the Little Ossipee River the remainder. Salmon Falls River is the boundary line on the west.

The soil is poor upon the plains near the ponds, but pro-

duces good crops of hay and grass where improved. It improves in quality upon the higher lands and becomes stony, but produces good crops. Apples are a leading product, and grapes are much grown. More interest is taken in farming than in many of the surrounding towns.

ORIGINAL LAND TITLES.

The lands comprised in the present town were awarded to the heirs of Nicholas Shapleigh, in 1771, as a portion of their interest in the Ossipee tract, deeded by Capt. Sunday, Indian sagamore, to Francis Small, the trader at Kittery, in 1668. Mr. Small had subsequently sold an interest in the Ossipee tract to Maj. Shapleigh. The lands included between the Great and Little Ossipee Rivers not containing the number of square miles deeded by the sagamore, the original town of Shapleigh was included in the survey by James Warren, surveyor, under the direction of Joshua Hubbard and Dependent Shapleigh, proprietors.

The title to the lands was contested by former grantees. James Sullivan, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, undertook the defense for one-half of the plantation of Limerick. He brought the case before the committee on Eastern lands, and it was decided in his favor in a bill passed Oct. 30, 1782. The conditions required of the proprietors were the payment of £400 into the State treasury, and a reservation of all lots already appropriated by the State in accordance with their practice in making original grants. The proprietors effected a compromise with those who had settled upon their land without their consent, by obtaining from them a relinquishment of all title, in return for which they granted to each twice as much land as he had cleared, and agreed to sell to each the balance of his lot on the payment of two dollars an acre. Most of the town was lotted, between 1774 and 1776, by Surveyor Warren, and a part of the land drawn by the proprietors. In laying out two rods were left between the north and

south lines for roads. Fifty-two 300-acre lots were included in the first drawing.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlement in the town was made at what is now Acton Corner, in the fall of 1776, by Benjamin Kimens, Clement Steele, and John York.

Capt. William Rodgers, a proprietor of note and first justice of the peace, built a bridge across the narrows of Mousam Pond, and built a house about the same time. The bridge was built previous to 1776, but the exact date of his moving in is not known.

John B. Hanson, of Dover, N. H., opened a road under the direction of the proprietors in 1776, beginning at the Lebanon line east of Goding Brook, near the Free-Will Baptist church, and passing north past Kimens', Steele's, and York's places to the Ossipee River. This work employed 12 or 15 hands some twenty days. After this road was opened settlers came in rapidly, but many of them selected poor lands upon the plains, or in the hills far from neighbors, where they became discouraged and left after a few years. These early improvements, now marked by a rude cellar, a pile of stones from the fallen chimney, or a few seedling apple-trees surrounded by deep forest, are most numerous in the north part of the town. Seven of these may be seen along the road to the north of Acton Centre, where there are only five families yet remaining. Among the permanent settlers were Joshua Brackett, who came in 1778, and made the first opening at South Acton Corner; John Hussey, who settled half a mile southwest; and Gershon Ricker, of Dover, N. H., who settled half a mile beyond in 1779.

The first mill in the town, a grist-mill, was built on Salmon Falls River, near Wakefield, in 1779, by Joseph Parsons. For this and other services he was awarded by the proprietors 200 acres in the third range of rights. In February, Paul Farnham, a Revolutionary soldier, and his sons,—Dummer, Ralph, and Paul,—came from Lebanon, and settled near each other in the southwest corner of the town, where Paul Farnham, Jr., afterwards lived. In March, John Woodman, from Farmington, N. H., settled north of the Farnhams. The place is now held by the only descendant, who is the wife of Joseph H. Postleton.

Daniel Hurd (or Heard, as it was then spelled) came the same year, and located on the hill, a mile south of South Acton, where Mark C. Hurd has for years held the post-office of that place.

Benjamin Drew, whose wife was the first woman to ride into the town on horseback, settled east of the proprietors' road, near the Lebanon line. Jonathan Young and Joseph and Samuel Sanborn, from Brinkwood, N. H., were early settlers. Lands were bought for \$2 per acre. Corn was hoed in as soon as land was cleared, and with milk, game, and fish furnished the chief food of the first settlers. All the waters were alive with salmon, so that people were perfectly sure of catching all they desired in their season. Before Emery's Mill was built a rude hand-mill, on the hill at Mr. Woodman's, ground corn for the few people in the settlement, who came with a bag of corn, turned the mill, and then carried home the meal.

In 1791 there was great interest taken in the question of whether one or two meeting-houses should be built, and the election of deacons and church officers became the strongest object of political contest or local ambition. But one meeting-house was built, and in this the town elections were held from 1794 to 1801. The office of constable and collector was a position contested for by captains, colonels, and professional men, and was then an office of high respectability. In 1797, Dr. C. Powers bid off the appointment for both parishes, paying \$1 in the East, and 50 cents in the West Parish. His time was well filled by the additional work of enforcing the destruction of thistles, which had increased to so alarming an extent that their destruction was enforced by a general law. By 1802 the competition had so increased that Stephen Marsh paid \$25 for the office. In 1828, Luther Goding paid \$40 for the privilege of collecting taxes and its attendant honors, and was spoken of as the most efficient collector the town had yet appointed. The town afterwards paid a small sum to the lowest bidder for the office.

In 1801, John, Joshua, Peter, Joseph, and Jonathan Grant settled near each other in the north of the town on the highlands still occupied by their descendants. Thomas Grant, son of Jonathan, is still living on his father's homestead at an advanced age. Another family, Elisha P. Grant, whose sons, Nehemiah and Isaiah Grant, still live on his homestead in the south of the town, moved into the town previous to 1800. These are two distinct families.

In 1820 there were about twenty licenses to sell strong drink granted in the town. The temperance reform had not then begun, but the evils of intemperance were already felt, and in consequence of their effects against the freedom of elections the town board prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks on town-meeting days under a penalty of permanent revocation of license. The law was so evaded as to have no effect, and therefore was repealed; afterwards the people joined willingly in the general reform which resulted in the steady habits of the present generation.

The surplus revenue money awarded by the general government in 1837 was a weight upon the people of the town until finally invested two years afterwards in a town farm, which was bought of Aaron Hubbard for \$1800.

INCORPORATION.

In March, 1825, a proposition to divide the town was defeated by a vote of 170 to 126. In September it was again proposed, when the meeting passed a resolve prohibiting any action on the subject for the next five years. To cement the two divisions more firmly, \$5000 were devoted to the improvement of roads. The question of division defied their enactments, and in 1828 was again brought up. After an exciting contest, a vote of 164 to 111 declared in favor of division, and Dr. R. Buck, John Bodwell, Elisha Bodwell, Dr. William Lewis, and J. C. Libby were appointed a committee to petition the Legislature to make the division on nearly the old parish line. The act of incorporation was passed March 6, 1830, and gave to the new town of Acton 170, the most from the total number of 2950 inhabitants. The name of Acton is derived from the locality of one of the most important contests of

the Revolutionary war, and was given in honor of the citizens of the town who had participated in that war, and of whom Ralph Farnham was held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen.

All the old town elections had been held in Acton until 1801, when the honor was shared with the Eastern Parish until it became a separate town. The first town election of Acton was held at the Baptist meeting-house, March 22, 1830. Aaron Hubbard, Esq., was elected Moderator; John Bodwell was elected Town Clerk; John Bodwell, Joseph Dame, Samuel S. Wood, Selectmen; John Brackett, Treasurer. The offices of constable and collector were sold at vendue to Jethro Goodwin, for 50 cents. Rev. Clement Parker, Rev. Charles Emerson, and Capt. Rufus W. Brackett were elected School Committee; and Samuel Heard, agent to prosecute and defend suits at law. Two thousand five hundred dollars were voted for roads. The support of the poor was awarded to the lowest bidder, Col. John Garvin, for the ensuing year. Town-meetings were ordered to be held alternate years in the Congregationalist and Baptist meeting-houses until 1842, when the town-house was built. By the act of incorporation, all town lands within the bounds of Acton became the property of the town. All back taxes were collected by the old town, and all appropriations divided equally. The town of Shapleigh retained the records, but any citizen of Acton should have, at all times, free access to examine and make copies or extracts therefrom, free of expense. In April, Reuben Buck, Aaron Hubbard, and Samuel Stacy were appointed a committee to petition for a post-office to be established near the Baptist meeting-house. At the fall election, 203 votes were polled.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Bodwell, 1830-31; Rufus W. Brackett, 1832-33; Aaron Hubbard, 1834-36; Asa Brackett, 1837; Aaron Hubbard, 1838-40; Horace Bodwell, 1841-43; Stephen Merrill, 1844-47; Daniel Watson, 1848; Gershom Ricker, 1849; Horace Bodwell, 1850-56; A. D. Morrow, 1857; A. J. Lord, 1858; Mark C. Hard, 1859-62; Ira Miller, 1863-65; David Boyd, 1866; John F. Topliff, 1867-70; Morris B. F. Dalton, 1871; Charles W. Gross, 1872-73; Samuel H. Garvin, 1874-75; William E. Pillsbury, Bodwell J. Grant (vacancy), 1876; Bodwell J. Grant, 1877-78; Asa F. Horoe, 1879.

SELECTMEN.

1830.—John Bodwell, Joseph Dame, Samuel S. Wood.
1831.—John Bodwell, Joseph Dame, Rufus W. Brackett.
1832-33.—John Bodwell, Rufus W. Brackett, Capt. Peter Young.
1834.—John Bodwell, Rufus W. Brackett, Maj. Samuel Stacy.
1835-37.—John Bodwell, Maj. Samuel Stacy, Rufus W. Brackett.
1838.—Rufus W. Brackett, John Hubbard, Samuel Stacy.
1839.—Rufus W. Brackett, John Hubbard, Hubbard Stevens.
1840.—Rufus W. Brackett, John Hubbard, Samuel Stacy.
1841-42.—John Bodwell, Samuel Stacy, Daniel Waldron.
1843.—John Bodwell, Daniel Waldron, Hubbard Stevens.
1844.—John Bodwell, Hubbard Stevens, John Lord.
1845.—Hubbard Stevens, John Lord, Samuel Thompson.
1846.—Hubbard Stevens, Samuel Thompson, John Hemingway.
1847-48.—Hubbard Stevens, John Hemingway, Beej. Brackett (2d).
1849.—John Hemingway, Benjamin Brackett, Ebenezer Ricker.
1850.—Rufus W. Brackett, John Lord, Ebenezer Ricker.
1851.—Rufus W. Brackett, John Lord, Nathan Brackett.
1852-54.—Rufus W. Brackett, Benjamin Brackett, Caleb Barbank.
1855-56.—Horace Bodwell, Ebenezer Ricker, Daniel Grant.
1857.—Horace Bodwell, Ira Miller, Daniel Grant.

