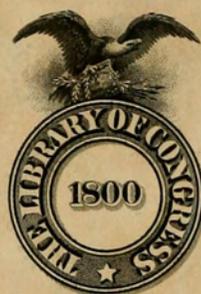


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Maine One Hundred Years

1820-1920

JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE
Editor



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WILLIAM KING, GOVERNOR OF MAINE IN 1820.

The first Governor of Maine; born Scarboro, Maine, February 9, 1788; located in Bath about 1800 and became the leading business man of the town. He was a merchant and shipbuilder. Resigned as Governor in 1821 upon his appointment as a commissioner under the Spanish Treaty. Collector of customs at Bath 1831-34. Died at Bath June 17, 1852.

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Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine in 1920.
(Photo by Clinedinst Studio, Washington, D. C.)

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VIII

Special Number, JUNE 1920

No. 1

Maine

(BY THE EDITOR.)

In this year of Our Lord, 1920, the Maine Centennial Committee has for Chairman of its executive branch, the Honorable Carl E. Milliken, Governor of the state, and for its able publicity manager, Mr. Daniel W. Hoeg of Portland, Maine.

Maine has, in centuries past, had other publicity men to demonstrate to the world some of her capabilities and accomplishments; and there have been periods in her history when she was in dire need, but entirely destitute of such assistance. If in the tenth century, Biarne, Eric the Red, Leif and other bold Icelanders had taken a sleek and clever publicity man along with them to have made record of their discoveries on the coasts of the Gulf of Maine, as did wise old Captain George Waymouth a hundred years later, we would know more of just how and when Maine was first discovered than we now do. By reason of their inexcusable negligence in this respect we have to depend entirely upon what obscure and detached facts antiquarians may uncover among the sagas of the ancient Scandinavians.

For many centuries of time in the history of the human race it took about a thousand years to uproot an old, and establish a new idea.

When the prosecuting attorney of Athens proceeded against Socrates, the indictment found against him contained this count:

Socrates is guilty of crime. First, for not worshiping the gods whom the city worships, and for introducing new divinities of his own.

For a very long time the activities of the human race were based upon this hypothesis.

That the earth was flat was, for ages, considered an immutable fact. A few had from the remotest times occasionally advocated the theory of its globular shape—Aristotle and Strabo being among

the most famous—but it was generally regarded as a fantastic idea and had but few adherents.

In the fifteenth century Christopher Columbus, when a young man became a sea rover—historical gossip hinting at piracy as well—and sailed in unknown waters. In his wanderings he met adventurous navigators, some of them descendents of the old Norsemen. He had faith in their traditional theories of a western continent and concluded that, despite the contentions of the learned, the world was after all a globe and not a flat piece of land. With the help of the King and Queen of Spain (more especially, it is said, of the Queen) in 1492 he upset this loved and venerable theory by discovering the new western continent.

About as soon as the world had awakened to the importance of what had happened Alexander VI, Pope of Rome (1493) issued a bull granting the New World to the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal. In that age a papal bull was recognized by christian nations as a sufficient title to heathen lands. England becoming Protestant did not hesitate to protest against it; and as early as 1495 Henry VII, King of England commissioned John Cabot and his sons of high standing as navigators to “seek out and discover and find whatsoever Isles, Countries, Regions or Provinces of the heathens and infidels” hitherto unknown to all christians, and as vassals of the King, to hold the same by his authority.¹

In 1502 the same King sent forth Hugh Elliott and Thomas Ashurst upon a similar mission.

In 1524 Francis I, King of France, evidently questioning the wisdom of longer following the old precedents regarding the validity of titles to heathen lands based solely upon a papal bull, possibly even then, having a prophetic vision of a “New France” across the seas, made his immortal statement to the other nations “that he should like to see the clause in Adams will which gave to his brothers of Spain and Portugal the exclusive possession of the American continent.”

As a result of this manifesto he is said to have sent out Verrazano, a Florentine corsair, who as has generally been believed, explored the entire coast from thirty (30) degrees to fifty (50) degrees north latitude, and named the whole region New France.²

¹ Frederick Ridder's pamphlet on “Discovery of North America by John Cabot.” N. E. Gen. Reg., Oct., 1878—Charlevoix, Vol. 1, p. 20.

² Chamberlain's Cenn. Address, p. 34, and his citations.

The late Charles W. Goddard, Commissioner to revise the statutes of Maine, (1883) in his notes on "Sources of Land Titles in Maine," published in his revision, first page, says that "in 1588 Drake decided the issue regarding the titles to heathen lands by his victory over the Spanish Armada in the British channel." But it is evident that the doctrine was never enforced in reference to lands on the American continent. The discovery of America had so changed conditions that it was regarded as an extravagant claim no longer applicable, and it became obsolete.³

The entire broad expanse of Maine's colonial beginnings is a rich, instructive and enchanting field for the student of history. It leads one back through the vistas of the past to that period of time when by wars and revolutions a new spirit of nationalism was awakening in both England and France. Its roots extend into the very inception of the struggle of the ages for the freedom of mankind.

The restlessness of Europeans in the sixteenth century evolved a new and unique class of men whose like the mediæval world never before had beheld. Abandoning piracy they became explorers, discoverers of new lands and regions. Finding new coasts, bays, islands, mountains and rivers and applying new names to them began to be more attractive than free-booting. Returning with cargoes of peltry and sassafras obtained from savages was as remunerative and less dangerous than the vocation of the corsair.

And these daring adventurers of the high seas were the first to view the coast and bays of Maine, made our first maps, found our great rivers and marked upon them the places where they emptied their floods into the sea. Their reports inspired the people of England with a desire to enter upon a career of empire business by adding to their dominions new colonies in this new world.

They were the precursors of the British stock companies, chartered and organized to engage in American colonization by such men as the Pophams and Ferdinando Gorges. An entirely new era was dawning upon mankind.

In France new ideals burst forth seemingly more lofty than anything the world had known since the days of knighthood in the middle ages. At its inception the movement for colonization there, dominated largely by the Jesuits, was undoubtedly more spiritual than commercial. The government, the people of France and the Society of Jesus, then less than a century old, united upon an un-

³ Wharton's International Law Digest (2d ed.) Vol. I, p. 8.

dertaking as startling as it was magnificent. It was plainly a determination to found in this unknown wilderness a new French empire, and to convert to the christian faith a continent of savages of whose origin, history, traditions, language or habits of life they had not the slightest knowledge.

The dawn of the seventeenth century saw enthroned in England and France, Elizabeth and Henry IV, two of the greatest sovereigns that either kingdom had ever had. They were human. Each had the faults and limitations of the age in which they lived, but each were in harmony—possibly without a full realization of it—with many of the revolutions and protests, and with the progressive spirit of the day, which finally broke the bonds of mediævalism.

Maine's 250 miles of natural front of sea coast multiplied (as Gen. Chamberlain estimated it) to an extent of 2500 miles of salt water line, contains some of the most historic footprints resulting from these European political upheavals, to be found in the American continent. Within its extent is also much of the battle ground in the century's conflict between the Anglo Saxon and the Latin for supremacy in the new world.

Yet the period which marks the genesis of Maine's history is not all as plain and understandable as might be desired. All were not as adept in publicity service as were Champlain or Captain George Weymouth, who employed James Rosier as publicity man. His "true relation" of Weymouth's voyage illuminated a page of our history as did later the illustrious and picturesque Captain John Smith. Parts of it are misty though fascinating, and full of material for romance and poetry.

Such was the story of ancient Norumbega, ever appearing upon history's pages, but never explained; never real yet always existing. Its fame attracted voyagers and adventurers for a time, and its bewildering tales charmed the European mind. If a dream, it was a beautiful one. It was an alluring phantom never chased to its lair. It was the will-o'-the-wisp of Maine's colonial history.

And this is but a faint glimpse of the enchanting and romantic prelude to our history as a province, a district, and a state; only a part of what transpired here before the days of Sir William Phips; prior to Madokawando and Baron St. Castin and Sebastian Rale; before the valor of Sir William Pepperrell of Kittery Point had inscribed his name on the roll of Anglo Saxon heroes; before the revolutionary days when the names of Jeremiah O'Brien, Hannah and Rebecca Weston, James Sullivan, Peleg Wadsworth and Commo-

dore Tucker appear; before the Act of Separation; before the days of William King and John Holmes; before Longfellow or Hannibal Hamlin, Dorothea Dix or Sir Hiram Maxim; before the days of a host of others equally as famous in each of these periods.

PORTLAND SOCIETY OF ART.

In the last issue of the Journal (V. 7, p. 230) it was stated by a correspondent that the late William Edward Gould "founded and was first executive officer of the Portland Society of Art." This statement is not correct. Mr. O. P. T. Wish, Secretary of that Society writes as follows:

"I find by the records of the Portland Society of Arts that its first meeting for organization was held at the suggestion of Hon. James P. Baxter at his home on December 19, 1881; that the organization of the Society occurred on March 3, 1882, and James P. Baxter was elected its first president; F. H. Bassett, 1st vice-president; H. B. Brown, 2nd vice-president; Wm. E. Gould, treasurer; Wm. S. Lowell, secretary; Hubbard W. Bryant, librarian, and for executive committee, Cyrus F. Davis, Chas. F. Libby and Geo. F. Morse."

SUMMER TWILIGHT.

(Moosehead Lake.)

Hushed in the waning afterglow, all nature brooding lies,
Her colors slowly changing before our half closed eyes,
The tints of twilight gather, vanish our lines of care
As a thrush's cornet solo, poignant, dreamy haunts the air.

The water softly pulsing laps the boat upon the shore,
Two sweethearts tired, yet happy, each with tiptilted oar,
Go loitering toward the home where peace and love abide,
Pale stars come shyly one by one at drowsy eventide.

EUGENE EDWARDS.

Maine's Admission to the Union

(BY ROBERT E. HALL.)

A paper read before the Cosmopolitan Club of Dover-Foxcroft,
January 2, 1920.

The jurisdiction of Massachusetts over what is now the territory of the State of Maine dates from the middle of the seventeenth century.

Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the English lord proprietor of Maine, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, sold the patent to the State of Massachusetts in 1677 for 1250 pounds, a little over \$60000. The purchase met with the approval of the inhabitants of the District of Maine because of the pressure of the Indian wars upon the inhabitants of the territory of Maine who received what assistance and protection they got from Massachusetts.

From the histories, it cannot be ascertained just when the movement started looking to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. Apparently there was no sentiment in this direction until after the Revolutionary War but in 1783 there was considerable sentiment in favor of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. At that time certain articles appeared in the Falmouth Gazette and there was considerable discussion among the inhabitants of Maine, the provincials advocating the separation on the ground that Maine was geographically separated from Massachusetts, which made delays and expense to the people of Maine since the courts, records, general court and government officials were all in Massachusetts.

As a result of this agitation, in September, 1785, the Falmouth Gazette printed a notice requesting all those inclined to do so to meet at the meeting house of the Reverends Messrs. Smith and Dean in Falmouth, October 5 of that year, then and there to consider the advisability of having the Maine counties erected into a separate government and of collecting the sentiment of the people on the subject and to pursue some orderly and regular method of carrying this object into effect. Thirty-three gentlemen assembled as a result of this notice. The matter was discussed and a committee of seven appointed to apply to the several towns and plantations requesting them to send delegates to meet at Falmouth in January, 1786, to consider the expediency of the separation proposed.

This movement attracted the attention of the government of Massachusetts and Gov. James Bowdoin called the attention of the

General Court to the matter October 20, 1785, referring to the movement as "a design against the Commonwealth of a very evil tendency." The General Court at that session declared "that attempts by individuals or bodies of men to dismember the state were fraught with improprieties and danger" and a report of a committee was adopted declaring against such a movement.

Nevertheless, in January, 1786, the convention called was held and a committee appointed to prepare a statement of the evils and grievances under which the people of the district of Maine labored and to make an estimate of the cost of a separate government. The committee reported nine grievances among which were those above mentioned, the others relating to denial of representation in the House of Representatives and to trade relations. The report of the convention was sent to every town and plantation in the district, and another convention was called. There were more than ninety towns and plantations authorized to send delegates but only thirty-one appeared, all from the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, and at that convention a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the General Court asking for separation. An address to the towns on the subject was also made, asking them to take a vote on the question and return the numbers for and against the proposition, and this address was calm and moderate in its language and respectful to Massachusetts. It was decided, however, that since so small a part of Maine was represented at this last convention that the presentation of the petition to the General Court be postponed, and it was not presented for two years, until 1788, and was then tabled by the General Court.

It is to be noted that the movement was generally opposed by office holders under the Massachusetts government.

In 1787 the convention met again and received the votes of the towns on the question of separation. There were ninety-three towns and plantations in Maine at that time. Only thirty-two made returns of votes, which aggregated 618 for separation and 352 against it. The convention adjourned to September 5 and again resolved to collect the sentiments of the people but no action in this direction was taken. The convention adjourned five or six times thereafter but each meeting was attended by a lesser number of delegates, there being only three persons present at the last meeting.

Thus the first movement for separation came to an inglorious end but it did result in some considerable benefits to the people of the

district. As a result of the agitation, the General Court exempted wild lands from taxation for ten years, ordered the construction of new roads, granted to squatters one hundred acres of land on the payment of \$5, established a term of the Supreme Court at Wiscasset and incorporated Bowdoin College.

Five years afterward, as a result of a petition by the Senators and Representatives from the counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, the General Court of Massachusetts in February, 1792, passed a resolve providing that the selectmen and other officers of towns, plantations and districts in Maine allow the people to vote on the question. As a result of this, eighty-nine returns were sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The vote was 2084 in favor and 2438 against separation. As a result of this vote, of course, the advocates of separation could make no headway with the members of the General Court and the matter was dropped.