1858-60.—Richard Goding, John F. Thompson, Samuel G. Stackpole.
1861-62.—Richard H. Goding, Samuel G. Stackpole, Ira Fox.
1863.—Richard H. Goding, Mark C. Hurd, John A. Garvin.
1864-65.—Richard H. Goding, Mark C. Hurd, Caleb W. Burbank.
1866-67.—John A. Garvin, Jacob Brackett, John C. Bureh.
1868.—Horace Bodwell, Caleb W. Burbank, Oliver C. Titcomb.
1869-70.—Caleb W. Burbank, Oliver C. Titcomb, John Lord.
1871-75.—Oliver C. Titcomb, Charles N. Brackett, Wm. H. Langley.
1876-77.—Charles N. Brackett, Samuel H. Garvin, Asa F. Horne.
1878.—John Lord, Edwin S. Lary, Ira Fox.
1879.—Bodwell J. Grant, William H. Langley, George L. Prescott.

WATER-POWERS AND MANUFACTORIES.

Little Ossipee, Salmon Falls, Hubbard, Brackett, Ricker, and Mousam Rivers furnished sufficient power to carry saw- and grist-mills a portion of the year. At the outlet of the Balch Pond there is sufficient fall to run a large saw-, shingle-, and grist-mills, now the property of Edward Hargrave. Nathaniel Balch, the man who built the first mill here, was buried, by his own request, on the opposite hill.

A fine water-power at Milton Mills is occupied on the Acton side of the river by a large felting-mill, erected on the site of a smaller one in 1873, the first having been destroyed by fire. The present mill was erected by E. Brierly & Son, and was exempted from local taxation for ten years. D. H. Buffum & Co. became the proprietors and operators in 1879. All kinds of felting goods are manufactured here, giving employment to about 40 skilled operatives and \$250,000 capital.

Horne's saw- and grist-mills, at the outlet of Horne Pond, was erected in 1830 by Benjamin Horne, and have been in constant operation since. They are now owned by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company.

There is also a fine water-power at the head of Salmon Falls River.

SILVER MINES.

Silver has long been known to exist in Acton, Newfield, and Lebanon, but the effort to find the paying leads has not been generally successful until the opening of the shaft at Dirigo Mine, on Goding Brook in the south part of Acton, in 1877-78. The Silver Wave, a quarter of a mile south, near the Lebanon line, began to yield in paying quantities in 1879, and other shafts were also sunk during that year. The ores are very clean, and assay about \$85 to the ton. Buildings were erected for the accommodation of the miners in 1879.

The Acton Silver Mining Company has a capital of \$500,000. The officers elected in 1879 were Hon. Geo. Walker, President; John S. Morris, Secretary; A. A. Dennett, Treasurer; George Walker, George P. Westcott, Nathan Cleaves, F. J. Rollins, Clarence Hale, Directors.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

MILTON MILLS

is mostly in New Hampshire, with the post-office in that State. There are, in Acton, 36 dwellings, more than a third of which were erected since 1870; a jewelry-store, opened by William Jones in 1879; shoe-shop, James Chauley, established 1879; carriage-shop, Ira Prescott, established 1879; the felting-mill, erected in 1873; a fine

school-house and a church. The place is finely situated in a deep, narrow valley surrounded by forests.

ACTON.

Acton, near the centre of the town, contains 2 churches, the town-house, 14 dwellings; John Lord's clothing manufactory, established in 1879, with 5 to 8 operatives, and his store, opened by George Stackpole in 1857, and operated by Mr. Lord, who is also postmaster, since 1874. There are also two blacksmith-shops, kept by Bradford Wilson and Elijah Horne. Dr. Wm. E. Pillsbury commenced practice here in 1874. Amasa Copp was an early merchant here.

SOUTH ACTON, a mile north of the post-office of that name, is a cross-roads, with store, church, school-house, and half a dozen dwellings.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The burial-grounds are numerous and well kept. The principal ones are at Acton and South Acton, besides the two oldest churches. The others chiefly noticeable are at Milton village, at the south Free-Will Baptist church, and south of Northeast Pond, in the Horne settlement. Many of the oldest families bury their dead in fine walled grounds in sight of their dwellings.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH OF SHAPLEIGH AND ACTON.

In 1778 the proprietors voted to reserve 300 acres on the east side of the Pond for the use of the Congregational ministry, the avails of which should be used for the Congregational minister settled in that parish. Also a 100-acre lot to be reserved for the first Congregational minister settled in the parish. After their title was confirmed, a committee of seven was raised, consisting of Hon. B. Chadbourne, John Frost, Esq., Maj. Samuel Leighton, Capt. Robert Parker, Dependent Shapleigh, James Warren, and Benjamin Cooper, to locate the public lots from as good land as could be found unappropriated. Aaron Hubbard, Samuel Willey, and John Rowe were the first deacons and clerk. Rev. Alpheus Spring, of Kittery, preached to the first settlers as early as 1774.

A proprietary meeting-house was built on the parsonage lot, and Aug. 18, 1794, a meeting of the town was held to ratify their action. The east side was released from any share in its cost, and it became the property of the West Parish. Rev. Joseph Brown became the settled pastor in January, 1796. Elder William Godin was settled in the Western Parish in 1806, and Elder John Chadbourne in the Eastern Parish in 1818.

As the land remained unsold and unimproved, no efforts to secure preaching were made for some time. An individual entered upon the reserved church-land and used it as his own. Suit was commenced for ejectment, and many, apprehending a heavy bill of costs, united with the Baptists. After expensive litigation, it was decided against the individual, but he was insolvent, and the plaintiff had to meet a large bill of costs. A society was then incorporated, and in 1826 a small church was organized, with Rev. Henry A. Merrill settled pastor. A house for worship

was commenced at the Corner, and some additions to the church received. Mr. Merrill received the 100-acre lot the proprietors had reserved for the first minister of this denomination. As the parsonage-land yielded nothing, his support was insufficient, and he left them in 1824. An act passed the Legislature the same year authorizing the society to sell the parsonage lot, and a board of trustees was incorporated to hold the proceeds as a fund. This was done, and \$1650 received and invested, the income of which was expended in temporary supplies to neighboring pastors; but no increase to church membership was realized. From 1831 to 1836, the Rev. Clark Cornish supplied them stately half the time. Through his labors a few were added to the church. After his engagement closed, Revs. J. Caruthers, J. Kimball, Clement Parker, and others supplied for short periods. Mr. Amasa Loring, from Bangor Theological Seminary, commenced preaching here in the autumn of 1841. He was received with favor, and June 15, 1842, was ordained over this church. The old meeting-house, which had never been furnished, was taken down in 1872-73, and a neat one erected on a better location. A meeting-house was erected at Acton Corner in 1827, and Mr. Loring closed his labors in December, 1848, but continued to supply until 1850, when he was succeeded by Revs. William Pierce, James Fiske, Francis P. Smith, William S. Thompson, the present pastor, who has supplied here since Jan. 1, 1869. There are now five of the old members living,—George Harper and wife, Mrs. George Ham, and Daniel S. Kimball and wife.

The deacons have been Samuel Willey, John Rowe, Samuel Sanborn, Mark Buzzell, James Hubbard, Joseph Remick, Jesse W. Sanborn, John G. Sanborn. Clerks: Isaiah Buxton, Thomas Grant, Rev. F. P. Smith, Rev. William S. Thompson. Present membership, 58.

The island on Square Pond was reserved by the proprietors for the ministry, together with a lot of land containing 300 acres. This lot was sold, March 20, 1824, and by act of Legislature divided among the ballots cast for the Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist, Free Baptist, and Union religious societies then incorporated within the town.

BAPTIST.

A Baptist Church was formed by Rev. Nehemiah Davis in 1781. He became the first minister, and in 1802 dedicated the first house of worship, near the old Congregationalist house, erected in 1796. This house cost \$1500. The church was reorganized by Rev. William Goding, at a meeting held at the house of Maj. Samuel Stacy, Jan. 3, 1828, and became the Baptist Church of Shapleigh and Milton. Maj. Stacy and Charles Swasey were chosen deacons. Enoch Wood was chosen clerk. There were 45 members, including Jonathan Sanborn and wife, Benjamin and Stephen Brackett, Mark Hurd and wife, and Abel Morrow and wife. 11 were added by baptism during the year. In 1834, 51 members living in Milton took letters, and formed a separate church in their own town. The present meeting-house at South Acton was built in 1841, and the old one afterwards torn down.

The pastors have been Willard Glover, 1828; Charles Emerson, 1828-34; James Jameson, N. G. Littlefield,

1845-50; Walter T. Sargent, 1850-56; William Harlin, 1856-63; G. D. Ballentine, 1864; Rev. Samson Powers, 1867; E. P. Noyes, 1871-78; Henry A. Stetson, since November, 1878.

Deacons, John Bodwell, Benjamin Brackett, James Ross, Nathan Brackett, David Grant, John C. Hatch. Mark C. Hurd, the present clerk, has filled that office since 1839. Present membership, 55.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1781 the settlement was visited by Elder Tozier Lord, of Berwick, who had left the Baptists and united with Elder Benjamin Randall at the founding of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Meetings were held in an unfinished building. A revival resulted in the forming of a society, which declined on the removal of the pastor a few years after.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church was reorganized by Rev. Gershom Lord in 1802, and consisted of 8 members. Samuel Runnels and Bart. Miller were first deacons, and Elder Lord clerk. Rev. Gershom Lord was their first preacher, and was succeeded by Humphrey Goodwin, who was ordained in 1807, and continued to preach until his removal to Hollis, in 1804. Elder David Blaisdell supplied from 1815 to 1830.

A house of worship was built in 1818, in the west part of the town, near Milton Mills, and replaced by a new one, on the same ground, in 1840. Theodore Stevens became pastor in 1834, left in 1836, returned in 1839, and was succeeded, in 1843, by Elder J. Fullerton; by Horace Stenton in 1847; and subsequently by Z. Jordan, William Hurlin, Seth Perkins, Aaron Ayer, Dexter Waterman, James Potter; Rev. Mr. McLain, in 1872; Hosea Quimby, 1875; and at his death, in October, 1878, by Rev. B. F. Sherwood, present pastor. Paul Runnels, Lewis H. Witham, and John Runnels have entered the ministry.

The clerks have been Gershom Lord, Levi Morrill, Ralph Farnham, Asa Merrill, Nathan Merrill, Paul Runnels, John Farnham, K. W. Brackett. Present deacons, B. Miller, Paul Runnels, Job Ricker. Membership, 111.

THE SECOND FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Second Free-Will Baptist Church was organized, a house of worship built by the Union Society of Acton in the south part of the town, and a meeting-house erected in 1840, under the labors of Rev. John Brooks. Joseph Hilton and Hubbard Stevens were the first deacons.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, in 1826, by Rev. William McKoy. A meeting-house was erected at Acton Corner in 1840. Pastors, Rev. Henry Linscott, 1837; Richard H. Ford, 1838; B. F. Foster, Jesse Stone, James Rice, James Harrington, and A. P. Sanborn.

SCHOOLS.

The early proprietors, in compliance with the conditions of the commission of land-claims, set aside two lots for schools, one of which, in Acton, was rented for a nominal sum until 1821, when the town-agent was authorized to

lease it for five hundred years. This not meeting with success, the time was extended to nine hundred and ninety-nine years! This land, which was near Horne Pond, was sold soon after, and a fund created which amounted to \$501. A superintending committee of three was elected until 1835, with a salary of 25 cents a day each for their services. It was then voted not to allow their accounts for the last three years. The next committee refused to serve. In 1837 the interest of the fund was appropriated for this purpose. The board of three was abolished in 1879, and Charles A. Hilton chosen supervisor of schools.

One of the first school-houses was built on the hill, near Mark Hurd's place. It had a large open fireplace and a wooden chimney. The school-tax and appropriations were about \$700, annually, from the incorporation of the town until 1860, and amounted to \$1293 in 1878.

ASSOCIATIONS.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

Organized in March, 1877. First officers: Ivory Goodwin, President; Benjamin F. Dalton, Clerk; Morris B. F. Dalton, Sec. The present officers are Mark C. Hurd, President; Charles N. Brackett, Vice-President; Horace N. Farnham, Sec. A store-building was erected near South Acton church in 1877, and opened for the sale of goods, with M. B. F. Dalton, store-keeper. The business has been thus far successful.

SHAPLEIGH AND ACTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society, organized in 1866, was founded by John Stover, Esq., of Sanford Corner, Me., who donated \$1000 to make one-half of a permanent fund, the interest of which is devoted to sustaining fairs held alternately in Shapleigh and Acton. The fund, of which the second \$1000 were contributed by a membership fund, reverts to the support of schools when the fairs cease to be sustained. Each membership is sustained by the payment of 6 per cent. on a \$10 share. The original membership was about 30 in each town, but has since increased to over 200 each. Hon. Horace Bodwell, of Acton, has been a leader in the enterprise since its organization. First officers: Horace Bodwell, President; Enoch Bodwell, Secretary. Present officers: Cyrus Grant, President; Horace Bodwell, Secretary. The Acton fair-grounds and race-course are owned by thirteen proprietors, who are members of the society.

PROMINENT MEN.

Capt. William Rogers, the first town treasurer and justice of the peace of Shapleigh, was a man of influence and business ability. He built the first bridge in the town, and did much for its early improvement. He had two sons, Andrew and Robert, who became prominent and respected citizens. There are none of his descendants remaining.

Joshua Brackett, first town clerk of Shapleigh.

John Bodwell was the first town clerk of Acton, and in 1831 was chosen first representative from the town to the State Legislature.

Jeremiah Emery was a representative to the convention which met in Boston in 1788, to ratify the Constitution of

the United States, and one of the most enterprising public men of the county until his death.

Among the present prominent men are Horace Bodwell, Esq., Bodwell J. Grant, John Lord, Hon. Asa F. Horne, Edwin S. Lary, Wm. H. Langley, and Andrew F. Hilton.

PROFESSIONAL.

LAWYERS.

Calvin R. Hubbard, son of Maj. C. Hubbard, practiced law in Springvale until his death, in 1837. John B. Bodwell.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the physicians have been Horace Stacy, Jeremiah C. Buck, Richard R. Ricker, Horatio Buck, Charles P. Hubbard, and Paul C. Garvin.

MINISTERS.

Charles Dame, John Runnels, W. H. Witham, John M. Woodbury, Ashbury C. Trafton. Catholic, Joshua M. Young, Jonathan E. Young.

MILITARY.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Ralph Farnum, one of the first settlers in the town, was born in 1756, and served in the Continental army one year. In the fall of 1860 he visited Boston, to take part in festivities, at the invitation of prominent citizens of Massachusetts, and died soon after returning home in December, 1860, at the age of one hundred and four years. During

his life he was highly honored by his fellow-townsmen, and is remembered by them as one of their most distinguished citizens.

Jethro Hurd, whose family lived in the woods of Acton, left the army after the surrender of Cornwallis, and walked home without waiting for discharge or pay.

Moses Hubbard was a soldier of this war.

WAR OF 1812.

The supply of "town stock" was filled in 1804 by an appropriation of 8300, and the purchase of 64 pounds of powder, 100 pounds of balls, 100 flints, and 3 camp-kettles for each company of 64 men enrolled. Guns and bayonets were furnished by the town for those unable to buy to train with. In 1808, Andrew Rogers, Thomas Drew, and Jonathan Young were appointed a committee to petition the President of the United States against the embargo. The militia, who were called out in 1814 to defend the coast when menaced by the British fleet, were hastily equipped and supplied with three days' rations. The service required, though short and not dangerous, was sufficient to evince the patriotism of the town of Acton.

Among the soldiers of this war were Heard Brackett, Samuel Drew, Phineas Wentworth, John Drew, and others mentioned under the quota of the town of Shapleigh.

Ebenzer Ricker was a soldier from Acton in the Florida war, and was discharged before the expiration of his term of service, to take a civil position under the United States Government.

SHAPLEIGH.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

SHAPLEIGH contained originally 32,150 acres, but was afterwards reduced about one-half by the erection of the town of Acton from its western half, and the annexation of a part of the north end to Newfield. It is bounded on the north by Newfield, on the east by Waterborough and Alfred, on the south by Sanford, and on the west by Acton. Mousam Pond, nearly five miles in length, on its western border, is the largest body of water wholly within the county. Square Pond, the next in size, lies half a mile to the northwest, and partly within the town of Acton. These ponds form the head-waters of the Mousam River, which flows southwest through Sanford and Kennebunk, and empties into the ocean. Granny Kent, Sly Beaver, and two lesser ponds in the north are surrounded by plains, constituting nearly one-third of the town. Bump-Box Brook and the two branches of Heath Brook are the main water-courses. The southern and central parts are diversified by low marshes, arable swells or light ridges, and precipitous

hills. The soil upon the plains is poor, but adapted to grass, while the higher lands produce fair crops of corn, wheat, and rye, richer grasses, and abundant crops of apples and other hardy fruits. Cider has been a leading product for many years. Since 1870 the foreign demand for fruit has made apples a leading product.

The soil abounds in iron from the disintegrating rock. Coarse granite and quartz are abundant, and many indications of mineral deposits are found. Some specimens of galena and silver ores were obtained from rock blasted in sinking a well at Emery's Mills, in the southwest corner, in 1879.

LAND TITLES.

The lands included in the present towns of Acton and Shapleigh were at first supposed to be a part of the Ossipee purchase of Francis Small. The Ossipee lands lay between the Great and Little Ossipee Rivers, and were bought of the sagamore of Newichawannock, Capt. Sunday, in 1668. Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, purchased an interest

from Mr. Small, but the deed being lost and not recorded, no attempt was made to occupy these lands until the discovery of the old deed, in 1770, by the descendants of Mr. Small, when the heirs of the two proprietors at once had it placed upon record* and proceeded to establish their claims.

Under the direction of Joshua Hubbard and Dependent Shapleigh, committee, the lands were run out in tracts by James Warren, surveyor. A partition was effected Aug. 5, 1771, and the Shapleigh heirs were assigned Parsons-field, half of Limerick, and a body of land lying south of the Little Ossipee River, to which they gave the name of Hubbardstown Plantation, in honor of Joshua Hubbard. The title to this land was only sustained by a liberal interpretation of the deed, which called for more than was included within the boundaries described. The previous grantees, heirs of Mason and Gorges, contested their title, and the case was brought before the committee on Eastern Lands, who, after carefully considering the matter, reported a bill confirming their claims to the territory "on condition they reserve the lots already appropriated for public use, and pay Four Hundred Pounds into the State treasury."

The bill was passed Oct. 30, 1782, and signed by Governor John Hancock. The proprietors afterwards purchased from the heirs of Maj. William Phillips a piece containing some six or eight hundred acres, in the northeast corner,—since annexed to Newfield,—for £60. In 1774 and 1776 most of the town was surveyed and laid out in lots by Joseph Warren, assisted by Gilbert Warren and Joseph Hasty, chainmen, after which they were drawn for by the proprietors. Lands proving to be of inferior quality were made up to the person drawing by additional land from the unappropriated lots.† Strips three rods wide, running north and south, were left between ranges for roads. The ranges commence at the southwest corner of Acton and number east. The lots commence numbering at the south.

Previous to the decision of the title in 1782, about 40 persons had settled in the eastern part of the town, and made improvements. They claimed no title to their lands, but were voted by the proprietors the opening each had cleared, and an equal number of acres of wild land adjoining, with the privilege of buying the remaining portions of the lots upon which they were located at 82 an acre. They were required to sign a relinquishment of all other lands in the plantation.

* York County Record of Deeds, Book 42, page 230.

† The following is a list of the proprietors, lawful heirs of Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, at the time of drawing, as shown by the proprietors' record. The name of Rev. Mr. Foster, which appears among those of the proprietors in their business transactions, was not recorded in this list: Samuel Shapleigh, John Shapleigh, Elisha Shapleigh, Dependent Shapleigh, James Shapleigh, Joshua Hubbard, Nathan Bartlett, Jr., Simon Jenness, Jonathan Sayward, Esq., Hon. James Sullivan, Daniel Moulton, James Gowen, Hon. Edward Cutts, Jonathan Moulton, Capt. John Frost, Deacon William Leighton, Jonathan C. Chadbourne, Alexander Seammell, William Frost, Capt. Samuel Stacy, Samuel Jenness, Moses Hanscomb, Dr. David Pierce, Rev. Alpheus Spring, Capt. John H. Bartlett, Nathaniel Remick, Capt. Philip Hubbard, Gen. Ichabod Goodwin, Capt. James Garvin, Humphrey Seammann, Jr., Nicholas Seammann, William Stacy, Dennis Fernald, Capt. William Rogers, Robert Rogers, Deacon John Hill, Maj. Samuel Leighton, William Parsons, Tobias Fernald, Jr., Mark Fernald, Robert Parker, Andrew P. Fernald, Hon. Benjamin Chadbourne.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white men who penetrated the forests of Shapleigh were in pursuit of game and timber. The original growth consisted of tall pines and oaks, rising far beyond the present growth comprising the second forests. The large pines fit for masts and oaks suitable for ship-building were marked with the mark of the royal navy by British officers, to show the early settlers that they were reserved, and could not be endangered by the necessary work of opening the first clearings for future homes. Hence, there was no occupation of many fine bodies of land before the war which released these wooden sentinels of their guard, and the hardy citizens from British rule. These forests were teeming with game, whose subsistence was found upon the open, low meadows, beside the lakes, and in the forests abounding with beech-nuts, acorns, and berries. Moose, deer, bear, and fur-bearing animals tempted the hunter, who brought home glowing accounts of the soil, meadows, and easily-cleared hardwood lands, and returning made their homes in rude log cabins, where life could be sustained with the least amount of labor, with little regard to the title of the lands.