The advocates of independence, however, were not discouraged and in 1793 another convention was called which was held in December but only fifteen towns were represented. Interest in the matter was so slight that the convention adjourned to October when a resolution in favor of the creation of the new state was adopted but nothing came of it. Two or three petitions were presented to the General Court in 1797 and were never reported by the committee to which they were referred.

In 1803 the inhabitants of sixty towns in Maine petitioned for separation but no action was taken.

In 1807 Mr. Gannet of Gardiner, a member of the House of Representatives, presented a resolve in the General Court providing for a vote on the first Monday in April upon the question whether the senators and representatives of the District should be instructed to petition the General Court for separation. This resolve passed but the people of Maine were so eager that year to defeat Governor Strong and elect James Sullivan in his place that they gave no attention at all to the separation issue and the votes stood 3370 for separation and 9404 against it.

There was no further revival of agitation for the separation until after the War of 1812. That contest accentuated the discord between the two parts of the Commonwealth. The people of Massachusetts were opposed to the war and this sentiment in Massachusetts and other parts of New England which culminated in the Hartford Convention, so called, called forth much wrath in Maine.

A convention was held in Oxford County at which a resolution was adopted to the effect that "It is expedient that the District of Maine constitute a part of the State of Massachusetts no longer than the State of Massachusetts gives support to the Union." This convention was held December 28, 1814. Similar resolutions were adopted in Kennebec County.

Petitions for separation were entered in the General Court in 1815, were reported on unfavorably by a Committee to which they were referred and the Committee's report was accepted. This refusal of the General Court caused a great deal of agitation in Maine but there was a division of public sentiment in Maine on party lines, the Democrats being in favor of separation and the Federalists opposed to it, the reason for this political division being that the government of Massachusetts was in the hands of the Federalists but Maine had long been Democratic. Separation meant a Democratic State Government with offices and spoils and the Federalists in Maine preferred the existing situation rather than a separate state government controlled by their political opponents.

In 1814 another resolve was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature providing for a vote in Maine to get the sentiment for and against separation and as a result of this, a large meeting was held in Augusta in April of that year and among the prominent men present were William King, afterward first governor of Maine, John Chandler, Nathan Weston Jr., and Henry W. Fuller, all well known Maine men who afterward filled important state offices. This convention adopted strong resolutions in favor of separation. It was unanimously "Resolved (therefore) as a sense of this meeting that the period has arrived when the best interests of Maine will be promoted by a separation from Massachusetts proper, and that we will individually use all fair and honorable means to effect these objects" and it was also resolved that the new state "would enjoy equally with other states the protection of the federal government in defending it from foreign invasion and in suppressing domestic insurrection," this latter resolve being a reflection on Massachusetts for its attitude in the War of 1812. It was here that the contest between Portland and Augusta as to which should be the capital of the new state was first observed, the opponents of separation in Cumberland county then declaring that the attempts at separation made by the inhabitants of Kennebec county were for the purpose of making Augusta the state capital and the oppo-

nents of separation in Kennebec county used the same argument there in regard to Portland.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts manifested indifference and the Boston papers rarely referred to the matter at all, the Boston Advertiser remarking, "To us in this part of the state the question is of comparatively trifling importance."

At the April election 1816, other issues were largely disregarded in Maine and the question of separation only considered and a large majority of the senators and representatives elected were separationists, and the vote on separation was 10,584 in favor and 6491 opposed, although less than half the voters in the District went to the polls.

The General Court met on May 29, and feeling that there should be a further expression of the people of Maine on the matter, passed a bill giving the consent of Massachusetts to the erection of a new state, providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be held at Brunswick for the purpose of forming a constitution and providing the terms of separation and providing further that the people of Maine should vote on the matter on the first Monday of September; at the same time choosing delegates to the Brunswick Convention, and providing that the convention should first count the votes expressive of the people's wishes and if it should appear that a majority of 5 to 4 at least of these returns were in favor of the District becoming an individual state, then and not otherwise said convention was to proceed to form a constitution. This led to a very hot campaign in Maine and in this campaign it was suggested that the erection of a new state within the limits of another was forbidden by the constitution of the United States, which read: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures concerned as well as of the Congress." This was apparently an arguable point since Maine had no separate legislature and it is rather curious that it was not taken up in Congress and argued in the contest which there took place in regard to the admission of Maine to the Union, which I shall speak of later. Other arguments were advanced for and against separation. The Boston papers took slight notice of the contest. The

final vote was 11,969 for separation and 10,347 against. This was not 5 to 4 but when the Brunswick Convention met the method of determining the vote was as follows: The convention adopted a report of the Committee which reported that the aggregate majority in the towns voting yes was 6031; the aggregate majority in the towns voting no was 4409; now, as 5 is to 4 so is 6031 to 4829; consequently, the noes failed by 420 to cast the requisite number. This absurd report, although accepted by the convention, caused a revulsion of feeling in Massachusetts. The Worcester Spy said, "It was a mode of calculation which in a school boy would merit a flogging." The report of the Brunswick Convention was referred to a committee of the General Court, which reported that it had no hesitation in rejecting the construction of the act by the Brunswick Convention, and this ended the movement of 1816.

Apparently no movement was made in 1817 or 1818 nor until the spring of 1819 when the movement started again gathering more strength than any previous movement in this direction. A Committee of the Maine members of the General Court issued an address to the people urging them to select representatives favorable to separation and urged the towns to present petitions. The people responded to this address and all the senators elected were in favor of separation and 114 out of 127 representatives, and petitions began to pour into the state house in May, 1819. The committees of the General Court to which the matter was referred reported that while nothing should be done to hasten separation the people of Maine should again have a chance to express themselves by a vote on the matter, and the General Court passed a bill providing that a general vote was to be taken in Maine on the fourth Monday of July on the question whether it was expedient that Maine should become a separate and independent state. The votes were to be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and if the number of votes for the measure should exceed the number of votes against it by 1500, then and not otherwise the people should be deemed to have expressed their consent to the separation. The governor, in event the people voted by a majority of 1500 for separation, was to proclaim the result whereupon delegates were to be elected on the third Monday in September, to a convention to meet in Portland, October 12, to adopt a name for the new state and to form a constitution. This hav-

ing been done, the convention was to submit the constitution to popular vote and if it were adopted by a majority of the people, it was to go into effect, Congress concurring, on the 15th of March, 1820. If the constitution should be rejected, the constitution of Massachusetts so far as it was applicable was to become the constitution of Maine, but the name chosen at said convention was to stand in any event. There were attempts to amend this bill by requiring two-thirds vote in favor of separation and a majority of 2500 instead of 1500, but neither of the amendments were accepted. The vote on this bill was 193 to 59 in the Massachusetts General Court and Governor Brooks of Massachusetts approved the act on June 19, 1819. The passage of this bill aroused, too late for effect, great opposition to separation in Massachusetts. There were communications reproaching the legislature and its members for an easy surrender. The result of the vote in Maine was a foregone conclusion from the start. Every county in the District gave a majority in favor of independence, ranging from 63 in Hancock to 3309 in Kennebec. The proclamation of Governor Brooks announced the result of the vote 17,091 in favor and 7132 opposed, a majority of almost 10,000.

The governor called upon the people to elect delegates on the third Monday in September to meet in convention at Portland on the second Monday in October as the act of the General Court provided. The question being decided, all antagonisms were forgotten and those opposing separation acquiesced cheerfully and all urged a united effort in laying deep and strong foundations for the new state. The convention met and elected William King permanent president. According to the act of separation he became acting governor until an election was held and was thereafter elected the first governor of Maine. Among the names suggested for the new state was Columbus and Ligonía but Maine was chosen by a large majority. The convention voted 119 to 113 to call the new sovereignty a state rather than a commonwealth. The convention lasted two weeks. The constitution was adopted 236 to 30 and the convention adjourned October 29. The popular vote on the adoption of the constitution as reported to the convention at its adjourned session January 6, 1820 was 9050 in favor and 796 against.

Thus far we have considered the movement for separation from Massachusetts and admission to the Union as a separate state as it started, progressed and effected its end in Massachusetts and Maine.

Now we will follow the history of the admission of Maine as made at the National Capitol.

In 1819 it was evident that the free states of the Union had done all possible for the extirpation of slavery and everything had been done by the Federal Government which the constitution allowed, and it was evident, also, that a constitutional amendment would be necessary before anything further could be done in this direction and owing to the fact that a large majority of the states would have to vote in favor of an amendment, it was impossible to effect such an amendment.

Of the thirteen original states, seven had abolished slavery and six had retained it. To these had been added Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in which slavery was forbidden, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama in which slavery was maintained, thus making an equal number of states on each side of the slavery issue but the constitution gave Congress the power to create new states out of the territories of the United States. The abolitionists hoped in creating new states to make them free and thus in time to obtain free states enough in the Union to effect the constitutional amendment necessary to abolish slavery. This attempt failed and its failure made a peaceable settlement of the matter impossible and led to the war of 1861. It was at the time this fight was going on in Congress that the matter of Maine's admission to the Union was first brought to the attention of Congress.

Missouri applied for admission in the congressional session of 1818-1819. When this petition for the admission of Missouri was presented, the famous Talmadge amendment was offered in Congress, which provided that further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited except for the punishment of crimes, and that all children born within said state after the admission thereof into the Union should be free at the age of twenty-five years. This amendment precipitated a discussion which lasted more than a year, proceeding upon points of constitutional powers and public policy, the question being whether Congress had the power to impose restrictions upon new commonwealths which the

constitution did not impose upon the original commonwealths. In February, 1819, the Missouri bill passed the House with the Talmadge amendment enacted a part thereof. The Senate passed the bill without the Talmadge amendment and returned the bill to the House, which body refused to agree to the striking out of the amendment.

It was at this time, on December 8, 1819, that Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts presented to the House of Representatives a petition from the constitutional convention in the District of Maine, praying for the admission of Maine as a commonwealth into the Union. It is to be noted here that Maine did not ask the permission of Congress to form a constitution and government, its representatives claiming that they already enjoyed the status as a part of Massachusetts, and there was some feeling in Congress that the people of Maine were guilty of undue assumption of powers. The petition, however, was referred to a committee and a bill was reported, providing for the admission of Maine as a commonwealth. When the bill came up for discussion, Mr. Henry Clay suggested its connection with the Missouri bill, but did not make a motion to this effect and the bill for the admission of Maine passed the House January 3, 1820 without restrictions or limitations beyond those placed by the constitution of the United States. On January 3, 1820, the House bill admitting Maine was sent to the Senate and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which committee already had the Missouri bill and on January 6 the committee reported it to the Senate with an amendment authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution and commonwealth government. The amendment contained no restrictions or conditions with regard to slavery. The chairman of this committee was Mr. Smith of South Carolina. Maine would, of course, be admitted as a free state and it was doubtless thought by the supporters of slavery that the bill so reported would pass, thus admitting a free state and a slave state at the same time, keeping the balance of power between the slave and free states.

Mr. Roberts of Pennsylvania moved a recommitting of the Maine bill to the Judiciary Committee with the instruction that the bill should be divested of the amendment in regard to Missouri, arguing that the two should be disconnected because Maine had already framed a constitution and was simply asking for admission while the Missouri bill was simply to authorize the people

of Missouri territory to form a constitution and government. This argument was opposed by Mr. Smith and others who argued that the two subjects were germane and any contrary appearance was caused by the unwarranted action of the people of Maine, in proceeding so far as they had done without asking the consent of Congress, for which wrongful procedure, presumptuous Maine should not be rewarded and respectful Missouri punished. The matter came to a vote and the Senate refused to separate the measures.

The bill came up for consideration and a motion was offered to amend the bill by a provision prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into Missouri. The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Thomas of Illinois here offered an amendment to the bill providing for the exclusion of slavery from the Louisiana territory above 36° and $30'$ except within the limits of the proposed commonwealth of Missouri. It was at this point that Mr. Pinckney of Maryland made his famous argument against the power of Congress to lay restrictions on new commonwealths not imposed by the constitution on the original commonwealths. The formal vote connecting the two subjects of Maine and Missouri was taken in the Senate February 16, and Mr. Thomas' amendment was adopted as a fair compromise and the bill passed the Senate February 18, 1820. The form of the bill was now a House bill in regard to Maine with the Missouri bill and the Thomas amendment attached. The House voted to disagree. The Senate voted to insist upon the amendments and the House immediately voted to insist upon its proposition. A conference was then held and it was agreed that the Senate should withdraw its amendments to the House bill for admission of Maine, that both the Senate and House should pass the Missouri bill without the condition in reference to restriction of slavery in the proposed commonwealth, and that both the Senate and House should add a provision to the Missouri bill prohibiting slavery in the remainder of Louisiana territory north of 36° and $30'$. The Senate and House voted the measures according to the agreed compromise. Thus the House gained its point of order in the separation of the subjects and the Senate gained its point of constitutional law in defending the new commonwealth against the restrictions not imposed by the constitution upon the original commonwealths and the two bodies compromised upon a fair division of the remaining parts of Louis-

iana territory between the northern anti-slavery element and the southern pro-slavery element.

The measures were placed before President Monroe for his approval and he called a cabinet meeting for the consideration of the subject, the question being upon the point whether this was to be taken as prohibiting slavery in the commonwealths which might be formed out of Louisiana territory in the future or whether Congress only intended to lay this restriction upon the territory merely for the period during which it was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the general government. If the former, the Missouri question would have to be fought all over again whenever a new commonwealth should be formed out of this territory. The cabinet felt that the prohibition applied only during the period before commonwealth organization should be established. Upon this basis, the President, believing the bill constitutional, agreed to the compromise and signed the Maine bill on March 3, 1820 and the Missouri bill on March 6, 1820.

Thus the question of the admission of Maine to the Union was involved in the first Missouri compromise, so-called. The real question in issue, however, was never whether or not Maine should be admitted to the Union but the Senate joined the Maine and Missouri bills for the purpose of forcing upon the House its interpretation of constitutional law in the matter of the power of Congress to impose restrictions upon new commonwealths not imposed by the constitution on the original commonwealths. The result was the admission of Maine, the authorization for the inhabitants of Missouri to adopt a constitution and the division of Louisiana territory into slave and free sections on the parallel above named.