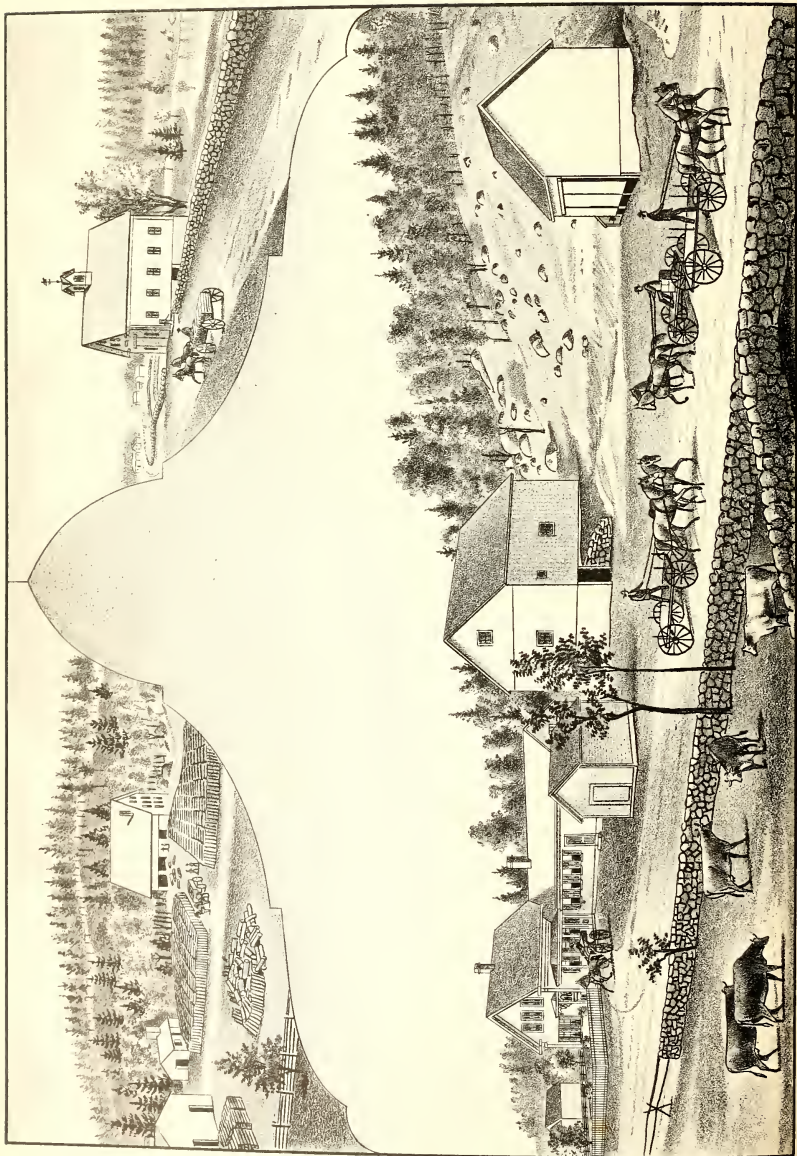
In 1772, Simon Emery, of Berwick, built a dam across the Mousam River at the outlet of the lower pond, and erected a saw-mill. Two hundred acres of land were laid out for him on the east side of the river in September. His was the first building in the town of which any record is given. The place is described in a survey made in 1778 as the place "where there was a saw-mill."

Joseph Jellison and his son Joseph moved in early in the spring of 1773, and began the first clearing below the mill. Building a cabin of logs, they returned to Doughty's Falls for their household goods. Roads were poor, and but little could be brought at a load in their ox-cart. Taking some provisions, and his daughter, eleven years old, with the first load, Mr. Jellison left her in charge, with his dog for company, intending to return with another load the next day. A heavy snow-storm came on during the night, preventing his return, and making all travel impossible. It was not until she had passed two weeks alone in the woods with her faithful dog that her friends could get through the snow to her aid.

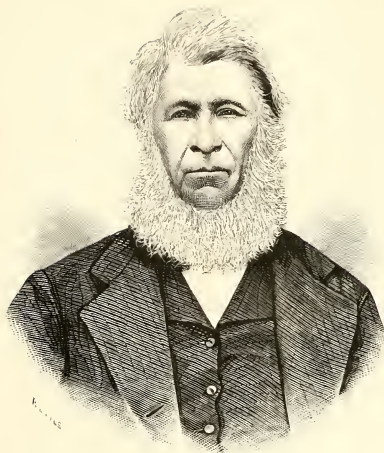
James Davis and William Stanley came from Kittery with their families in the spring of 1774, and settled on Stanley Ridge. William Stanley, Jr., the first white child born in the town, was born here previous to 1782.

George Ham came in 1775, bringing with him several workmen to assist in clearing land. One of these, a Mr. Hammond, was killed soon after his arrival by a falling tree. This was the first death in the town. John Patch and James Sayward, neighbors of Mr. Ham in Kittery, followed him soon after, and settled near. Mr. Sayward was grandfather of Deacon James Sayward, a prominent citizen of Shapleigh. Capt. Philip Hubbard, one of the proprietors, was among the earliest settlers.

A meeting of the proprietors was held in 1778, at which a census of the inhabitants was reported, and 150 acres of land set aside for the support of schools. Simon Emery was voted the lot upon which he had built his mill. Dominicus and Ichabod Goodwin, who had bought out the



RESIDENCE, BARN & MILLS, OF EDMUND GOODWIN, SHAPLEIGH, ME.



EDMUND GOODWIN,

sixth son of Aaron and Sally (Hurd) Goodwin, was born in the town of Acton (formerly Shapleigh) Sept. 3, 1818. His parents were natives of York County. His father gave his attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits, and spent the greater part of his life in the town of Acton, where he died in 1851. His wife survived him some twenty years.

Mr. Goodwin in early life learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and built many of the residences about Emery's Mills, where he now resides. In 1841, with a limited capital, he settled at Emery's Mills, and for ten years gave his attention to his trade. He then commenced dealing in lumber, which proving remunerative, he became a manufacturer and dealer in shooks for the Cuba market, which business he continues. In 1862 he erected a saw-mill, which is in operation in 1879. In all

he employs about twenty men the year round, and carries on an enterprising and successful business. He is thorough, industrious, and a man of good executive ability, and manages his business judiciously and systematically. He has been for several years selectman of the town, and for eleven years overseer of the poor.

In 1879, Mr. Goodwin was appointed trial justice, which office he justly merits and fills with credit to himself and to his friends. He is a member of the Baptist Church, is one of its deacons, and is clerk of the church. He has mostly been identified with the Democratic party. He married, March 27, 1841, Hannah P., daughter of John Webber, of Emery's Mills. Their children are Eben M., Leroy P., Orin P., Octavius A., Edmund E., John W., Celestia A.

Jellisons, received a large tract and one-half the Emery mill-privilege, on the payment of £60. Capt. Joshua Trafton and Samuel Trafton, who had lost an arm in the Revolutionary war, were each granted 100 acres in range 1. Nathaniel Kent, a blind man, was awarded four times as much as he had cleared on the piece he had taken up near the Little Ossipee. Joseph Jellison received 300 acres, and his son, Joseph Jellison, Jr., received 200 acres of land for being the first settlers in the town.

In 1781, 100 acres each were granted to Gilbert Warren, Joseph Hasty, and Darling Huntress, upon which they settled soon after.

In accordance with the vote of the proprietors, the following persons, who had settled in the town previous to 1782, were granted lands:

On range No. 1.—John Giles, 30 acres; John Davis, 37 acres; Joseph Giles and Joseph Giles, Jr., 50 acres; Daniel Giles, 90 acres; Joseph Moody, 24 acres; Nathaniel Thing, 35 acres; Ebenezer Ham, 30 acres; Wm. Thompson, 40 acres; Benjamin Webber, 8 acres.

Range No. 2.—Samuel Low, 30 acres; Brazilai Low, 16 acres; William Stone, 31 acres; Stephen Pillsbury, 54 acres; Benjamin Crockett, 30 acres; James Davis, 20 acres; Jotham Trafton, 12 acres; Deacon Jonathan Ross, 16 acres; Benjamin Goodwin, 40 acres; Deacon Thomas Shackley, 40 acres; Charles Emery, 40 acres.

Range No. 3.—James Davis, Jr., 12 acres; David Tiney, 16 acres; Richard Tiney, 12 acres; Joseph Tiney, 30 acres; Benjamin Abbott, 20 acres; Moses Abbott, 20 acres; Gilbert Warren, Jr., 6 acres; Edmund Neal, 40 acres; James Sayward, 25 acres; Samuel Patch, 10 acres; Jos. Welch, 16 acres; John Patch, 15 acres; Daniel Wilson, 40 acres; George Ham, 144 acres; Nathaniel Kent, the blind man, 39 acres; Joseph Jones, 10 acres; Jethro Smith, 6 acres; Abigail Kent, 6 acres; David Maxwell, Jr., 14 acres.

William Stanley, one of the first settlers, Simon Richards, and Saul Emery, Jr., refused to sign the relinquishment, and received no land.

The census of 1778 gives the following names, which in most cases differ from those given above as receiving land-grants four years after: Moses Abbott, William Bean, John Carr, Benjamin Connor, Daniel Cook, Jonathan Copp, John Connor, Benjamin Drew, Philip Durgin, Jeremiah Emery, Paul Farnham, Ralph Farnham, John Gelman, Joseph Goodwin, Capt. Zebulon Gilman, Jonathan Gilman, Jeremiah Gilman, Bartholomew Gould, Thomas Horn, John Hussey, George Ham, Jonathan Heard, Reuben Hussey, Capt. Philip Hubbard, David Jewitt, Elisha James, Benjamin King, Moses Leverett, John Legrow, Jonathan Moody, Ham Nason, John Patch, Joseph Remick, John Rowe, John Stacy, Clement Steele, Eleazer Tibbetts, Samuel Willey, Daniel Veazy, John York, John York, Jr.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Shapleigh was incorporated March 5, 1785, and named in honor of its original proprietor, Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh. It was previously known by the name of Hubbard's-town, having taken that name from Joshua Hubbard, one of Maj. Shapleigh's heirs, and a leading proprietor. Shapleigh was the thirty-fifth town incorpo-

rated in the district of Maine. There were more than 100 ratable polls in the town at that date.

The first election for town officers was held in the West Parish (now Acton), May 3, 1785, under a warrant issued to Benjamin Chadbourne, Esq. John Cook was Moderator of the meeting. Joshua Brackett was elected Town Clerk; John Cook, Simon Ricker, and Joshua Brackett, Selectmen; William Rodgers, Treasurer; Josiah Magoon, Constable on the west side of the pond, with a salary of \$28; Ebenezer Ham, Constable on the east side, with a salary of \$11; Joseph Remick, Wm. Thompson, Simon Ricker, Jonathan Gillman, Jethro Heard, Abraham Pagsley, Ralph Farnham, Benjamin Goodwin, James Hubbard, and Samuel Sanborn, Surveyors of Highways; Stephen Pillsbury, John Murray, Hog-Reeves; Joshua Brackett, Lot-Layer; Stephen Libby, Leather-Sealer.

Owing to a range of ponds and barren plains extending through its centre, the town was divided into the eastern and western parishes, with separate collectors of town taxes in each. Elections were held in the West Parish at the house of William Rogers, one of the heaviest landholders of the town, until 1801, when the first election in the East Parish was held at the house of Capt. J. H. Bartlett, and afterwards in the town meeting-house. After 1807, elections were held alternately in each parish, and from 1812 to 1845 in the Baptist meeting-house. The town-house was first used in 1847.

The Western Parish was incorporated as a separate town, under the name of Acton, March 6, 1830. In June, 1844, some 600 or 800 acres joining the Little Ossipee River, and including Picket Mountain and Poverty Pond, were annexed to the town of Newfield. That part of the town west of the Mousam River was returned from Acton in 1831.

CIVIL LIST.

TOWN CLERKS.

Joshua Brackett, 1785-97; Aaron Hubbard, 1798; Joshua Brackett, 1799-1800; Andrew Rogers, Esq., 1801-2; Josiah Perkins Woodbury, 1803; John Bodwell, Jr., 1804-19; William Trafton, 1820-35; Joseph Gilpatrick, 1836; Elisha Bodwell, 1837-42; Thomas Garvin, 1843; Elisha Bodwell, 1844; Moses Goodwin, Jr., 1845-46; Elisha Bodwell, 1847-55; Samuel Hasty, 1856-58; Enoch W. Bodwell, 1859; James E. Coffin, 1860-61; Samuel Hasty, 1862; Enoch W. Bodwell, 1863-65; Andrew B. Ross, 1866; Ivory S. Lord, 1867; Andrew E. Ross, 1868-71; Enoch W. Bodwell, 1872-76; Edwin A. Moulton, 1877-79.

SELECTMEN.

1785-86.—John Cook, Simon Ricker, Joshua Brackett.
1787.—John Cook, Capt. Joshua Trafton, Joshua Brackett.
1788-89.—John Cook, Simon Ricker, Joshua Brackett.
1790.—Simon Ricker, Joshua Brackett, Nathan Goodwin.
1791.—John Cook, Nathaniel Coffin, Aaron Hubbard.
1792-93.—John Cook, Joshua Brackett, Simon Ricker.
1794.—Joshua Brackett, John Bartlett, Nathan Goodwin.
1795.—John Cook, Joshua Brackett, John Bartlett.
1796-98.—John Bodwell, Jeremiah Emery, Aaron Hubbard.
1799.—Aaron Hubbard, Jeremiah Emery, Nathan Goodwin.
1800.—Aaron Hubbard, Jeremiah Emery, Daniel Fox.
1801.—Jeremiah Emery, Nathan Goodwin, Darling Huntress.
1802.—Jeremiah Emery, Nathan Goodwin, Moses Fossum.
1803.—Aaron Hubbard, Andrew Rogers, Darling Huntress.
1804.—John Bodwell, Paul Garvin, Nathan Goodwin.
1805-6.—Jeremiah Emery, John Bodwell, Nathan Goodwin.
1807.—Jeremiah Emery, Nathan Goodwin, John Leighton.

- 1808-9.—John Bodwell, Jr., John Leighton, Moses Jellison.
 1810.—John Leighton, John Bodwell, Jr., Jeremiah Emery, Esq.
 1811-15.—John Bodwell, Jr., Abraham Cassell, Nathan Goodwin.
 1816.—John Bodwell, John Webber, Enoch Wood.
 1817-19.—John Bodwell, Simon Ross, Samuel Hard.
 1820.—Maj. Aaron Hubbard, Stephen Pillsbury, John Bodwell.
 1821-22.—John Bodwell, Simon Ross, Samuel Hard.
 1823.—John Bodwell, Simon Ross, Stephen Pillsbury.
 1824.—John Bodwell, Simon Ross, Samuel Hard.
 1825.—John Bodwell, Simon Ross, Stephen Pillsbury.
 1826.—John Bodwell, Simon Ross, Maj. Aaron Hubbard.
 1827.—Stephen Pillsbury, Moses Hemingway, William Trafton.
 1828-29.—John Bodwell, Simon Ross, Enoch Wood.
 1830.—Simon Ross, Elisha Bodwell, John Webber.
 1831.—Simon Ross, Elisha Bodwell, Capt. John Ricker.
 1832-34.—Simon Ross, Elisha Bodwell, John Ricker.
 1835.—John Bodwell, John Ricker, William Sayward.
 1836.—Simon Ross, William Sayward, John Treat Paine, Esq.
 1837.—Simon Ross, William Sayward, John Ricker.
 1838.—Elisha Bodwell, John Ricker, Samuel Thing.
 1839.—Elisha Bodwell, Samuel Thing, Elisha Webber.
 1840.—Samuel Thing, Elisha Webber, Thomas Garvin.
 1841.—Elisha Bodwell, Elisha Webber, Thomas Garvin.
 1842.—Elisha Bodwell, Samuel Roberts, John Goodwin.
 1843.—Samuel Roberts, John Goodwin, Thomas Garvin.
 1844.—Elisha Bodwell, Stephen Garvin, John Goodwin.
 1845.—Joseph Gilpatrick, Abijah Littlefield, George Hard.
 1846.—Stephen Garvin, John Goodwin, William Gilpatrick.
 1847.—Elisha Webber, Levi Bragdon, Morris S. H. Stanley.
 1848.—Levi Bragdon, Morris S. H. Stanley, Moses Goodwin, Jr.
 1849.—Moses Goodwin, Jr., Thomas Garvin, Luther Thompson.
 1850.—Moses Goodwin, Jr., Ivory Bragdon, John N. Garvin.
 1851.—Ivory Bragdon, John N. Garvin, Edmund Goodwin.
 1852-53.—Elisha Bodwell, Edmund Goodwin, Elias Ham.
 1854-55.—John N. Garvin, Thomas Low, Ivory Hall.
 1856.—Samuel Hasty, Nathaniel Ferguson, Lyman Hooper.
 1857.—Samuel Hasty, Rosewell F. Abbott, Bradford Ross.
 1858.—Rosewell F. Abbott, Bradford Ross, Andrew B. Ross.
 1859.—Andrew B. Ross, John Goodwin, James M. Trafton.
 1860.—John N. Garvin, John Hemingway, Samuel Thing.
 1861.—Levi Bragdon, Thomas Low, Samuel Thing.
 1862-63.—Andrew B. Ross, Bradford Ross, Lebus Grant.
 1864-65.—Andrew B. Ross, Bradford Ross, John Goodwin.
 1866-68.—Andrew B. Ross, Edmund Goodwin, Isaiah Ham.
 1869-70.—Edmund Goodwin, Isaiah Ham, Marcus L. Ham.
 1871.—Andrew B. Ross, John Goodwin, Sewall Morrison.
 1872-74.—Andrew B. Ross, Thomas Low, John N. Garvin.
 1875.—Bradford Ross, Hosea S. Merrifield, John Low.
 1876.—Alfred Hull, Bradford Ross, Timothy F. Pike.
 1877.—Charles Staples, Howard A. Stanley, Edwin J. Plumm.
 1878-79.—Edmund A. Goodwin, John N. Garvin, Amaziah Littlefield.

WATER-POWERS.

This town has some good water-powers, the best of which are Emery's Mills, upon the Mousam River, near the foot of Mousam Pond. The fall is fourteen feet, and is occupied by saw, shingle, and planing-mills; but a small portion of the power is used. Good sites exist, with plenty of good stone and lumber for building purposes. Three ponds, Mousam, Square, and Loon, constitute natural reservoirs, from which this power is derived. Their combined area is 2528 acres, as follows: Mousam, 1760; Square, 640; and Loon, 128. Suitable dams erected at the outlets of each of these ponds would give storage to a large amount. The Portland and Rochester Railroad comes within three miles. A short distance below, on the same stream, is another privilege unoccupied. On the Little Ossipee are three powers, as follows: "Hargraves' Woolen-Mills," with a fall of eleven feet, reckoned at 3200 spindles. Eighty rods below is a fall of fourteen feet, called Twombly's Privilege,

occupied by a shingle-mill. About fifty rods below another fall of eighteen feet. The two last powers are owned by the Newfield Paper Company. Balch Pond forms a natural reservoir, with an area of 1600 acres. A dam at its outlet gives a head of ten feet. There are a few other small powers.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The four principal settlements in the town are Emery's Mills and Shapleigh Corner, on the west side, near Mousam Pond; Ross Corner, on the east line; and North Shapleigh, on the north line, beside Little Ossipee River. There is a post-office, having daily mail and stage lines, at each place.

SHAPLEIGH CORNER.

Shapleigh Corner, the most central village, is the seat of town government, and contains a fine wooden town-house, a church, high school, common school, and twenty-four dwellings. A thriving trade is conducted with the surrounding country. The business consists of the general store and custom shoe-shop of Thomas Ricker, established in 1865; store of Charles M. Abbott, established by Elisha Bodwell, who was a prominent citizen, and held the office of town clerk here as early as 1837. Mr. Abbott became the proprietor in 1878, and is present postmaster. Mails are received by Springvale and North Shapleigh stage. Daniel Newbegin opened a blacksmith-shop here in 1876.

EMERY'S MILLS.

Emery's Mills received its name from the mill erected by Simon Emery, a few rods below the church, previous to any other improvement or permanent occupation of lands in the town. The place contains eighteen dwellings and a church. The business consists of the saw-mill and general wood-working machinery of Edmund Goodwin, on the site of the old mill; clothing manufactory of H. S. & C. W. Merrifield, established by Hosea S. Merrifield in 1873, and employing six to eight operatives in the shop; the stores of H. S. & C. W. Merrifield, opened in 1875, and John Hemingway, opened in 1878. J. Hubbard, Esq., was a merchant here for many years previous. John Hemingway is postmaster.

ROSS CORNER.