Thus the act of the Massachusetts legislature or General Court providing that the separation act go into effect March 15, 1820, and the signing of the bill by President Monroe March 3, 1820 made Maine's separation from Massachusetts and admission to the Union an accomplished fact March 15, 1820.

On that birthday one hundred years ago the birth of the new state was appropriately celebrated all over Maine by the booming of cannon, display of flags and public gatherings.



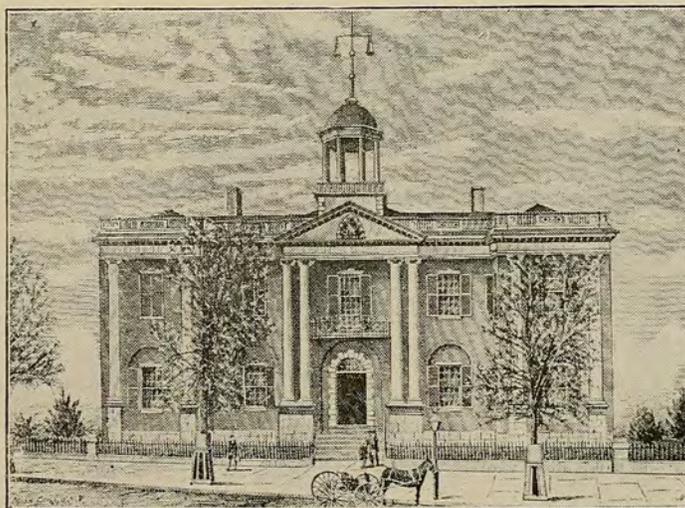
Maine's First State Government

GOVERNOR.
William King

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Thomas Fillebrown, William Webster, Mark Harris, William C. Whitney, Isaac Lane, Abiel Wood, William Emerson.

Secretary of State, Ashur Ware; State Treasurer, Joseph C. Boyd; President of the Senate, John Chandler; Secretary of the Senate, Ebenezer Herrick; Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Rufus K. Goodenow; Chaplain, Rev. Elijah Kellog; Messenger, John Morrill; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Benjamin Ames.



CUMBERLAND COURT HOUSE.

Built in 1816. Used as Representative Hall by the First Legislature of Maine.

MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE

When the separation between Maine and Massachusetts took place, a building was erected in Portland the same year, to accommodate the state officers and the Senate, on the lot adjoining the County Court House. It was called the State House, and was a somewhat pretentious building. The lower story was occupied by state offices, and the Senate when in session occupied the upper story. The House of Representatives did not meet in the same building. They held their sessions in a room in the Court House. The sessions of the legislature continued to be held in two separate buildings until the seat of government was removed to Augusta.

ORGANIZING THE FIRST LEGISLATURE

(From the Eastern Argus)

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 31, 1820.

This being the day designated by the Constitution of this State for convening the first Legislature the following gentlemen being regularly returned as senators, appeared in the Senate Chamber at 11 o'clock A. M.: From the County of York, William Moody, Josiah W. Seaver and John McDonald, Esquires; Cumberland, Joseph E. Foxcroft, Esq.; Lincoln, Nathaniel Green, Esq.; Hancock, Andrew Witham, Esq.; Washington, Jeremiah O'Brien, Esq.; Kennebec, John Chandler, Joshua Gage and Timothy Boutelle, Esquires; Oxford, Samuel Small, James W. Ripley, Esquires; Somerset, John Moore, William Kendall, Esqrs.; Penobscot, William D. Williamson, Esquire.

At half past eleven o'clock, the President of the Convention accompanied by the Treasurer and Secretary pro tem, and attended by the Sheriff of Cumberland, came into the Senate Chamber and the gentlemen aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath prescribed by the Constitution to qualify them to discharge the duties of their offices.

The Governor having returned, the members of the Senate proceeded to the choice of a President. John Chandler had 14 votes and was chosen.

Mr. Chandler then arose and addressed the Senate as follows: The vote which you have now given, by which you have elected me to preside over your deliberations, confers on me an honor which I had little right to expect. I feel very sensibly the honorable testimony which you have given of your confidence in me. I

am, however, aware that the duties which will devolve on me will be arduous, and perhaps more difficult, in consequence of this being the first session of the Legislature, under a new government, which is now about to be organized. One better qualified to preside than myself, might well hesitate in accepting the appointment, and I assure you, Gentlemen, that nothing could induce me to accept it, did I not believe that the members of the Senate will extend to me their utmost candor, and aid me with their wisdom and experience, while I shall endeavor to discharge the duties which you have assigned me. Relying therefore on your friendly assistance, I accept the appointment.

It was ordered that Messrs. Williamson, Boutelle, Seaver, Ripley and Foxcroft be a committee to receive and examine the votes for Senators and report thereon. * * * The Committee appointed to receive and examine the returns of votes given in the several towns and plantations for Governor, report the whole number of votes returned to the office of the Secretary of State to be 22,914; necessary for a choice, 11,458, and that William King, Esq., has 21,083 votes, and is chosen. No return received from the town of Greenwood, Oxford county.

MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

When the separation between Maine and Massachusetts took place, a building was erected in Portland the same year, to accommodate the officers and the Senate, on the lot adjoining the County Court House. It was called the State House, and was a somewhat pretentious building. The lower story was occupied by the State officers, and the upper story by the Senate. The Representatives met in a room in the County Court House adjoining. Sessions were held in these two buildings until the removal of the Legislature to Augusta. The so-called State House was subsequently moved to the corner of Congress and Market streets, and was destroyed in the fire of 1866.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

54 YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.
Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?
 (Member Soc. Col. Wars; Sons Am. Rev; Past A. A. G., G. A. R.)
CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE

Short Biographies of the Members of the First Maine Senate

BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH

The limited space that can be devoted to this article obliges the compiler to make the space devoted to a member short; giving the reader a key by means of which he may search further if he so desires.

I regret that I was unable to find any data regarding two of these men and should any reader have information regarding them I should be pleased to receive it. It will be published in a future number.

The first Maine Senate had three presidents:

JOHN CHANDLER, from (Monmouth) Kennebec county. b Epping, N. H., Feb. 1, 1762; d Augusta, Sept. 25, 1841. Revolutionary soldier; Commissioned Brig. General during War of 1812; came to Maine about 1780 and settled on a farm in Monmouth. Senator and councillor in Massachusetts General Court 1803; member of Congress from Kennebec district 1805-09; member of constitutional convention. Was elected president of the Senate on the convening of the legislature May 31, but resigned June 19 to become one of the first U. S. Senators from the new state; served in the senate until 1829 when he was appointed collector of customs for the port of Portland, which position he held until 1837, when he removed to Augusta.

COL. WILLIAM MOODY, from (Saco) York county. b Saco, Mar. 15, 1770; d Saco, Mar. 15, 1822. Son of William Pepperrell Moody who came to Saco from Kittery in 1763. Col. Moody's education was limited but by native force of character and intellect he became a prominent citizen. He was a member of the Mass. House 1804-12; of the Senate 1812-20; member of the constitutional convention; he was elected president of the first Maine Senate upon the resignation of John Chandler but served only a few days, resigning June 28 to accept the appointment of sheriff of York county. He died suddenly in the midst of his useful life.

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON, from (Bangor) Penobscot county. b Canterbury, Conn., July 31, 1779; d Bangor, May 27, 1846. Graduated Brown University 1804; read law with Samuel

F. Dickinson, Amherst, Mass., and was admitted to the bar 1807 and at once located in Bangor. County attorney 1811-16; member Massachusetts Senate 1816-20; member Maine Senate 1820 and elected president of that body June 28, upon the resignation of Col. Moody. By virtue of that office he became acting governor early in 1821 when Gov. King resigned; representative in Congress 1821-23; Judge of Probate 1824-40; postmaster of Bangor 1810-21. His greatest achievement was his history of Maine, published in 1832, which is his lasting memorial.

SENATORS

JOSIAH W. SEAVER, (South Berwick) York county. b Norwich, Vt., Apr. 12, 1777; d Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1847. He was a teacher by profession and for many years resided in So. Berwick; was principal of Berwick Academy 1813-16.

JOHN McDONALD, (Limerick) York county. b Gorham, Apr. 6, 1773; d Limerick, 1826. He was one of the early settlers of Limerick; merchant; Major General of militia; for a number of years a member of the Court of Sessions; state senator 1820-24. He was the father of Moses McDonald, member of Congress and collector of the port of Portland.

JOSEPH E. FOXCROFT, (New Gloucester) Cumberland county. b N. Gloucester, Mar. 10, 1773; d N. Gloucester, Sept. 1, 1852. Son of Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, first settled minister of N. Gloucester; merchant and one of the leading men of his town and county; postmaster 1804-1844; representative to Mass. Gen. Court, 1803-11; commissioned Lt. Col. of Mass. militia, Apr. 23, 1811; senator in 1820; appointed sheriff of Cumberland county 1821 and served until 1828. Bought township No. 5, Range 7, N. W. P. of Bowdoin College in 1801 and at once commenced securing settlers for the town; in 1812 the town was incorporated and named Foxcroft in his honor.

BARRETT POTTER, (Portland) Cumberland county. b Lebanon, N. H., Mar. 8, 1777; d Portland, Nov. 16, 1865; Graduated Dartmouth, 1796. Read law with Benjamin Gilbert, Hanover, N. H., one year, and finished his studies with his uncle, John Barrett at Northfield, Mass., and was admitted to practice in 1801. He at once located in No. Yarmouth where he remained until March, 1805, when he removed to Gorham. In June, 1806, he located in Portland as a law partner of Salmon Chase. Member

of Ex. council of Mass., 1819; member first Maine Senate; in 1822 appointed Judge of Probate of Cumberland county, retiring in 1847.

JONATHAN PAGE, (Brunswick) Cumberland county. b Conway, N. H., Oct., 1777; d Brunswick, Nov. 18, 1842. Came to Brunswick in 1795 and commenced the practice of medicine there in 1808; senator 1812; member of constitutional convention; member first Maine senate, also in 1829. He was an original member of the Maine Medical Society and for many years an instructor in the Maine Medical School of Bowdoin College; for more than 20 years was a member of the Board of Overseers of the College.

NATHANIEL GREEN, (Topsham) Lincoln county. b 1782; d Topsham, April 12, 1848. Settled in Topsham, 1804; lumberman and merchant; member of constitutional convention; member of senate 1820-24 and 1826; member of house 1838-40 and 1846. Was sheriff of Lincoln county one year also register of deeds several years and at the time of his death was one of the county commissioners.

ERASTUS FOOTE, (Wiscasset) Lincoln county. b Waterbury, Conn., Oct., 1777; d Wiscasset, July 4, 1856. Read law with Judge Samuel Hinkley and was admitted to the bar in Hampshire county, Conn. in 1800; commenced practice at Northampton, Conn., but in 1801 came to Camden; in 1811 was appointed county attorney and held the office until the separation; in 1812 was a senator in the Mass. Gen. Court from Lincoln county; in 1815 moved to Wiscasset; in 1819 was a member of the Mass. House and was a vigorous advocate of separation; member of the first Maine Senate and in 1820 was appointed attorney general which office he held until 1832.

DR. DANIEL ROSE, (Boothbay) Lincoln county. b 1771; d Thomaston, Oct. 25, 1833. Came to Wiscasset as a young man; practiced medicine there from 1795 to 1823; member Mass. General Court, 1808 and 1815; captain of militia in War of 1812; leading member of constitutional convention; state senator 1820-23; and president of that body 1822-23; removed to Thomaston in 1824 to become the first warden of the State Prison. Land agent 1828-9 and 1831. Selectman of Boothbay many years and held many other town offices.

JOSHUA GAGE, (Augusta) Kennebec county. b Mass., 1763; d Augusta, Jan. 24, 1831. Settled in Augusta, 1795; member

Mass. House 1805-7; member Mass. senate 1813-15; member of Congress 1817-19; member of Gov. Parris' council 1822-23. He was a member of the first Maine senate and was treasurer of Kennebec county 21 years; also a member of the constitutional convention.

TIMOTHY BOUTELLE, (Waterville) Kennebec county. b Leominster, Mass., Nov. 10, 1777; d Waterville, Nov. 12, 1855; Graduated Harvard, 1800. He taught in Leominster Academy for one year after his graduation; studied law with Abijah Bigelow of Leominster for a time and completed his studies with Edward Gray of Boston. Was admitted to the bar in 1804 and came to Waterville; he served six years in the Maine senate and six years in the House; was always active in municipal affairs. He was one of the founders of the Waterville bank in 1814, a promoter of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad in 1847.

CHARLES MORSE, (Wilton) Kennebec county. b Sutton, Mass., Oct. 27, 1785; d Wilton, May 30, 1845. Mr. Morse was elected a Kennebec Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Chandler to become a U. S. senator; settled in Wilton in 1809 and became a leading citizen; colonel in militia; prominent in temperance and abolition movements.

ANDREW WITHAM, (Bluehill) Hancock county. b Bradford, Mass., Nov. 11, 1768; d Bluehill May, 1858. Came to Bluehill a young man and became a leading merchant and ship owner; member constitutional convention; member senate 1820, 21, 23 and 29; member House, 1831.

GEN. GEORGE ULMER, (Lincolnton) Hancock county. b Waldo, Feb. 25, 1756; d Lincolnton in 1826. He was of German descent, his parents being among the immigrants brought to Broad Bay by Gen. Waldo. Revolutionary soldier; major general in militia; member of Mass. legislature, 1806-1807; member first Maine senate. The Ulmers were among the earliest and most important settlers of Duck Trap, now Lincolnton.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, (Machias) Washington county. b Machias, Jan. 21, 1778; d Boston, Mass., May 30, 1858. Son of Gideon, who was one of the famous O'Brien family of Machias that took part and led off in the first naval battle of the Revolution; Gideon was a member of the crew of the "Unity" which captured the Margareta. Jeremiah was a member of the Maine senate

1820-1823, and 1835; member of the House 1832 and 1834; representative in Congress 1823-1829.