Ross Corner, on the western side of a long, narrow valley at the east line, contains sixteen dwellings, a church, and the stores of S. Lord, established 1863; M. J. Emery, established 1866; and until quite recently, the store of O. R. Ross, successor to Andrew B. Ross, from whose father the place takes its name. A Littlefield has a patent evaporator here, erected in 1879, for drying fruit. Dr. L. W. Leighton, a prominent resident physician for some years, is postmaster.

NORTH SHAPLEIGH.

North Shapleigh is a compact manufacturing village, containing twenty-four neat dwellings, a church, a fine large school-house, three factories, and two stores. It is closely surrounded by timbered hills, except to the westward, where the open lake extends from the factory to the hills, half a mile distant. In the early settlement an iron-smelting fur-



Ivory Bragdon

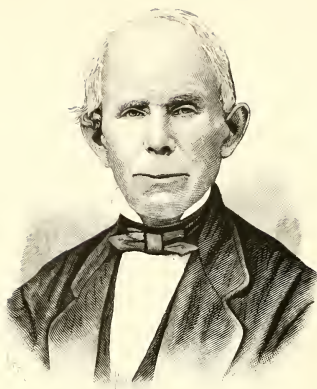
IVORY BRAGDON,

eldest son of William and Sally (Coffin) Bragdon, was born in the town of Shapleigh May 16, 1809. His parents were both natives of Shapleigh. Mr. Bragdon spent his minority at home and received a common-school education. He married, June 27, 1830, Susan Garvin, of Shapleigh. Of this union were born five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Eliza, wife of John Leavitt, died March 14, 1860; Caroline, wife of Samuel G. Pillsbury, of Long Island, Kansas; William H., M.D., of North Conway, N. H.; Mary E., and George H.

Mr. Bragdon has followed farming during his life. He took an interest in politics in early manhood, and at the age of thirty was elected treasurer of the town of Shapleigh, which office he held for four years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1843, subsequently town treasurer, and for two years following 1850 selectman. For some forty years he was a member of the Baptist Church and for several years a deacon of the church. He was a liberal supporter of church and educational interests, charitable and kind, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

LEVI BRAGDON,

second son of Arthur and Eleanor (Preble) Bragdon, was born in the town of Shapleigh June 24,



LEVI BRAGDON.

1800. His parents were both natives of York, in York Co., Me.

His father served in the Revolutionary war, spent the most part of his life as a farmer, and died in Shapleigh in September, 1833. He was a member of the Congregational Church. Levi Bragdon spent his early life on the farm where he now resides, and was educated in the common school and at Limerick Academy. He married Ann Namas, of Great Falls, N. H. She was a daughter of James Namas, and died in January, 1834. Second, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Ezekiel and Ann (Pray) Worster, a native of Berwick, Me.

Mr. Bragdon is a Republican, has held several offices of responsibility in the town, and served in the Legislature in 1840-41, and at an extra session in the following spring. He is identified as an active member of the Methodist Church, to which his wife also belongs.

Mr. Bragdon is a genial, kind-hearted man. His life has been spent in usefulness to his fellow-citizens, and, whether as a teacher during his early manhood, as the highest officer of his town, or as a legislator, he has always discharged the duties incumbent upon him with fidelity to those whom he represented. Now eighty years of age, his well-preserved body and sound mind show correct habits and a robust constitution. His wife was born Feb. 15, 1799, and still survives.

nace was erected here, but abandoned soon after its completion. The business consists of the clothing manufactory of Joseph Miller, established in 1872, and employing three operatives in shop; grocery-store of Joseph Miller, opened in 1872.

General store: J. E. Coffin, established by O. R. Ross & Son, previous to 1848.

Hargraves' Woolen-Mill: Blue blouse flannels and cassimeres, Edward Hargraves, proprietor; Thomas H. Roberts, agent. This establishment is an outgrowth of a custom carding- and woolen-mill, erected by John Hargraves in 1844. Two sets of spindles were added, and afterwards the present proprietor increased the number to four sets of 1600 spindles, and employs from 60 to 75 operatives.

Leather-board manufactory: F. H. Hargraves & Co., for the manufacture of artificial leather from leather scraps and other materials; employs ten operatives, making about one and one-half tons of leather daily.

J. E. Coffin is postmaster,—mails by stage daily from Wakefield, N. H., and Springvale.

There is here a cornet band, organized in 1877, by John F. Reed, leader; a Good Templars' Lodge; and there was in 1873 a Children's Cold Water Temple, which was very popular and successful.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The Shapleigh burial-grounds are scattered about the town on the homesteads of the early settlers, but are by no means neglected. Nearly every old settlement has its little walled inclosure from fifty to one hundred feet square, the walls of which are well built to a height of three feet, and the inclosures filled in with earth to the height of the wall, making a lasting monument or mound, upon which are set the customary grave-stones and monuments.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Emery's Mills, as the point of first settlement, was at that time the extreme point in the backwoods from the coast, and was penetrated to only on foot or by the most tedious roads, but when once here living was comparatively easy. As late as the commencement of the present century game was abundant, and salmon could be caught by thousands. In the old burying-ground may be seen the peculiarly-cut headstones of a hundred years ago.

The Eastern Ridge has been traditionally known as Fort Ridge, though no fort has ever been connected with its history. In the early days of mast-cutting by British marines, an earthwork was erected here in connection with a swing or derrick, upon which the huge long pieces of timber were raised from the wagons, swung around a difficult bend in the road, and the wheels again placed under them in their new course. From this point the greater part of York County can be seen, and also the adjoining part of New Hampshire, the White Mountains to the north, and the ocean to the southward. The names of Stanley, Pillsbury, Bartlett, Norton, and Linscott are given to the points and ridges on the west, and Fox, Hilton, Brackett, Hubbard, Young, and Leighton are given to those on the east, to indicate the earliest settlement on or near them.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Baptist meetings were held in town long before any church was organized or meeting-house built. Elder Tozier Lord and Abraham Pugsley were the pioneers in this work, gathering people in barns and private houses for public worship. The Rev. Nehemiah Davis was the first Baptist preacher. A little society of those embracing Baptist sentiments was formed in the East Parish in 1781, and about 1787 Mr. Davis was ordained in Edmund Coffin's dwelling-house, near Shapleigh's Corner. He became settled pastor in 1796, and remained with the society, comprising members in both parishes, till his removal to Ohio, in 1798. Elder Davis is remembered as a humble, but pious man, laboring gratuitously upon the Sabbath, and toiling hard through the week upon a new farm he was clearing. He has been heard to say that he had traveled three hundred miles *barefooted* to preach the gospel. This society in 1802 erected a meeting-house at the Corner at an expense of \$1500, and a church was organized Oct. 6, 1803, containing 22 members,—12 males and 10 females. From this time till 1818 the church prospered through the occasional labors of neighboring ministers, especially by those of Elder Z. Delano, of Lebanon, who spent a part of the Sabbath with the church, and by the steady and devotional labors of its deacons, Thomas Shackly, John Ross, and John Chadbourne. In September, 1818, Mr. Chadbourne, who at first was a deacon, then licensed to preach, was ordained as its first pastor. He remained till 1822, when he was dismissed at his own request. His successor was Rev. Charles Blanchard, ordained April, 1823. During his ministry the church was increased. He left in 1828, and the Rev. P. L. Fogg followed from 1829 to 1832. The Rev. Jos. Gilpatrick succeeded from December, 1834, to September, 1841, increasing the membership to 110. From 1843 to 1848, Rev. John Hubbard was pastor. During his ministry the meeting-house was remodeled and much improved in appearance. The Rev. Noah Hooper followed, supplying the pulpit two years. In 1850, Rev. Leander S. Tripp commenced preaching for them, and continued his labors till 1853. The church was destitute, except occasional preaching, till 1856, when Elder Wm. H. Copeland accepted a call to the pastorate, and continued till 1863, when he resigned. His successor, Elder J. P. Chapin, remained three and a half years, and was followed by Rev. N. C. Everett. Elder W. H. Copeland began a second pastorate in 1868, and resigned in October, 1871. Rev. Albion E. Spring became pastor in 1872, W. H. Copeland, 1874, and Rev. Gideon S. Smith, 1877. Revs. J. Chadbourne, Luther C. Stevens, and Augustus Hubbard originated from this church. Other deacons, besides those mentioned, were James Ross, chosen about 1819; Ivory Bragdon, Jonathan Ross, 1819 to 1879; James Sayward, since 1848; Charles Staples, since 1870. Since 1841 this church has been known as the First in Shapleigh. Previous to the division of the town the Acton Church was called the First, and this the Second. Membership, 60; present clerk, James Sayward. A new meeting-house was built in 1847.

A second Baptist Church was organized at Emery's Mills

in 1841, and public worship established in a hall. Among the first members were John Ricker, Nathan Churchill, John K. Chase, and Harriet Wedgwood. After the Methodists ceased to occupy their house in 1844 it was purchased by this society. Among the ministers have been Elder Geo. Heard, J. M. Wedgwood, J. K. Chase, T. Jameson, and Wm. H. Copeland. Elder G. Heard supplied in 1854, and Elder W. H. Copeland closed his labors here in 1871. Rev. John Libby became pastor in 1871; E. P. Noyes 1872; J. W. Porter, 1871 to 1876, and the present pastor, Rev. J. S. Smith, became pastor of both churches in 1876.

Present deacons, Thatcher Ricker and Edmund Goodwin, appointed 1869. Edmund Goodwin, clerk. Membership, 46.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST SOCIETY

dates its origin back to 1818; its house for worship was built in 1834, at Ross Corner. Situated so near the line of Waterborough, many of its members are from that town. The meeting-house is so located in reference to others that a large congregation might be well accommodated here, but for long periods in their history they have been destitute of stated preaching. Elder S. W. Perkins supplied in 1854; S. Poindexter, 1871-73; Emery H. Butts, 1874; Rev. Mr. Boynton, 1876; Rev. John Lord, 1877-79. Deacons, Ira Baker, Charles Conant. Membership, 33. Bradley Stanley, Clerk.

The North Shapleigh meeting-house was built in 1866, and dedicated by Rev. F. W. Towns. Baptist meetings were held there by Revs. H. P. Mansur, A. P. Sauborn, Jonathan Fairbanks, and Samuel Lord, who were succeeded by Rev. W. S. Packard. Under his labors a church was organized March 22, 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. O. S. Hasty, the present pastor, in 1879. This church has 38 members. The present officers are Asa W. Goodwin, Deacon, and John Lowe, Clerk.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Some time previous to 1828 itinerant Methodist preachers held meetings in this town, and some united with this denomination. In this year a meeting-house was built at Emery's Mills, and regular worship held. For a time the society was prosperous; but the business of the place declined, many removed, and their membership became so reduced that in 1844 they ceased to hold public meetings here, and their meeting-house was sold to the Free-Will Baptist Society. A second society exists at North Shapleigh as a part of the Newfield church.

SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the proprietors, in 1778, it was voted that 150 acres of land be reserved for the support of common schools in the town. This was afterwards sold for \$1034.18, and forms the local school fund, the income of which is yearly expended in support of common schools. At the same meeting 300 acres were reserved for the benefit of Harvard College. The first school committee was Whitney Stevens, Reuben Buck, and William Trafton.

The first recorded action taken for schools by the town was in 1790, when it was voted to raise £40—or about \$133—for the use of schools. In 1791 the town was di-

vided into two districts, and £50 raised. After that £60 were annually raised, on an average, up to 1802. Then, for about twelve years, \$600 annually. From 1822 to the division, about \$1000 were raised and expended annually. New districts were constituted from time to time to meet the wants of the people, till at the time of division of the town, in 1830, there were 21.

The town was then reorganized, with 11 districts. The following summary shows the school record of the town for 1871: number of districts, 11; parts of districts, 3; number of houses, 10; estimated value, \$3500; number of children between ages of four and twenty-one, 421; average attendance, 202; average length of summer terms, 57 days; average length of winter terms, 77 days; teachers employed, 10; amount of money voted, \$1273; amount raised per scholar, \$2.95; male teachers in winter term, 6; average monthly wages, \$27; female teachers in winter schools, 3; in summer schools, 10; average weekly wages, \$3.

PROFESSIONAL.

PHYSICIANS.

The first resident physician was Dr. Charles Powers, of Greenwich, Mass., from 1791 to 1825. Dr. Benjamin Mace commenced practice at Emery's Mills in 1803 or 1804, but he remained only two or three years. Dr. Whiting Stevens succeeded him in 1807, and pursued his practice half a century or more, rearing a large and respectable family.

Dr. L. O. Wood settled at Haley Corner in 1820, and continued until his death, in 1827. Dr. Reuben Buck came in 1819. Dr. William Lewis commenced practice at the same place in 1825. Dr. Horace Webber, a native of the town, practices botanically. Several physicians have gone forth to practice their profession in different States, who were natives of the town. Among them may be mentioned Drs. James Emery, Levi J. Ham, Ezra Kimball, A. W. Stevens, Timothy Wilson, and William Lewis.

LAWYERS.

The Hon. J. P. Rogers, son of Andrew, a distinguished lawyer and public officer of the State, and afterwards a resident of Boston, was born in this town.

Hon. I. S. Kimball, of Sanford, Wm. A. Kimball, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., Saul Kimball, Esq., of Illinois, Asa Low and Samuel Thing, Esqs., of Springvale, and Charles Lindsey, Esq., of Lebanon, were residents of Shapleigh, and all natives but I. S. Kimball and C. Lindsey.

John A. Burleigh practiced law at Emery's Mills in 1825; Hon. John Treat Paine, 1825 to 1836; Jonathan Clark, Esq., 1815 to 1818.

PROMINENT MEN.

John Cook, Joshua Brackett, and William Rogers were leading citizens at the organization of the town. Hon. Jeremiah Emery was the first representative to the Massachusetts General Court in 1788.

Two members of the Senate were residents of this town, John Bodwell, in 1823 and 1829, and Elisha Bodwell, 1841 and 1842. William Trafton was thirteen years secretary of the Senate. In the civil affairs of the State and



R. H. Thurg



Photos. by Conant, Portland.

H. R. THING.

town Shapleigh has in the main been well and ably represented.

John Bodwell, Josiah P. Woodbury, Daniel Fox, Moses Hemingway, Thomas Drew Marsh, Elder Wm. Goding, Andrew Rogers, and Aaron Hubbard were leading citizens.

Joseph Stacy, who was educated at Waterville College previous to 1847, has distinguished himself as an able geologist.

The Rev. George Webber, a distinguished Methodist minister, and Rev. Luther C. Stevens, son of Dr. Stevens, a minister and editor of the Baptist persuasion, were natives of the town.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Previous to 1811, each town was required to pay its own representative, and, therefore, if nothing important was needed, they often voted not to send one. The first representative from town was Jeremiah Emery, in 1788. After that none were sent till 1802, when John Leighton was elected. 1805, John Leighton and Josiah P. Woodbury; 1807, John Leighton; 1808, J. Emery and John Bodwell, Jr.; 1809, Jeremiah Emery and John Leighton; 1810, Josiah P. Woodbury; 1811, John Bodwell, Jr., and Josiah P. Woodbury; 1812 and 1813, Jeremiah Emery and John Bodwell; 1814, voted not to send; 1815 and 1816, Josiah P. Woodbury; 1817 and 1818, voted not to send; 1819 and 1820, John Bodwell.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Samuel Patch, Jonathan Patch, Lieut. Nathaniel Coffin, George Ham, Stephen Pillsbury, Jonathan Ross, Liuwell Trafton, who lost an arm, Capt. Joshua Trafton, Aaron Warren, Moses Hubbard.

WAR OF 1812.

Oct. 6, 1814, a meeting was held in the old Baptist meeting-house to supply those who could not supply themselves with arms and ammunition, and to furnish three days' rations for soldiers leaving the town in obedience to the draft made from the militia companies to defend the coast. Among those who went were Zaccheus Trafton, Jacob Ricker, Tobias Pillsbury, who was killed on guard at a bridge on Lake Champlain, Arthur Bragdon, William Weber, Heard Brackett.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HENRY ROSS THING

was born in Waterborough, York Co., Me., Sept. 15, 1816. His father, William Thing, born in the same town, Nov. 26, 1775, occupied a prominent position and exerted a very telling influence in the history of the town. He was a man of giant frame and intellect. Although his education was limited to a few days' schooling, he conducted an immense business and accumulated a large fortune for the time, always managing his own business and keeping his

own accounts. He provided each of his boys—seven in number—with a farm when married, and left a goodly sum for each of his children at his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-three.

Henry R. was the youngest, and was reared at home on the farm, receiving only the advantages of a district-school education. Was married at the age of twenty-three to Amanda, oldest daughter of Nathaniel and Rachel Copant, of Shapleigh, and commenced business for himself on a farm adjoining the old homestead, where he continued until 1851, when he secured the home-farm, partly by purchase and partly by gift, and moved on to it to take care of the old folks during their declining years. He lived there about seven years, and after the death of his mother sold the farm to Elijah, his oldest brother, and moved to Ross Corner. Here he built a fine residence, exchanged the store at Kennebunk Depot for one here, and with his son engaged in mercantile business under the firm-name of H. R. Thing & Son, continuing the same some two years. Shortly after selling out the business he came into possession of a small farm for debt near by, and has since given a portion of his time to farming.

In 1872 he was elected to the State Legislature as representative from the towns of Shapleigh, Acton, and Newfield, serving on the committees "On Bills in the Third Reading" and "On Public Buildings." In 1878 he was elected, but refused to serve, as treasurer of the town of Shapleigh.

He is a man of sterling integrity and strictest honor, against whom the shafts of calumny were never even aimed.

RENSSELAER WORTH THING.

the only son of Henry R. and Amanda Thing, was born Sept. 14, 1839, in the town of Shapleigh, and shortly after returned with his parents to their house in Waterborough; at the age of eleven was sent to Boston, where he remained at school about a year. Being a very apt scholar, and having been able to read when three years old, was well advanced when he returned home, where he attended the district school, assisting his father on the farm during vacations until he was seventeen years old, when his father "set him up" in a merchandising business at Kennebunk Depot. He remained there but five months, when the store was exchanged for one at Ross Corner, where the firm of H. R. Thing & Son did a large business for two years. This was long enough for the son, whose restless nature began to chafe under the monotony of life in a country store, and he concluded to go to college. In pursuance of this resolve, he attended school at the Parsonsfield Seminary and Lebanon Academy, and then went to Bates College, at Lewiston, Me. While pursuing his studies at Lebanon he made the acquaintance of Celia Augusta Fisk, whom he married Dec. 25, 1862, and left school to enter the army; but, at the earnest entreaty of friends, changed his mind and engaged in school-teaching. He had inherited a taste for music, and had improved opportunities to make himself proficient as a vocalist. His wife, the daughter of a professor of music, was a fine pianist, and they accepted situations as teachers in Cheshire Academy, Ohio, arriving there in February, 1863.

During the following summer Morgan made his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio, and Mr. Thing, being a member of the "1st Regiment Ohio National Guards," went into the field with his command. After two weeks of rough campaigning, he assisted in capturing three thousand of Morgan's men at the battle of Coal Hill, within two miles of the town of Cheshire, where, in a vain effort to cross the river into Virginia, they had been overtaken. Morgan had ransacked the town, and Mrs. Thing had been compelled to cook and serve a fine dinner to Morgan and his staff.

The school had been broken up for that season, and he resolved to take his wife back home and join the army. On his arrival he applied to the Governor of Maine for a commission to recruit a company for the war; but soon after he received the commission, President Lincoln called for "three hundred thousand more," and recruiting being slow, he immediately volunteered as a private in the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery. Before being sent to his regiment, he was found to be a good scribe, and was detailed as a clerk in the adjutant-general's office at Camp Berry. Here he remained some three months, until the news of the Fort Pillow massacre of colored troops reached his ears, when he asked for and received permission to proceed to Washington to be examined for a commission in the colored troops. While there he was subjected to a delay of three weeks on account of prior applications, and then, unwilling to wait longer, forced himself before the "board," received a hurried examination, and was appointed a second lieutenant, having refused the offer of influential recommendations which would have certainly given him a captaincy. He was then ordered to report for duty to Gen. Barbridge, at Lexington, Ky., when he was assigned to duty in the 12th United States Heavy Artillery (colored), with which regiment he was on duty about four months of guerrilla warfare in the State. Having been recommended for promotion over some seniors by his regimental and department commanders three separate times, and been refused because it was against the rules of the regular army, into which his regiment had been mustered, he was detached and placed on staff duty. Here he was promoted successively to post provost-marshal, post adjutant, acting commissary of subsistence, brigade provost-marshal, chief ordnance officer, department of Kentucky, superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, judge of the Freedmen's Court, and commandant of the southern district of Kentucky, with a lieutenant-colonel's command. Here he served with marked satisfaction for seven months, reporting direct to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, commanding department of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, until honorably mustered out at the end of almost three years of service. Previous to his discharge he had passed an examination, "with special mention," before a "board" convened to examine officers for transfer into the regular army, and was placed on the roll for future call.

At the close of his service in the army he went to Missouri with his family, and in the city of Macon, with Thomas Proctor, engaged in publishing a weekly Republican newspaper called the *Macon Argus*. While successfully managing the paper he was elected city clerk, which

position he filled creditably. Mr. Proctor died suddenly, and Mr. Thing decided to go South and start an agricultural newspaper. While in New England visiting he changed his mind, and went into the job-printing business in Boston. Through his ability and taste in doing fine work he obtained the fine specimen work of the Boston type-foundry at a very remunerative price.