DR. SAMUEL SMALL, (Jay) Oxford county. b New York state, 1785; d Wilton, 1869. Came to Jay from New York state and settled on Jay Hill; he was a scholarly gentleman and a wit; town clerk 1805-1809; medical examiner during War of 1812.

JAMES W. RIPLEY, Oxford county. No data available.

JOHN MOORE, Somerset county. No data available.

WILLIAM KENDALL, (Fairfield) Somerset county. b July 11, 1759; d Fairfield, Aug. 11, 1827. He was a Revolutionary soldier and came, to what after his settlement there, was called Kendalls' Mills, and later Fairfield, soon after the close of the Revolution; he acquired the water power there and he and his sons developed it. He was a member of the constitutional convention; member of the first Maine senate; sheriff of Somerset county. He was a major general of the militia.

Fryburg, named for Joseph Frye, is one of the most distinguished towns in Maine. It has a notable history. Within its borders the Pequaket tribe of Indians under its celebrated chief Paugus, had its ancient seat and here on Battle brook which empties into a beautiful lake, in May, 1725, was the fearful fight between the savages and Capt. John Lovewell's company from Dunstable and vicinity, in which the Indian chief was slain and the tribe practically destroyed. Of 34 scouts in the engagement, 17 lived to return to their homes.

Among those killed were Captain Lovewell and the chaplain; Jonathan Frye, a promising young man, then recently a graduate of Harvard was mortally wounded. Besides Chief Paugus, shot by Ensign Wyman, over 50 of the Indian warriors lost their lives. It was a fierce death grapple between the contending forces.

Fryeburg was settled in 1763, and by the time of the opening of the Revolutionary war in 1775, by the British attack on Lexington and Concord, it was a flourishing plantation. In January, 1777, it was incorporated as a town, the only one at that period in what is now the county of Oxford.

Beginning of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maine

(From Eastern Argus of January 27, 1820.)

On Saturday last the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Maine was consecrated, and its officers installed in this town in presence of the most numerous concourse of citizens we recollect ever to have seen on any occasion in Maine. The scene was rendered doubly interesting by the presence of our Chief Magistrate as Grand Master of Masons in Maine, and by the attendance of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. At 11 o'clock A. M. the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was introduced to the Grand Lodge of Maine, by whom they were received in ancient form, affectionately welcomed by the Grand Master in the chair, who delivered a suitable address on the occasion. At 12 o'clock a procession was formed of the new Grand Lodge and about three hundred of the fraternity, which escorted the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to the Rev. Mr. Payson's meeting house.

Here were held appropriate exercises. The prayer was offered by the Rev. President of Bowdoin College, and an elegant and instructive oration delivered by J. H. Sheppard of Wiscasset. The prayer of consecration was by Rev. Mr. Tilton of Scarborough. At the close of the ceremonies of consecrating the lodge and installing the officers, the brethren returned to Masons Hall and partook of a rich repast; after which were toasts and responses. The first toast was by the Grand Master Governor King and was: "the memory of our departed Grand Master—the illustrious Washington."

(Eastern Argus, June 6, 1820.)

At a Masonic convention holden in this town on Thursday last, the following Right Worshipful brethren were elected and appointed to the respective grand offices as follows:

Hon. William King, Esq., Grand Master
 Simon Greenleaf, Deputy Grand Master
 William Swan, Senior Grand Warden
 Nathaniel Coffin, Junior Grand Warden
 Joseph M. Gerrish, Grand Treasurer
 Robert P. Dunlap, Corresponding Grand Secretary
 William Lord, Recording Grand Secretary

Joseph E. Foxcroft, Grand Marshal
 Rev. G. W. Olney, Grand Chaplain
 Henry W. Fuller, Senior Grand Deacon
 Josiah Calif, Junior Grand Deacon
 William Terry, Jesse Iobinson, Eleazer Wyer, Nelson Racklyft,
 Grand Stewards
 George Thacher, Jr., Grand Sword Bearer
 Seth Clark, John P. Boyd, Pursuivants
 William Stevens, Grand Tyler

(Eastern Argus, August 29, 1820)

NOTICE

Those physicians who were members of the Massachusetts Medical Society at the time Maine became a separate State are requested to meet at Massachusetts Hall in Brunswick, on Wednesday the 6th of September next, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society for the State of Maine.

JOSEPH GILMAN,
 AMMI R. MITCHELL,
 TIMOTHY LITTLE,
 SAMUEL WEED,
 JOHN MERRILL,

Censors for the District of Maine at the time of the Separation from Massachusetts.

Portland, Aug. 29, 1820.

Census of Maine in 1820

The census of the new State of Maine, by counties was as follows:

York county, population.....	42,284
Cumberland county, population.....	49,339
Lincoln county, population.....	52,953
Penobscot county, population.....	13,931
Washington county, population.....	12,746
Somerset county, population.....	21,698
Kennebec county, population.....	42,632
Oxford county, population.....	27,185
Hancock county, population.....	31,071
Total	297,839

Beginning of the Odd Fellows Grand Lodge of Maine

(From the Journal of Proceedings of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Maine.)

Maine Lodge—the first in this State—was instituted in the city of Portland on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1843. The first session of the Grand Lodge was in 1844. The first page of its record is as follows:

Ancient Brothers' Hall,

Portland, March 18, 1844.

Agreeably to a call duly made by District Deputy Sire Churchill, the following Past Grands appeared as representatives from their respective lodges for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for the State of Maine, viz.:

Maine Lodge, No. 1, David Robinson, Jr.
 Maine Lodge, No. 1, James N. Winslow
 Saco Lodge, No. 2, George W. Churchill
 Saco Lodge, No. 2, George W. Warren
 Saco Lodge, No. 2, James Smith
 Georgian Lodge, No. 3, Lucius H. Chandler
 Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 4, Edward P. Banks
 Ligonias Lodge, No. 5, John D. Kinsman

The meeting was called to order by District Deputy Grand Sire Churchill, who, after stating the object, authorized Brother Albert Guild, District Deputy Grand Sire of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, to officiate at the organization.

The petitioners for the Dispensation then answered to their names. The Dispensation having been read, the petitioners proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year; and the following brethren were accordingly chosen:

Past Grand, George W. Churchill, M. W. Grand Master
 Past Grand, Lucius H. Chandler, R. W. Deputy Grand Marshal
 Past Grand, James Smith, R. W. Grand Warden
 Past Grand, David Robinson, Jr., R. W. Grand Secretary
 Past Grand, J. N. Winslow, R. W. Grand Treasurer

The lodge then adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of installing the officers elect.

The State of Maine Burying Ground

(BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.)

From tombstone inscriptions by Edgar Crosby Smith published in the Journal (Vol. 5, pp. 153-158) August-September-October number, 1917.)

E. Lincoln
of Portland
Gov. of Maine
Died
Oct. 8, 1829,
aged 40.

In the state house park opposite the state house at Augusta, at the extreme eastern end and barely visible from the street, is a plain granite shaft erected by the state over the tomb containing the remains of one of her early governors.

Enoch Lincoln, the third governor of Maine, was from a family of governors. His father, Levi, was lieutenant, and for a short time acting governor of Massachusetts, and his brother Levi, was governor of that commonwealth from May, 1825, to March, 1834.

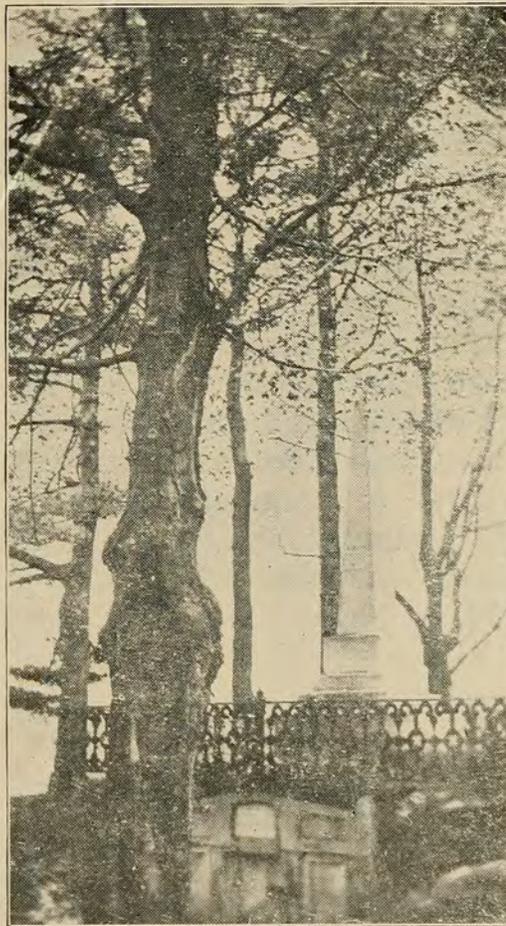
Enoch was born in Worcester, Mass., December 28, 1788. He was educated at Harvard and Bowdoin colleges, studied law with his brother Levi, and was admitted to practice in 1811; practiced a short time at Salem and Worcester and settled in Fryeburg, Maine, in 1812. Removed to Paris, Maine, in 1818; was elected to Congress in 1818 and served continuously until 1826, when he resigned to become governor of Maine, January, 1827. He was twice re-elected and died in office October 8, 1829, and was buried in the state park facing the capitol.

In 1842 the legislature, by a resolve, appropriated three hundred dollars to erect "suitable and durable monuments" over the graves of persons interred on the public grounds and authorized the selection of a portion of the grounds facing the capitol for the interment of "public officers dying at the seat of government." A tomb was constructed over the door of which is engraved on a marble slab:

ERECTED
BY THE STATE

1842

A granite monument, enclosed by an iron fence, was raised over the tomb, on the west face of which is chiseled the inscription to the memory of Governor Lincoln.



The Governor Lincoln Monument in the State of Maine Burying Ground, Augusta, Maine.

(Contributed by Mrs. Lena R. Pierce.)

A double row of stately elms extending from the street to the sepulcher line a walk to the door of the tomb.

W. DELESDERNIER

of Baileyville

Died Jan. 16, 1842

aged 49.

William Delesdernier was the son of Lieut. Lewis Frederick Delesdernier, a Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, refugee, who came to Machias in 1776. In May, 1777, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Continental Army by Col. John Allan, and acted as his secretary while Col. Allan commanded the Eastern Indians. Soon after the close of the Revolution he removed to Passamaquoddy and was the first collector of customs and the first postmaster of Eastport.

William was born at Eastport in 1792 or 1793 and in his young manhood was a merchant in his native town. He removed to Calais about 1830. He was active in politics and in 1831 was a representative in the state legislature from the latter town. He was sheriff of Washington county in 1833, '34, and '35. He removed to Baileyville and in 1838, '39, '40 and '41 represented the Baileyville class in the state legislature. In 1841 he was elected one of the Washington county senators and took his seat January 5, 1842. He was stricken with a fatal illness and died at the seat of government, January 16, 1842, and was buried in the state grounds.

It was undoubtedly the interment of Mr. Delesdernier in the state grounds that hastened the action of the legislature in dedicating a spot for the burial of officers of the state and erecting a suitable memorial. A resolve was introduced in the Senate in 1841 to erect a memorial to Governor Lincoln, but it seems that the House took no action thereon. In 1842 the House took the initiative, the Senate concurred, and the State Burial Ground was laid out and a tomb and monument erected.

J. CUSHMAN

of Winslow,

Died Jan. 27, 1834.

Aged 70.

Sometimes the memorial erected over the mortal remains of the departed serves as something of an index to the principal events of a life. Not so, however, in this case. He who scans this simple inscription obtains no hint of any of the events in which this man participated.

Joshua Cushman, son of Abner and Mary (Tillson) Cushman, born in Halifax, Massachusetts, 1758 or '59; soldier of the Revolu-

tion for three years; suffered at Valley Forge and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1788, and on June 10, 1795, was ordained as the first town minister of Winslow, which then included Waterville. He served the people of that town in this capacity for nineteen years, when, in 1814, by mutual consent and with feelings of mutual regret the relations between them were severed.

In 1810 he served Kennebec county as a member of the Massachusetts Senate; in 1811 and 1812 the town of Winslow as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature. In 1819 he was elected a member of Congress for the Kennebec District, and served three full terms. He was a man of influence in the national house, his broad views and gift of oratory making him a powerful advocate or a strong opponent.

He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1828 and in 1833 was elected to represent the town of Winslow in Maine House of Representatives. He presided at the organization of the House, January 1, 1834, but was in feeble health and twenty-six days later, January 27, he died. His body was interred in the state grounds.

In 1843 a resolve was passed by the legislature directing the superintendent of public buildings to deposit his remains in the state tomb and to inscribe his name on the monument surmounting the same.

C. WATERHOUSE

of China,

Clerk,

Died March 1, 1839,

Aged 38.

Of Charles Waterhouse I am unable to find much data. He was first elected clerk of the House of Representatives in 1837, when the record gives his residence as Augusta. He was not a clerk in 1838, but 1839 he was again elected and his residence is then given as China. He died March 1, during the session, was buried in the state grounds, and in 1843 his remains were deposited in the state tomb and his name placed upon the monument.

No more interments have been made in the state grounds since 1842. For three-fourths of a century the tomb and monument have stood as a memorial to these four men who died at the seat of government while in the service of the state, and today very few residents of Maine know that such a memorial exists.

The First Baptist Church in Maine

(Lewiston Journal Magazine)

During the Revolutionary War, in the same year that Rev. Benjamin Randall, the founder of the Free Will Baptist denomination, organized the first church in New Durham, N. H.,—1780—he made his first tour into Maine, visiting several towns on the Saco river.

At Little Falls Plantation, afterwards Phillipsburg and now Hollis, many believers were baptized and a church was organized. Three years later Randall and other ministers, who preached a free and full salvation, felt the need of regular associations of some kind. They found, too, that the churches needed some organized bond of union, some authorized body to look after their interests, and some appropriate tribunal for counsel and appeal. And it was believed, also, that some combined effort for the worship of God and the salvation of souls would be blessed by the "Great Head of the Church."

Arrangements were therefore made for a convention to be held in Hollis, in October, 1783. The result of that meeting was an agreement to hold a "general meeting" at different places four times a year to be composed of ministers and delegates from the churches. The Convention again met at Hollis on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1783, when the meeting was permanently organized with Mr. Randall moderator and Mr. Tingley as clerk. Sunday was a day of rest and worship. On Monday it was voted to meet quarterly for the advancement of "Christ's glorious Cause" and from this circumstance the meeting was called the "Quarterly Meeting." The times and places of its future sessions were fixed as follows:

New Gloucester, first Saturday in March; New Durham, N. H., first Saturday in June; Woolwich, first Saturday in September; Hollis, first Saturday in December.

The first yearly meeting was instituted in 1792; general Conference in 1827; Maine Free Baptist Association in 1889. The General Conference changed its name from Free Will Baptist to Free Baptist in 1889. The Free Baptist Association is merged with the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention to help form the United Baptist Convention of Maine in Oct. 7, 1915. Baptist and Free Baptist churches in the northern part of York county formed the North York Association, Sept. 27, 1916.

THE LIST OF MINISTERS.

1838, Rev. Oliver McKenney; 1839, Lewis Witham; 1841, Franklin Morrill; 1841, Lewis Witham; 1841, Noyum Foss; 1844, William Y. Smith; 1845, Samuel Fabyan ("Father Fabyan"); 1845, John and James Buzell; 1847, Thomas Keneston; 1850, Jacob McDaniel; 1851, Stephen Coffin; 1852, Franklin Morrell; 1854, Theodore Stevens; 1856, Lewis H. Witham; 1858, Daniel A. Maddox; 1858, E. Stockman; 1861, James Hodgdon; 1861, Moulton Hodgdon; 1866, Ira C. Guptill; 1869, Perkins Smith; 1871, Andrew Hobson; 1872, Perkins Smith; 1879, Ed. C. Brown; 1880, Seth W. Perkins; 1883, Uriah Chase; 1884, Abram H. Milliken; 1887, L. G. Clark; 1889, John Pettingill; 1893, John D. Waldron; 1896, Burton Minardetal; 1896, George A. Downey; 1898, Frank Willcock; 1900, Friend D. Tasker; 1904, James W. Williams; 1907, Samuel W. Brown; 1909, Guy Benner, Prof. Hodgdon, etc.; 1910, V. E. Bragdon; 1910, Frank Long; 1910, W. R. Calder; 1913, C. W. Ash; 1916, A. R. Turnbull.

The church has no settled pastor at present but hopes to be fortunate enough to secure one soon.

The present church was built in 1840; the parsonage was bought in 1866.

This historic church is situated amid some of the most delightful scenery of Kate Douglas Wiggin's country. A profusion of wild flowers in their season and bountiful orchard crops displaying their brilliant colors against the background of gray granite stone walls. The distant White Mountains and the sea 17 miles away may be seen from the church.

LUCINA H. LOMBARD.

Encouraging Massachusetts Citizens to Emigrate to the District of Maine in 1817

(From the Dedham Historical Register (Vol. X, No. 3) July, 1899.)

Mr. C. K. Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, recently called the attention of the Register to a folio broadside, printed in Dedham, which he had given to the Library of Bowdoin College. The title and description below, give some idea of the method of settlement of Maine lands in the early part of this century. It will be remembered that then Maine was a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

* * * Public Lands in the District of Maine for settlement.
Broadside.

Dedham, A. D. ALLYNE, Printer.

The "Commissioners of the Land Office, having addressed their fellow citizens in July last, on the subject of settlements contemplated on the public lands in the District of Maine * * * think it their duty once more to invite the attention of the industrious and moral husbandmen, who are destitute of farms, to notice the proposals of a beneficent government, to improve their conditions in life * * * by a donation of one hundred acres of good land to every actual settler." They say that they "have explored and opened a road through the Commonwealth's land in the county of Somerset, north of the settlements on Kennebeck river, in the direction of Canada;" that on "this road settlements may be made within one hundred miles of Quebec, sixty miles of which is through a settled country, that is frequently travelled with wagons in one day;" that a "contract is made for building a bridge over the Moose river, which is the only * * * water obstruction to the traveller from Kennebeck to Canada," to be "finished in July or August next;" that the "government of this state have provided for erecting a Saw and Grist Mill contiguous, for the benefit of the present settlement;" that there "will be two Townships surveyed into lots of one hundred acres on this road, and offered for settlement immediately;" that the "road from Penobscot in a direction for St. Johns, has been opened the last season a considerable distance;" that the "government have directed a settlement to be made on this road * * * and Township Number Four, about

twenty miles distance on said road, is designated * * * for that purpose; that "Five dollars expense will place any man on the spot, who will take a water passage from Boston early in May;" that the "yoemanry of Massachusetts 'should' duly accredit the amount of their fellow citizens living in Washington, Penobscot and Somerset counties, where the public lands now offered as a donation to settlers are situated;" that the "Land Office in Boston, northeast corner of the State House, lower floor," to "Lothrop Lewis at Gorham * * * or Joseph Lee at Bucksport;" signed, "Edward H. Robbins, Lothrop Lewis, Joseph Lee," and dated "Land Office, 2d March, 1818," the "Selectmen of the respective towns are requested to deposit one of these advertisements with the town clerk * * * and give publicity to the others * * * as there is reason to believe, that one notification of the 9th of July, 1817, published in most of the newspapers, in August and September last, did not come to the knowledge of one-fourth of the people of the State."

The class which graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825 has so often been called "the famous Bowdoin class," that it is now an old, old story. In examining some newspaper clippings of 1875, we were again reminded of it by the following, written by a correspondent of the New York Tribune of that year, as follows:

In the latter part of the summer of 1825 there passed through the turnstiles from the College grounds in Brunswick, Me., 37 young men, namely:

Charles J. Abbott, John S. C. Abbott, Thomas Ayer, Elisha Bacon, Samuel P. Benson, Aiden Boynton, James W. Bradbury, Richmond Bradford, Horace Bridge, Geo. B. Cheever, Jonathan Cilley, Cyrus H. Coolidge, Jeremiah Dummer, Nathaniel Dunn, Joseph J. Eveleth, David H. Foster, Pat'k H. Greenleaf, Wm. Hale, Nath'l Hawthorne, John D. Kinsman, Josiah S. Little, Stephen Longfellow, H. W. Longfellow, Alfred Martin, Alfred Mason, Frederick Mellen, Mark H. Newman, Hezekiah Packard, Geo. W. Pierce, Edward D. Preble, Cullen Sawtelle, David Shepley, Charles Snell, William Stone, Edward J. Vose, Eugene Weld, Seward Wyman.

Why would not this be an interesting subject for historical papers by members of literary clubs, scholars in our public schools, etc.? How many readers of the Journal can give accurate information about them?

Maine as a District and as a State has had Two Successful Immigration Enterprises

(BY THE EDITOR)

Two notable events once occurred in Maine more than a century remote from each other, which, if the policy of either had been pursued until the present day, might have made Maine in population, wealth and industry, as she is now in area, and in latent resources, one of the largest states of the Union. And these bring into view two honored names, one an adopted son and the other to the manner born, but both famous sons of Maine.



General Samuel Waldo.

Probably all of our readers have knowledge of the fact that a large tract of land in eastern Maine is known as the Waldo Patent. Every lawyer, every land surveyor, and all having knowledge of land titles here, know that the letters "N. W. P." as applied to a township in Maine signifies that it is lying north of the Waldo Patent. But it would not be at all remarkable if some are not entirely familiar with its history.

Two hundred and ninety-one years ago the Plymouth Council made a grant of a large tract of land situated between the Muscongus and Penobscot rivers, to a couple of Englishmen, named, respectively, Beauchamp and Leverett. For a long period of time there was much litigation by numerous parties and claimants in

many courts in both England and America regarding the titles to this grant. One of these contested claims was based upon a deed of a portion of it from Madockawando, a chief of the Penobscot tribe, (a famous name in the colonial history of Maine, and in romance and poetry) to Gov. Phips in 1694. About 1750 a part of this grant was owned and under control of Gen. Samuel Waldo of old Falmouth in the District of Maine. He was second in command under Pepperrell at Louisburg and is a person of renown in the early history of the District of Maine.

In the year 1753 he went to Germany as agent for the owners of this patent to procure emigrants to settle on this land. This effort was the beginning of quite a large and prosperous settlement at Broad Bay, now Waldoboro, and that vicinity.

So far as we are aware no other similar attempt was ever made until 117 years later after Maine had enjoyed a half century of statehood.

In 1870 it was repeated by William Widgery Thomas, a bright young man, who like General Waldo was also a resident and a native as well, of old Falmouth, then the city of Portland.

Born in 1839 he graduated at Bowdoin in 1860. Left his law study in 1862, and as U. S. bearer of despatches, carried a treaty to Turkey. This was the beginning of a notable, diplomatic career.

Becoming Vice-Consul-General at Constantinople, he was later appointed by President Lincoln one of the thirty "war consuls" of the United States and sent to Gothenburg, Sweden. In 1865, having resigned his office, he returned to his home in Portland. His residence in Sweden, his intercourse with and study of the Swedes convinced him that if a colony of them could be induced to settle in Maine, they would be of great advantage in helping to develop the state. Obsessed with this idea for three or four years he was an agitator, a crusader. A brilliant writer and a public speaker of grace and eloquence, his message to Maine during that time was read and heard almost daily by its citizens, for his publicity work in the press of Maine was unceasing and his eloquent voice advocating the scheme was heard in nearly all the cities and larger towns of the state. At last he won a victory. The legislature of 1870 adopted his plan and Governor Chamberlain appointed him Commissioner of Immigration.

He went to Sweden that year and returned with a colony of 51 persons and established it in the wilds of Northern Aroostook, and on July 22, 1870, New Sweden in Maine was born.

Today they constitute two thrifty and prosperous towns, New Sweden and Stockholm, with a total population of more than 3000 inhabitants and an assessed valuation of over a half million



Honorable William Widgery Thomas.

dollars, besides hundreds of other thrifty Scandinavians who have followed them there and who are dwelling in neighboring towns. And today in Waldoboro and other Maine coast towns the descendants of that first migration are among the most worthy and substantial citizens of that part of Maine.

These two examples of what "might have been" here in Maine, bespeak in undeniable facts with vastly more force and eloquence than can be conveyed by words, the wisdom and foresight of General Waldo in the 18th, and of the Honorable William Widgery Thomas in the 19th century.

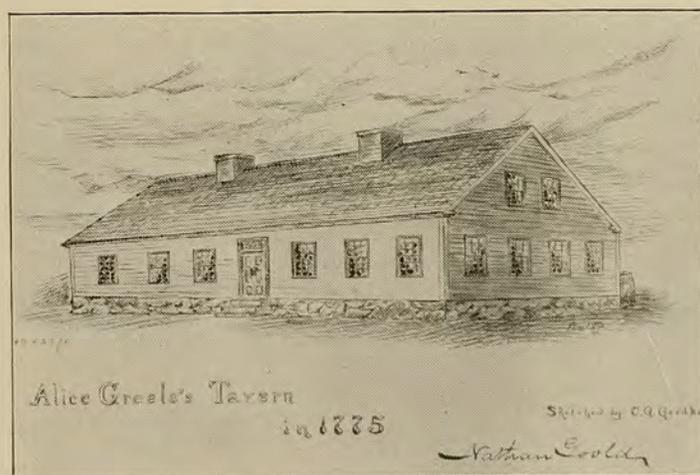
Is this not a strange array of facts?—Both of these attempts at inducing foreign immigration to Maine were eminently successful, and yet, the policy of our state was so—well, we will not say stupid, but, perhaps, absurdly ultra-conservative, that it was abandoned, and opportunity turned away when it knocked at our door.

Later Mr. Thomas had a long and distinguished career as Minister and Ambassador to Sweden, serving 15 years under the appointment of three presidents.

Mr. Thomas is an entertaining writer and has written extensively. His book *Sweden and the Swedes*, a richly illustrated volume of 750 pages, published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, in 1892, and republished in both the English and Swedish languages, is his most famous work as an author.

In 1887 he married a Swedish lady of noble birth, whose death occurred in 1912 and on June 2, 1915, he married the youngest sister of his first wife.

While their real home is yet in Portland, they spend a part of their time in Sweden.



In Old Falmouth, now Portland, Maine.

Pilgrims in Maine

In my talk to the Rotary Club of Lewiston and Auburn January 30th, 1920, on the subject of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower in Maine, I submitted nine points of interest to be remembered and considered by the people of Maine. I note with great satisfaction that *seven* of these points have been published by you, and appears in Vol. 7, No. 4, page 234 of Sprague's Journal of Maine History. It is equally important to have the other two points remembered and considered by the people of Maine. They are as follows:

Eight. That soon (1920) the three hundredth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower will be celebrated in Massachusetts and elsewhere with great pomp and pageantry, and by the creation of some permanent and splendid additional memorial at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrims.

Ninth. Shall the rich heritage of Pilgrim history of Maine continue to remain without a permanent memorial monument on the site of the abode of the Pilgrims at Koussinoc for a whole generation?