From boyhood he had given evidence of decided ingenuity, and while in the printing business it took form, and he invented successively an improved composing stick, a gauge-pin for job-presses, an improved mitring and rule-cutting machine, a supplementary horse-car seat, steamless stove-ware, and a mechanical steam apparatus for rendering oil and grease from refuse meat, bones, and dead animals without stench.

Having made some money, and broken down his health by too close application to business and neglect of natural laws, he was compelled to sell out his business and change climate; consequently, on the 1st day of July, 1872, he started with his family for Colorado.

His intention was to engage in sheep-raising, but on arriving at Colorado Springs, and making some inquiry, he found that during the previous winter the "sheep men" had experienced heavy losses on account of severe weather, and when coupled with the fact that the purchasing price had nearly doubled, this discouraged him and he substituted the cattle-business, locating a ranch about half a mile from the town. Here occurred a circumstance which showed a trait in his character that has always been prominent, and the only thing that has ever made him enemies, and that is never submitting to a wrong, no matter how small, without seeking redress of some sort. As a citizen of the United States he had as much right to appropriate the public domain as any man, but he found that a few of the older settlers had clubbed together and were claiming every foot of available land in the vicinity, and driving off with threats and violence every one who attempted to interfere with them, and by perjuring themselves in turn for each other obtaining patents from the government without complying with the law. This completely shut out *bona fide* settlers from obtaining farms or valuable government lands, which Mr. Thing did not propose to submit to, consequently he selected an unoccupied quarter-section and proceeded to build him a house. The enraged claimant, who was living on other government land some two miles away, as soon as he made the discovery, interviewed the club, who, upon reconnoitering the premises and finding the occupant working with a double-barreled shot-gun in close proximity, concluded that that part of their duty to each other had better be abandoned. It was supposed by many who were cognizant of the facts that he would be killed, but on discovering that it only needed pluck to get what they had a right to, many others followed his example, and soon outnumbered the old settlers and changed the programme entirely.

The Legislature passed a law in 1873 prohibiting the herding of more than twenty head of cattle within two miles of any town, which compelled him to change his base, and he traded his cattle for real estate in Colorado Springs. He then purchased a saw-mill and removed to the southern part of the State on the supposed line of a projected mil-

road, where he engaged in manufacturing lumber and in merchandising until the railroad changed their line and gave him the go by, when he "pulled up stakes" and moved to Lake County. Here he located in a mining district, and becoming interested in some mining ventures about the time of the first discoveries of rich mineral at Leadville, moved there, purchased another mill, and with two steam-mills, running night and day, supplied the lumber with which Leadville was gotten well under way. He had now retrieved his losses caused by the shrinkage of value on real estate during the panic, and accepted a large offer for his business in Leadville, concluding to devote his entire time to mining pursuits.

The summer of 1878 was a very sickly season in Leadville, and the fear of losing his children with diphtheria caused him to remove to Cañon City, where he remained until the summer of 1879, when he took his family to Silver Cliff, where he had by this time become extensively engaged in mining. In connection with a partner, who performed the labor while he furnished the expenses, the discovery of one

of the largest mines in Colorado was made near Silver Cliff. The mine was so valuable that some disreputable parties trumped up a conflicting claim and commenced a lawsuit for its possession. Pluck again came to his rescue, and after spending eighteen thousand dollars and risking his life in a personal encounter with pistols, in which he got a bullet through his sleeve, he came out of the contest as one-half owner of a mine which has since been capitalized in New York at ten million dollars. He is also half-owner of three other valuable mines near Ruby, Gunnison Co., Col., which are considered to have millions in them.

Mr. Thing is now resting at the old home at Ross' Corner, where he has located his family, and will remain until spring, returning to Colorado in the summer to prosecute his mining enterprises.

The details of this sketch of a busy life will show that, notwithstanding the oft-repeated prophecy of his people, that he would never accumulate anything on account of his roving and restless disposition, the "rolling stone" does sometimes gather moss.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE following cut and items of letter-press were received by the publishers too late for insertion with their respective towns, and are given a place here :



OCEAN BLUFF (or Cape Arundel) is situated on the southerly coast of Maine, adjoining the pleasant villages of Kennebunk and Kennebunkport, about three hours' ride from Boston by rail *via* Boston and Maine or Eastern Railroads. The mountain and sea air combined make this one of the most healthful places anywhere to be found. Ocean Bluff, with its fine harbor, convenient wharves, and beautiful river, possesses facilities for yachting, boating, bathing, and fishing superior to any other resort. Abbott, in his "History of Maine," speaks of the "Blowing Cave" and the "Sponting Rock" at this place. In fact, no sea-shore resort in the New England States combines more natural ad-

vantages with so much variety and beauty of scenery. Good roads lead to Old Orchard Beach, Saco Pool, Goose Rocks, Wells and York Beaches, and the neighboring towns.

The hotel is finely situated on high grounds, with a fine ocean view.

The "Kennebunkport Sea Shore Company" owns the above hotel, several boarding-houses and cottages, and its lands comprise considerable desirable property upon a water front of more than five miles, embracing between six and seven hundred acres adjoining the village of Kennebunkport. For further particulars address Enoch Cousens, Kennebunkport, Maine.

WILLIAM M. MCARTHUR, of Limington, sends the following names, as "not appearing in the Report of the Adjutant-General of our State," to be added to the history of Limington, viz :

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Sawyer, 2d Lieut., Co. G, 5th Maine Vols. : June 24, 1861 : pro. to capt., Sept. 10, 1861 : resigned Dec. 3, 1861.
Sylvester Boothby, 2d Lieut., Coast Guard : Oct. 28, 1861 : must. out Sept. 13, 1862.

ENLISTED MEN.

Stephen E. Babb, enl. 1861 in N. H. Regiment ; served three years.
Robert M. Eoddy, served in Mass. Regiment.
William H. Estes, served in Mass. Regiment.
Robert Libby, 1st N. H. Regt.
John McArthur, enl. August, 1861, in 26th Mass. Vols. : must. out August, 1864.
William Richardson, enl. 3d N. H. Vols. : must. out September, 1864.
John F. Small, served in Mass. Regiment.
Charles W. Stevens, N. H. Sharpshooters.
Elbridge Libby, U. S. Navy.

CHARLES F. SANBORN.

[PARSONSFIELD.]

Charles F. Sanborn, the son of Luther and Sarah Sanborn, was born in Parsonsfield, York Co., Me., on Sept. 12, 1835. His grandfather's name was also Luther. He settled at Parsonsfield in the year 1800, on the same spot that has been the site of the family homestead from that to the present time. A view of this honored spot, hallowed by the recollections of many years, and rendered sacred by the fond and tender memories of the past, appears in this work,—and over it can also be seen the portraits of the father and mother of our subject.

The earlier years of the latter were passed on the paternal farm in the performance of the usual routine work of a farm, and in the attainment of an education. Later on, having enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education, he assumed the control of the home-farm, and tenderly cared for his parents until their death. He still occupies the old place, and fills a prominent and influential position in the community in which he resides. The peaceful pursuit of husbandry has not dimmed the æsthetic culture of the man, nor prevented his attaining to positions of honor and responsibility in the town. He has filled the various town offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends, and in the Legislature of the State has well and ably represented the best interests of an intelligent constituency. He is Republican in politics, and bears a reputation for integrity and uprightness which many of his compeers may justly envy him.

In the year 1865, Mr. Sanborn was united in marriage to Miss Esther A. Wiggins, of Parsonsfield. Three children have resulted from the union, viz., Luther E., Alto M., and Ida L., all of whom reside with their parents.

COL. JOHN SMITH.

[HOLLIS.]

Col. John Smith, one of the first settlers of Hollis, was born in Biddeford, of English parents, near what is now known as the Smith school-house in the northern part of the city. He came to this town when it was a wilderness, and Saco was the nearest settlement from which all supplies were obtained, and carried on horseback, a distance of fourteen miles, the only guide being blazed trees. Quite a large portion of the town along the Saco was taken up by him and cleared, and, as the demand for lumber was then small, the trees were thrown into the river. The town was then called Phillipsburg, and was comprised of what is now Hollis and Dayton. He settled here with his wife,

Betsy Banks, in a log house. To them were born four children,—Aaron, Elias, Mary, and Nicholas. They endured all the hardships incident to an unsettled country, and on one occasion, when Col. Smith had gone to the settlement, and was obliged to remain all night, his wife went out with her babe, Aaron, in her arms to find the cow. While following the sound of the bell it grew too dark for her to find the way home, and coming upon an old camp, she went in and stayed during the night, with wolves howling outside. In the morning she found her home by the course of the sun. Three weeks after the birth of Nicholas the mother died, and a few years after, Col. Smith married her sister, Anna Banks. To them were born two children,—John and Elizabeth. He served during the war of the Revolution, volunteering when but sixteen years of age, and at the close of the war was paid in Continental money; consequently he was obliged to walk home and beg his food by the way. He was a member of the Legislature for a number of years, when Maine was a province of Massachusetts, and the Legislature for both assembled at Boston.

A brilliant conversationalist and a man of quick wit, his jokes and stories of himself are wide-spread, and have been handed down through successive generations. During life he was one of the leading men of his town, transacting much of its business. A very well educated man for his time, and for many years a justice of the peace, he was well known through a large section of country.

The family coat-of-arms, the rampant lion, which Col. Smith obtained from England, is still in the house which he built, the fourth generation occupying it, and in the possession of his descendants.

The three oldest sons married and settled on portions of the original farm, while Mary married Abel Eaton, and settled in Buxton, but shortly after died. Aaron, the eldest son, had several children, three of whom served in the late war, one of them being Col. Charles H. Smith, of the 1st Maine Cavalry, and now of the regular army. Elias had nine children, one of whom only remains, Samuel D. Smith, now of Limerick, but for many years in business in Hollis. Nicholas had a large family, three of whom served in the late war; one of them died in a rebel hospital and another in battle. Elizabeth died at twenty years of age. John, the youngest son, married and lived on the homestead. Like his father, he had a lively sense of humor, and greatly enjoyed the society of young people, and although an invalid for many years, he was always well informed, and took a keen interest in everything around him, and in the welfare of his country and fellow-men. He had three sons, the eldest of whom died at thirty years of age; the second, George, is still living; the youngest, Ether Shepley, succeeded his father to the estate, but, at the age of thirty-four, his life, one of rare purity, was closed.

As the last sheets of this work are going through the press, the publishers receive the sad intelligence of the death of Aaron McKenny, of Saco, one of the oldest citizens of York County. He died Friday, Feb. 6, 1880. [See personal sketch, and portrait, page 182.]

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