We then asked this question. "Would not the State of Maine reflect honor upon herself to erect a granite monument on the site of the abode of the Mayflower Pilgrims, in honor of those famous men who first opened the Kennebec valley to the early white settlers and transmitted their territorial rights to the present generation? We think it would reflect great honor upon the State of Maine, to do this. My friends, any other state in the Union would erect a monument two hundred feet high in honor of the Pilgrims if it had the Pilgrim history of Maine."

Sprague's Journal of Maine History is widely read not only in Maine, but beyond her borders, and it is a good medium to reach those of historical tastes and all who have pride in the standing of the State of Maine, in preserving her historical sites.

It would be gratifying to me to have this communication published in the next issue of your excellent historical Journal.

ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.

Lewiston, Maine, March 29, 1920.

Reverend John Sawyer

(CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM C. WOODBURY.)

The following paper, relating to Reverend John Sawyer, supposed to have been written by the Reverend Wooster Parker, was found among the papers of the late Major Charles H. B. Woodbury of Dover, Maine:

Rev. John Sawyer, a Congregational minister, now (March, 1852) living in Garland, Penobscot county, Maine, was born in Hebron, Conn., Oct. 9, 1755, being now in his 97th year.

His father's name was Thomas, who had two brothers, John and Isaac.

He moved to Oxford, N. H. in the spring of 1767. He had five sons and two daughters who lived to grow up and have families. The sons' names were Jonathan, Edward, Ichabod and John. The names of the daughters were Mary, who married Tillotson, and Hephzibah who married Cross.

John, now of Garland, graduated at Dart. College in 1785, at 30 years of age. He was licensed and commenced preaching in the autumn of the same year at Newbury, Vt., where he labored several months. Though licensed to preach, he spent several months first with Judge Nathl. Niles of Vt., then several with Dr. Saml. Spring of Newburyport, and afterward several more with Dr. Hart of Preston, Conn., in the study of Theology. He was ordained as pastor at Oxford, N. H., about the year 1788 and continued a pastor there about nine years. After his dismissal he was installed pastor at Boothbay in what was then the "District of Maine," in or near the year 1798.

In the year 1777, and while a member of College, he went on a campaign of one month as one of a Company of Militia to Saratoga, N. Y., where the conflicting armies were rallied and where the celebrated Gen. Burgoyne had surrendered he saw the arms and musical instruments of the general's army stacked up on the field. After that, when the Canadians came out and burnt Royalton, Vt., he was one of a Company of Militia who

repaired to the town, but they had only to pursue the affrighted assailants one afternoon in their hurried retreat, and were at liberty to return the next day.

He remained pastor at Boothbay some eight or nine years. In 1800 he performed three months missionary labor, under the Massachusetts Missionary Society, mostly in the easterly part of Maine, and was the first missionary sent into that section. After his dismissal from Boothbay he removed to Bangor about the year 1804. There, before the settlement of Rev. Loomis, he supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church for about 15 months, and at the same time taught a district school.

He traveled over a large portion of the State in order to fix on the best location for what is now Bangor Theological Seminary, in the establishment of which he was one of the earliest and most efficient movers.

Since the year 1800 he has spent most of his time as a missionary and minister in the newer portions of the state. He has been able to preach and has done so almost constantly up to May, 1851, when he was disabled by a fall from his wagon. His health now is quite good again, so that he has rode into neighboring towns and preached several Sabbaths since the year 1852 came in. His health and strength are so good that he has chopped the greater part of the wood at the door for his fire this cold winter. His voice is still clear and strong, and he is able to conduct the services of public worship twice or even three times on the Sabbath with quite as much ease to himself as most young ministers, making each of his sermons at least 45 minutes long.

Piscataquis to Mother Maine

This poem from the pen of Professor William Smith Knowlton of Monson, Maine's famous "Old School Master" was written by the request of the Maine Centennial Committee. It was designed to be used with other poems descriptive of the different counties of Maine at the contemplated pageant which was once intended to have been a part of the centennial celebration at the

city of Portland, but which was later abandoned by the committee. Prof. Knowlton has been quite a prolific writer of both verse and prose in magazines and newspapers. His most notable published works are the *Old School Master or Forty-Five Years with the Boys and Girls* (Kennebec Journal Press, 1905) *Modern Classics* (same publishers, 1912) and *Sangerville Centennial Poem*, 1914.

A younger born of Mother Maine
Piscataquis, rejoicing stands.
She brings, resplendent in her train,
True loving hearts and willing hands.

The buzz of saw and whirl of wheel
Makes her orchestral band complete,
She brings her all with ardent zeal
And lays them at her Mother's feet.

She throws around her shoulders dear
A mantle soft as eider down
Kimonas made for evening cheer,
And coats of grey and coats of brown.

She brings her Jove-defying slate,
To shield from snow and hail and rain,
And masts for ships so tall and straight,
To plow her ever-restless main.

She wraps around her Mother's form
A coat of beaver, fox or lynx,
To keep her hands secure and warm
A muff of otter, or of minks.

She sent her boys across the sea
To fight for Freedom and the right.
The Wheatfield there will ever be
Memorial of that bloody fight.

Should hostile bands assail her gates
Or enemies invade her beach,
A Maxim (1) gun already waits,
With smokeless powder in her breech.

Her eagles guard Katahdin's heights
To watch for any hostile foe,
On Boarstone with her lakes bedight,
On earthquake riven Kineo.

(1) Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the machine gun, born at Brockway's Mills, Sangerville (Piscataquis county) Maine, Feb. 5, 1840. Died in London, England, Nov. 24, 1916.

Digitized by

Original from

And Moosehead with her woody shore
 Invites the weary to repose,
 On calm Sebec the sportsman's oar
 Bright sparkles in the sunbeam throws.

And Mother dear we've other gifts
 We fain would lay upon thy knee
 Sweet Anna's (2) woodsong's rich uplifts
 And Sprague himself is History.

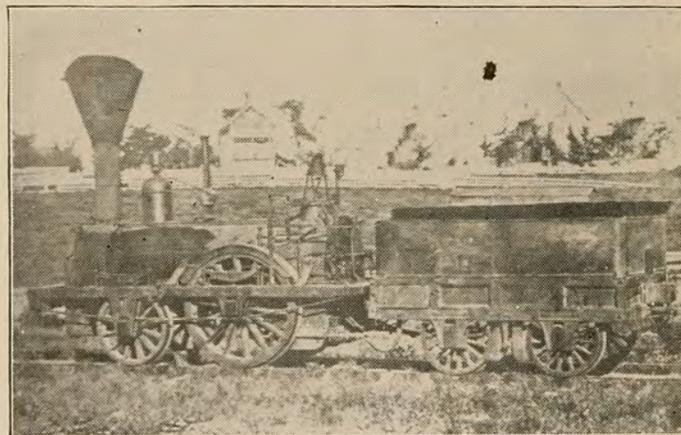
But her best gifts to Mother Maine
 Free from mixture and all alloys
 Are her right loyal dames and men
 Her handsome girls and stalwart boys.

The men we sent to speak for you
 At Washington we'll ne'er forget
 A Wiley, Rice, and Davee too
 And Guernsey's star is rising yet.

Should gloomy care and doubts prevail
 And Somnus from your pillow fly
 We'll drive away each fresh assail
 With copious dose of Our Bill Nye. (3)

(2) Refers to the late Anna Boynton Averill of Foxcroft (Piscataquis county) Maine, author of Birch Stream and other poems.

(3) Edgar Wilson Nye, a noted humorist known to the literary world as "Bill Nye," was born in Shirley (Piscataquis county) Feb. 26, 1850. He died in Ashville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1896.



This engine was built by Robert Stevenson & Co., New Castle, upon Tyne, England, in 1835. Its first trip over the Bangor, Old Town and Milford, R. R., later known as the Veazie R. R. was November 6, 1831. Its last trip was August 19, 1867.

Favor Tavern, Dover

(BY A MEMBER OF THE PISCATAQUIS BAR.)

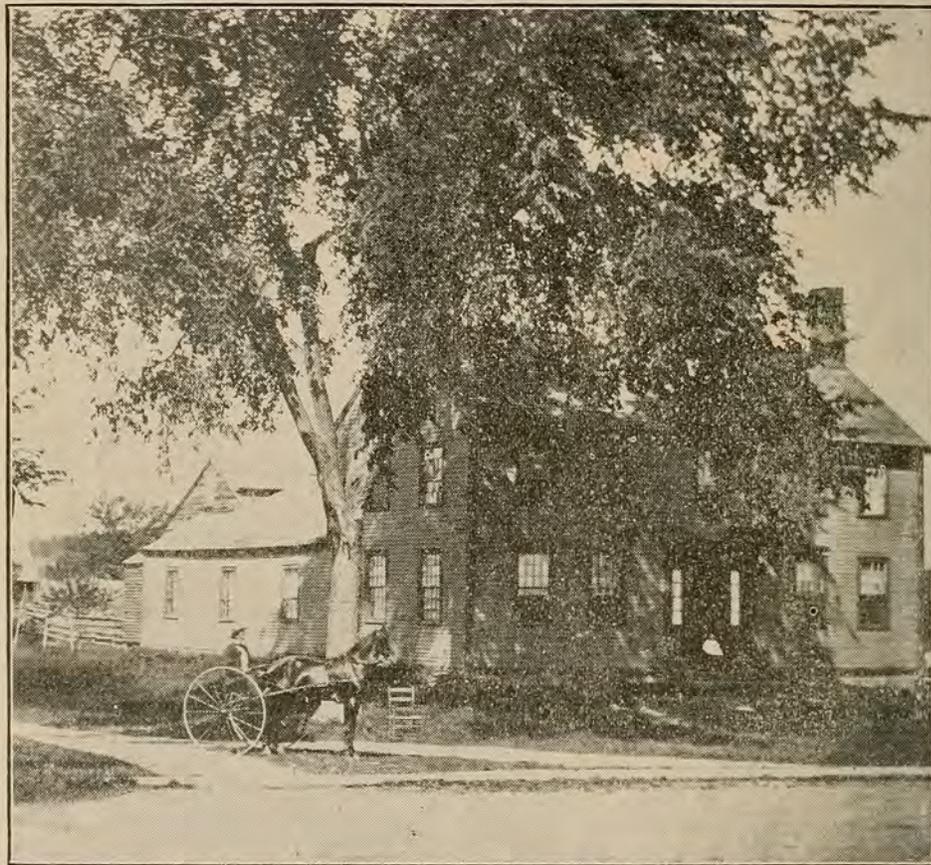
The accompanying picture is that of the once famous and historic Favor Tavern at Dover, Me. It was once the most important stage tavern along the line of the stage route from the city of Bangor to Moosehead Lake. In its time it was not only the principal public house at Dover, the county seat of Piscataquis, but the most noted hostelry in the county and entertained in its day many distinguished men. For several decades it lodged under its roof eminent judges and attorneys from all over the state whose business brought them to the regular sessions of the District and Supreme Courts sitting at Dover. It was the half way house between Bangor and the Moosehead Lake region where the lumberman, the business man and the traveler for pleasure found it most convenient to stop off for lodging and refreshments.

It is related that often times midnight parties arrived at its hospitable doors from Bangor and were served with food and drink in abundance regardless of the lateness of the hour, and from which they returned to the Queen City of the East in the early hours of the morning.

It figured in a celebrated road case in which the Court held that a town meeting could not properly be held on wheels. It seemed that in the case in question promoters of a much desired road caused a town meeting to be called to be held at the Favor Tavern and on the day and hour appointed the proponents of the road in accordance with a well laid plan, fearing opposition to their purpose, arrived in force at the Tavern in buggies to which were attached smart horses. The warrant being read by the clerk, a moderator was quickly chosen who called the meeting to order from the front door of the tavern, and thereupon a motion to adjourn to another part of the town four miles distant was made and carried, whips were cracked and the interested citizens of Dover departed at full speed to the point of adjournment where the meeting was again convened and the necessary appropriation voted long before the opponents could arrive on the scene.

The late D. D. Stewart, one of Maine's most distinguished lawyers, frequently stopped at the Favor Tavern during sessions of the Court. He stated on one occasion an eminent jurist, later

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, came to his room in company with men of local importance and proposed that they pass the evening by playing high-low-jack. Partners were chosen and the game went on until a late hour. Fortune favoring Mr. Stewart and his partner to such an extent that Mr. Stewart was watched with embarrassing closeness as he handled the cards. Mr. Stewart was a man of exemplary habits who neither drank nor gambled, but frequently during the evening the bell was rung



The Old Favor Tavern.

by his callers and the proprietor brought the customary drinks of the times to the room which were freely partaken of by Mr. Stewart's companions. Finally when it became time to close the game the gentlemen arose from the table and one of the opponents of Mr. Stewart in the game drew his pocket book and passed a

considerable sum of money to Mr. Stewart's partner, who, observing the astonishment on Mr. Stewart's face, promptly and vigorously remarked to him: "As you won't play for stakes, you can't have the money." Mr. Stewart said he could truthfully state that he had gambled and had never gambled. A day or two later, as Mr. Stewart came to settle his bill with the proprietor, he found it amounted to more than he had expected, and on inquiry he discovered that the refreshments of the evening had been charged to his room so he promptly paid the bill, remarking that he "was glad to have the opportunity to pay for the Court's rum."

On days of the general muster which were annually held in earlier times, the Favor Tavern entertained festive crowds, and at times of important horse trots for which the twin towns were widely known, its ample stables were filled with racers from all sections of the state.

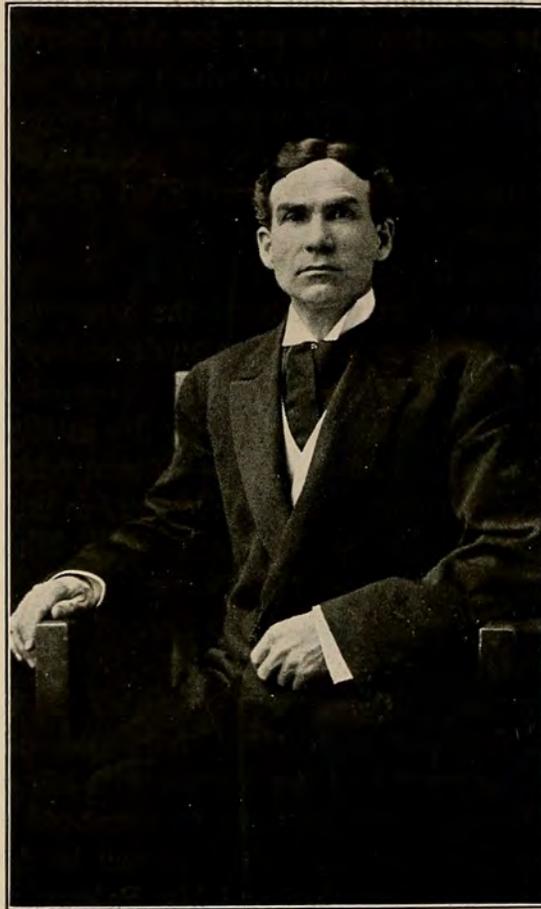
The Favor Tavern was built in 1834 by Edward R. Favor, a well known innkeeper, on the site of the homestead of the Hon. Thomas Davee, who later was Piscataquis county's first member of Congress. Mr. Favor acquired the Davee property in 1832, the buildings on which were destroyed by fire in 1834 and replaced that year by the erection of the Favor Tavern which was kept by Mr. Favor for many years. He was followed in the proprietorship by E. G. Thompson, Henry Norcross, Will Nichols, Solomon Chandler and Ira F. Palmer. Mr. Palmer was followed by Elihu Sanford as proprietor from about the time of the Civil War until the early eighties.

The property was finally owned by Caleb O. Palmer, a well known citizen, financier and noted horseman of Dover, who appears in the foreground of the picture with his celebrated trotting stallion, Gloster, which held the two-year-old record for the state. On September 6, 1894, at ten o'clock in the evening, fire broke out in the stables attached and Mr. Palmer, who lived near, rushed from his house into the stables in an endeavor to rescue his wife's favorite horse and lost his life in the fire.

The following year in 1895 the Tavern was torn down. Thus passed one of the important land marks in Piscataquis county. A portion of its site was set apart by Amanda E. Palmer for the benefit of the Thompson Free Library, and is known as the Caleb Orin Palmer Library Reservation.

Some Representative Maine Men of Yesterday and Today

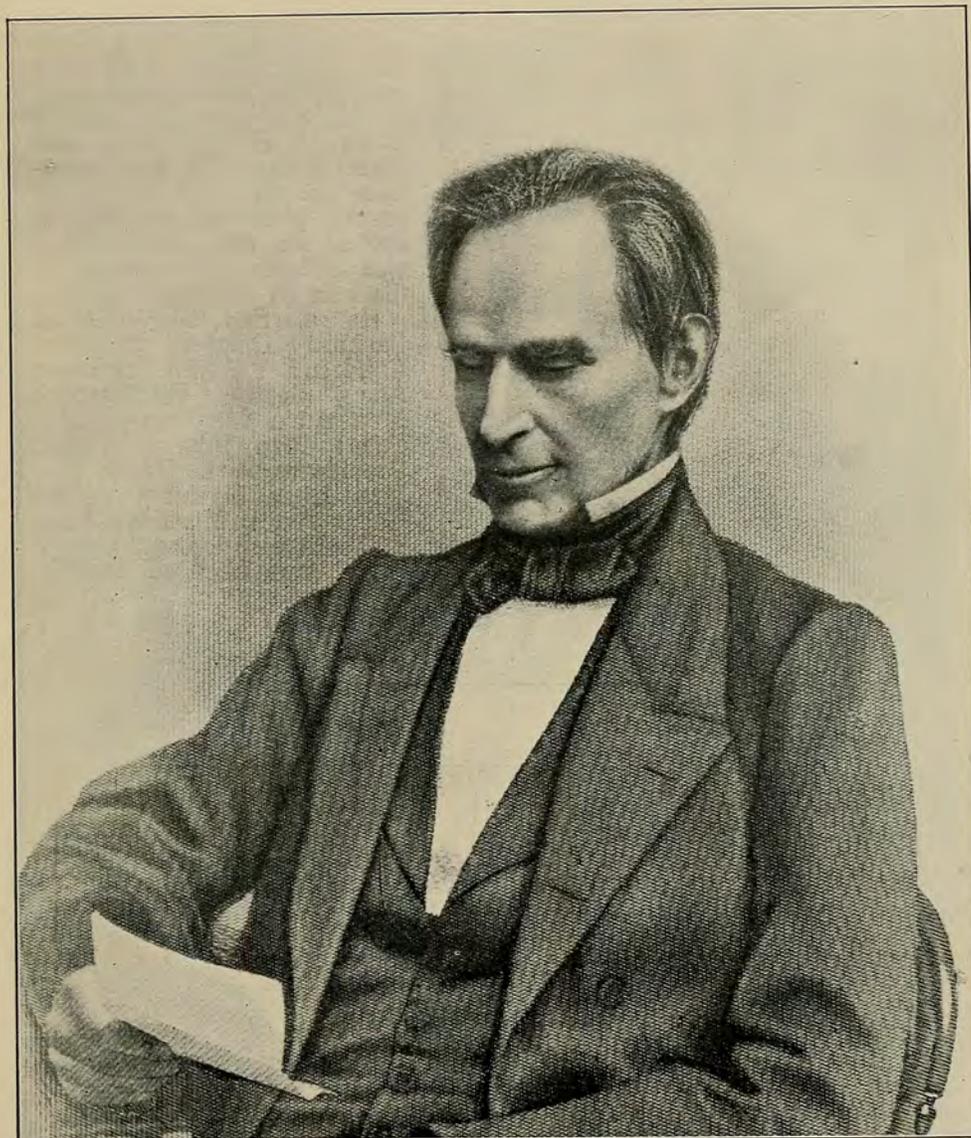
NOTE—The Journal acknowledges the kind co-operation of Dr. Henry S. Burrage author of *Maine in the Northeastern Boundary Controversy*, in the production of this department. Through his courtesy we are enabled to produce herein the following portraits: John Holmes, Albion K. Parris, Charles S. Daveis, Enoch Lincoln, Leuel Williams, John Fairfield, George Evans, Peleg Sprague, Edward Kent and William King.



HENRY E. DUNNACK.

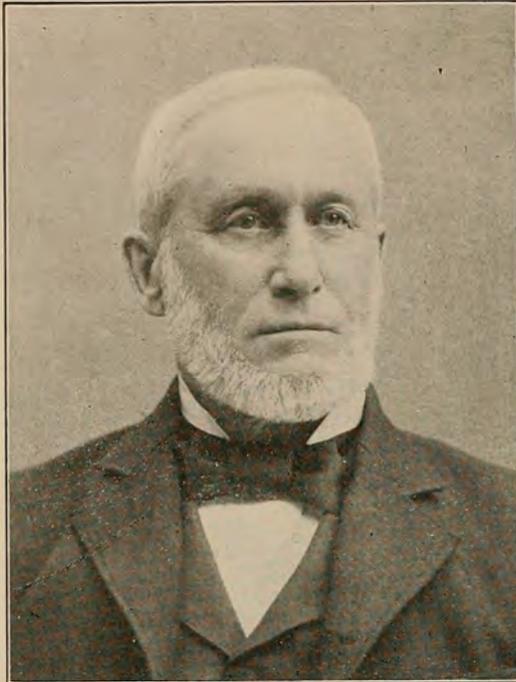
Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian since 1915, was born in 1869, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1897. He was married in 1895 to Adella Smith of Dixmont, Maine, who died in June, 1913. Mr. Dunnack has two sons. In addition to his library work, Mr. Dunnack devotes much time to the lecture platform. Among his lectures, the following are most popular:

Heroines of Browning and Shakespeare.
Elijah Kellogg, the Boys' Man.
The Achievement of Life.
The Dream of Democracy.
Maine's Part in Building the Republic.



PELEG SPRAGUE.

Born in Duxbury, Mass., April 27, 1793; Harvard College 1812; admitted to Plymouth County Mass. bar in August, 1815, and located in Augusta, Maine; removed to Hallowell about two years later; member Maine House 1820-21; U. S. Congress 1823-29; U. S. Senator 1829-35; appointed judge of U. S. District Court 1841 and served until 1865; died in Boston October 13, 1880.



JOHN KELLER AMES.

John Keller Ames of Machias was born in East Machias November 2, 1831, the son of Capt. Alfred and Mary (Keller) Ames. Mr. Ames was one of the leading merchants of Machias and was largely interested in navigation and timberlands. He was selectman of his town for thirty years; state senator 1893-96, and at the time of his death was collector of customs at the port of Machias.

He married Sarah Albee Sanborn October 7, 1855. Children: Edwin Gardner Ames, Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Anna M. Peavey, Machias; Mrs. Julia P. Fuller, Providence, R. I.; Frank Sanborn Ames, Machias; Alfred Keller Ames, Machias; Lucy Talbot Ames, deceased.

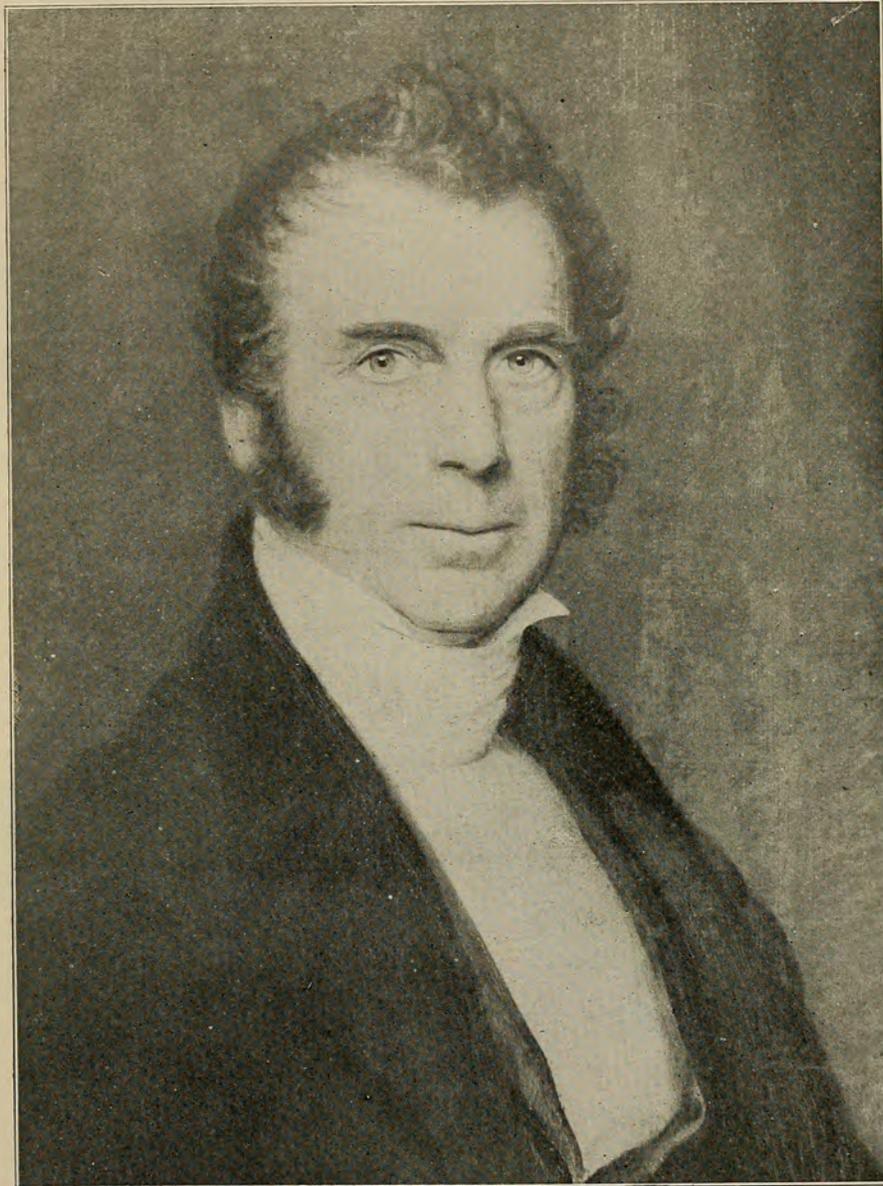
Mr. Ames died at Machias, March 22, 1901.

GEORGE C. WING, JR.

George C. Wing, Jr., of Auburn, the son of George C. and Emily B. (Thompson) Wing, was born in Auburn October 6, 1878. He was graduated at Brown University in 1900 and at Harvard Law School 1903 and admitted to the Maine bar in 1904, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law; served two terms as city solicitor of Auburn and two terms as a member of the Auburn Board of Education; was a member of the Legislature in 1909, and is now a trustee of the Auburn Public Library. For a number of years he was connected with the National Guard and rose to the rank of Captain, receiving his honorable discharge January 9, 1912.

Mr. Wing is unmarried.





RUEL WILLIAMS.

Born Hallowell, Maine, June 2, 1783; admitted to Bar 1802, and began practice in Augusta; member of Maine House of Representatives 1822-26 and 1829-32; Maine Senate 1827-28; U. S. Senator 1837-43; died in Augusta July 25, 1862.



U. S. SENATOR FREDERICK HALE.

Senator Hale, the son of former Senator Eugene Hale and grandson of Senator Zachariah Chandler, was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 7, 1874, his mother being Mary Chandler, daughter of the former Michigan senator. Senator Hale is a graduate of Harvard and for several years prior to his becoming a United States Senator practiced law in Portland, Maine. Member of Governor Hill's staff 1901-1904; member Maine House of Representatives 1905-06; National Republican Committeeman 1912-18; United States Senator 1917 to date.

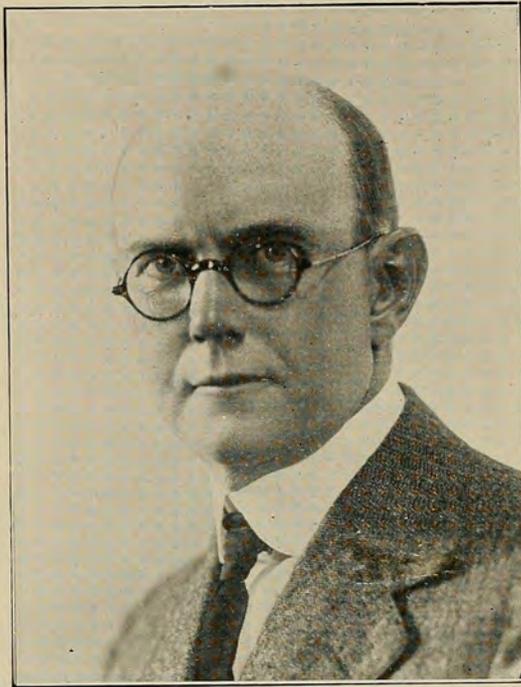
Senator Hale is a member of the committee on naval affairs, also the committee on appropriations.

Unmarried.

RUPERT H. BAXTER.

Rupert H. Baxter of Bath, Maine, the son of James P. and Sarah (Lewis) Baxter, was born in Portland, Maine, July 26, 1871. Graduated from Bowdoin College 1894. By occupation Mr. Baxter is a canner and is prominent in the business interests of his city and of the state. State Senator from Sagadahoc county 1917-20. President Bath Trust Company and director U. S. Trust Company of Portland and First National Bank of Brunswick.

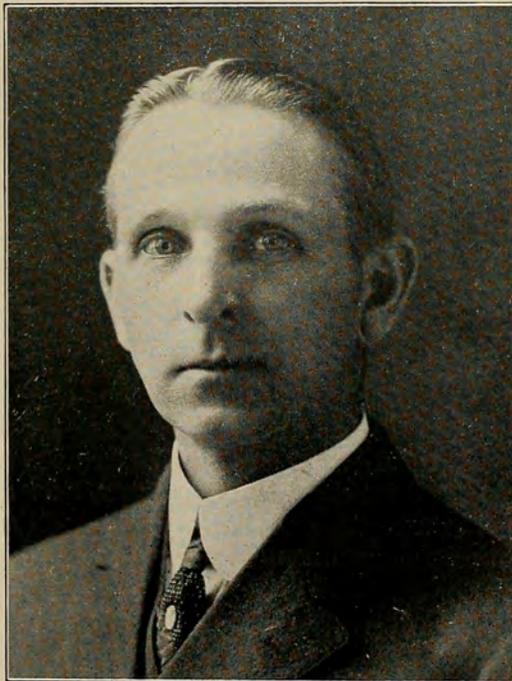
He married, June 3, 1896. Kate Deput Mussenden. Children: Mary Lincoln, born April 11, 1901; Lydia McLellan, born February 7, 1907.

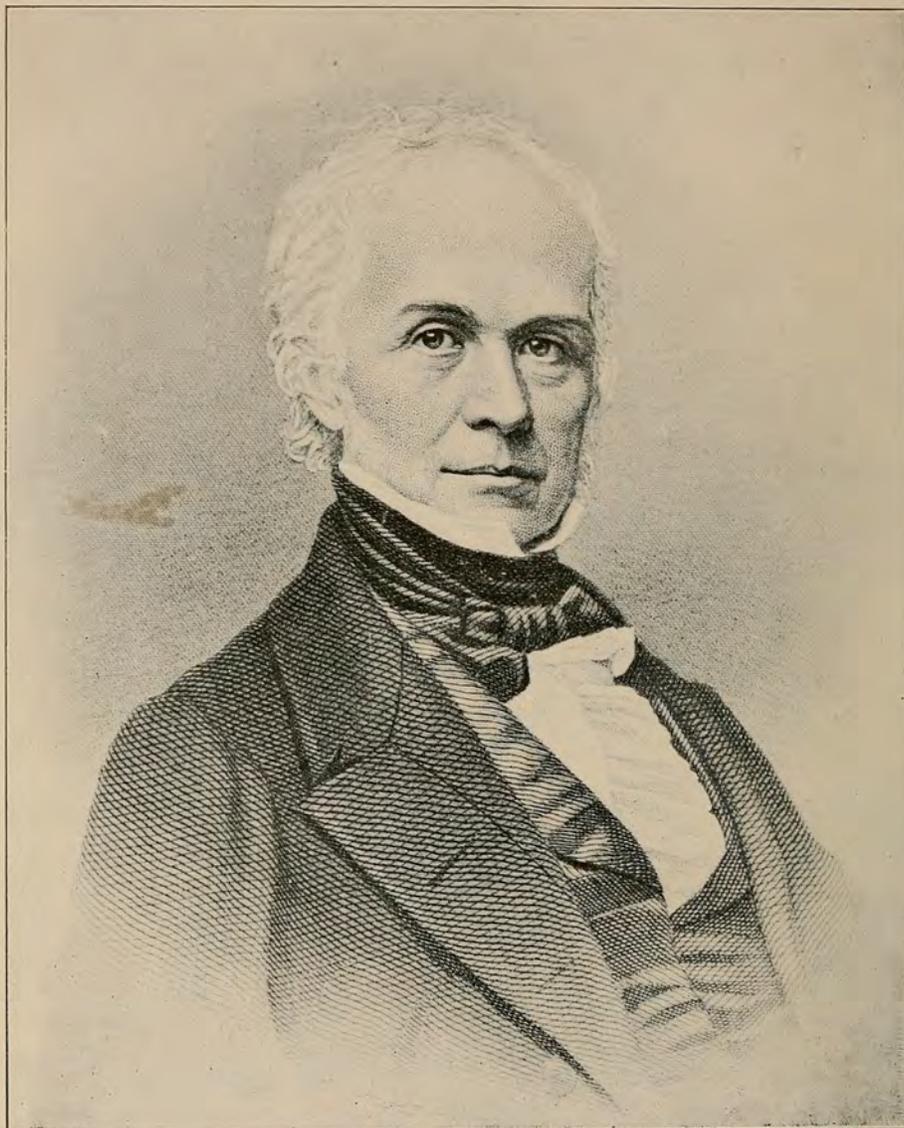


FRANK P. MORISON.

Frank P. Morison, the son of John and Eliza J. (Ford) Morison, was born in East Corinth, Maine, August 14, 1870, and has made that town his home during his life time. He is a large farmer and manufacturer of fertilizer, formerly for many years was a lumberman. He has held various town offices and was a member of the state legislature 1913-14 and 1917-18.

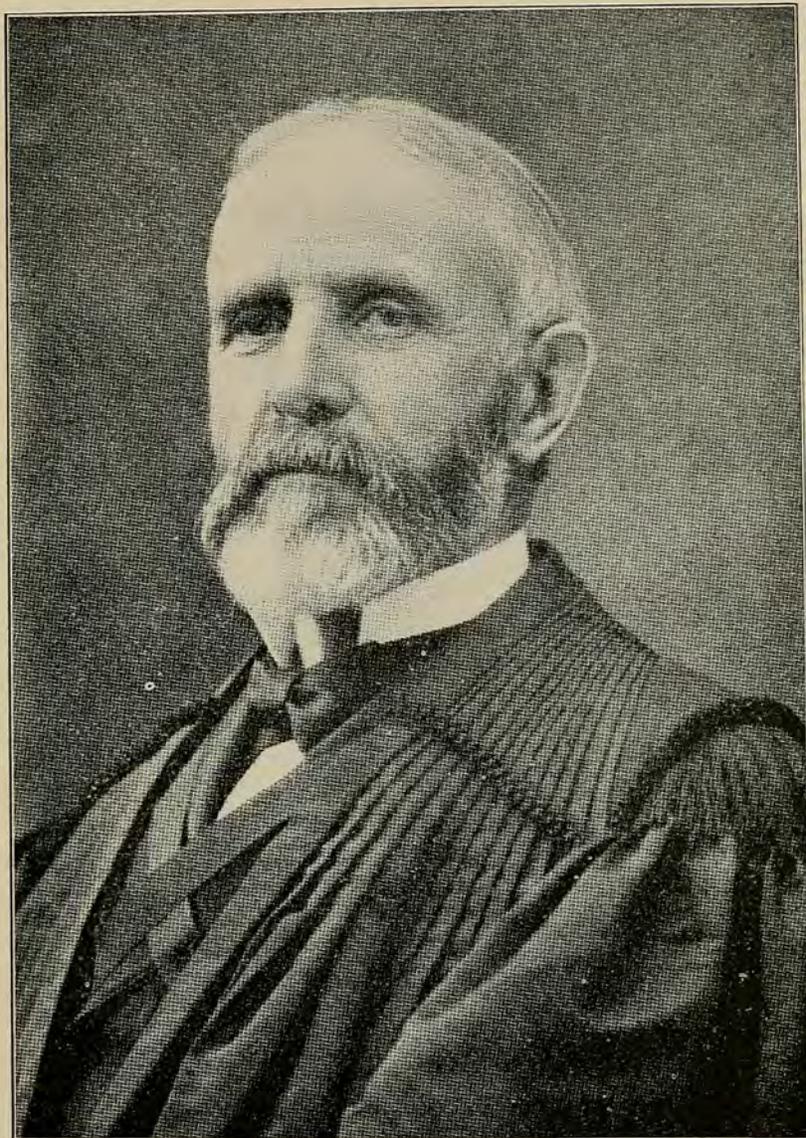
Married Linnie M. Ames, September 19, 1893. No children.





CHARLES S. DAVEIS.

Born in Portland, Maine, 1788; Bowdoin College 1807; was one of the leading lawyers of Portland. He was prominent in the Northeastern Boundary controversy and was appointed by Governor Lincoln to investigate the arrest and imprisonment of John Baker. He was the author of several reports and articles on the Northeastern Boundary controversy. Died in Portland in 1865.



LUCILIUS A. EMERY.

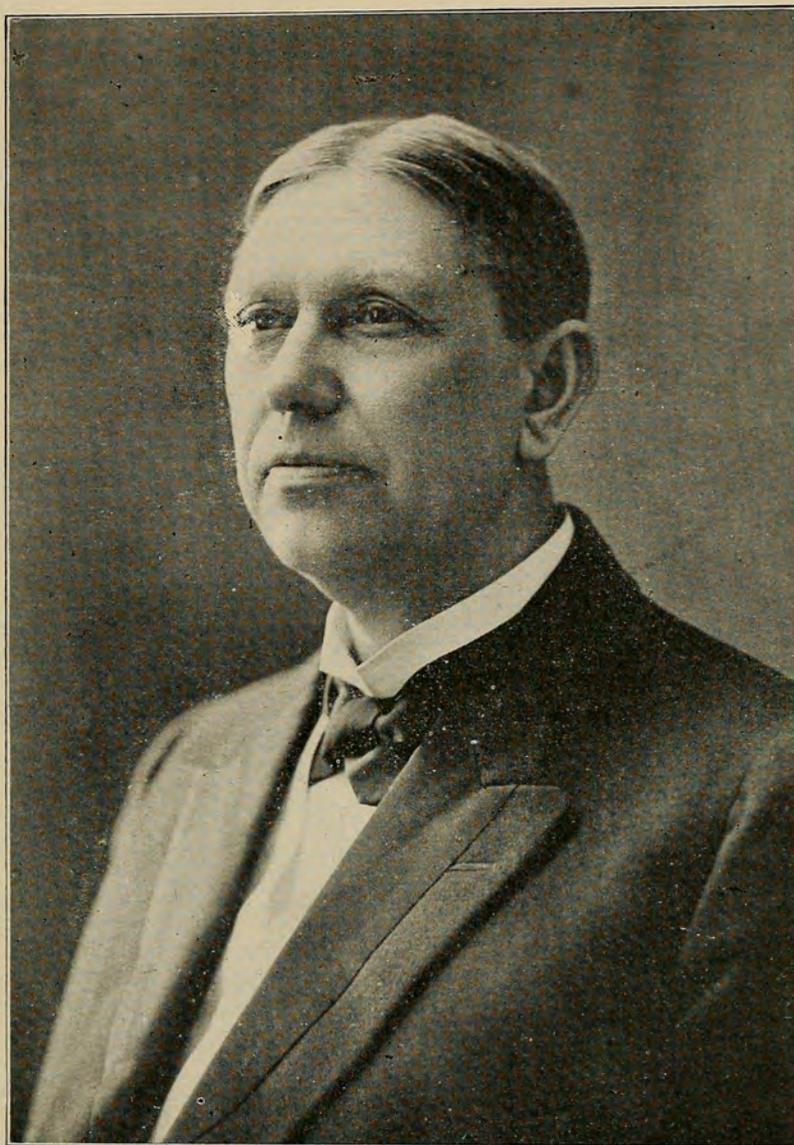
Lucilius A. Emery of Ellsworth, Maine, was born in Carmel, Maine, July 27, 1840, the son of James S. and Eliza (Wing) Emery. Graduated from Bowdoin College 1861; studied law and in 1863 settled in Ellsworth; from 1869 to 1883 was a law partner of the late Senator Eugene Hale. City solicitor of Ellsworth; county attorney Hancock county 1867-71; state senator 1874-75 and 1881-82; attorney general of Maine 1876-79. In 1883 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and served as such until 1906. From 1906 to 1911 he was chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, retiring to private life in the latter year.

November 9, 1864, Judge Emery married Anne S. Crosby of Hampden. Mrs. Emery died in Ellsworth December 12, 1912. Children: Anne Crosby, born January 1, 1871, married Francis Greenleaf Allimro; Henry Crosby, born December 21, 1872.



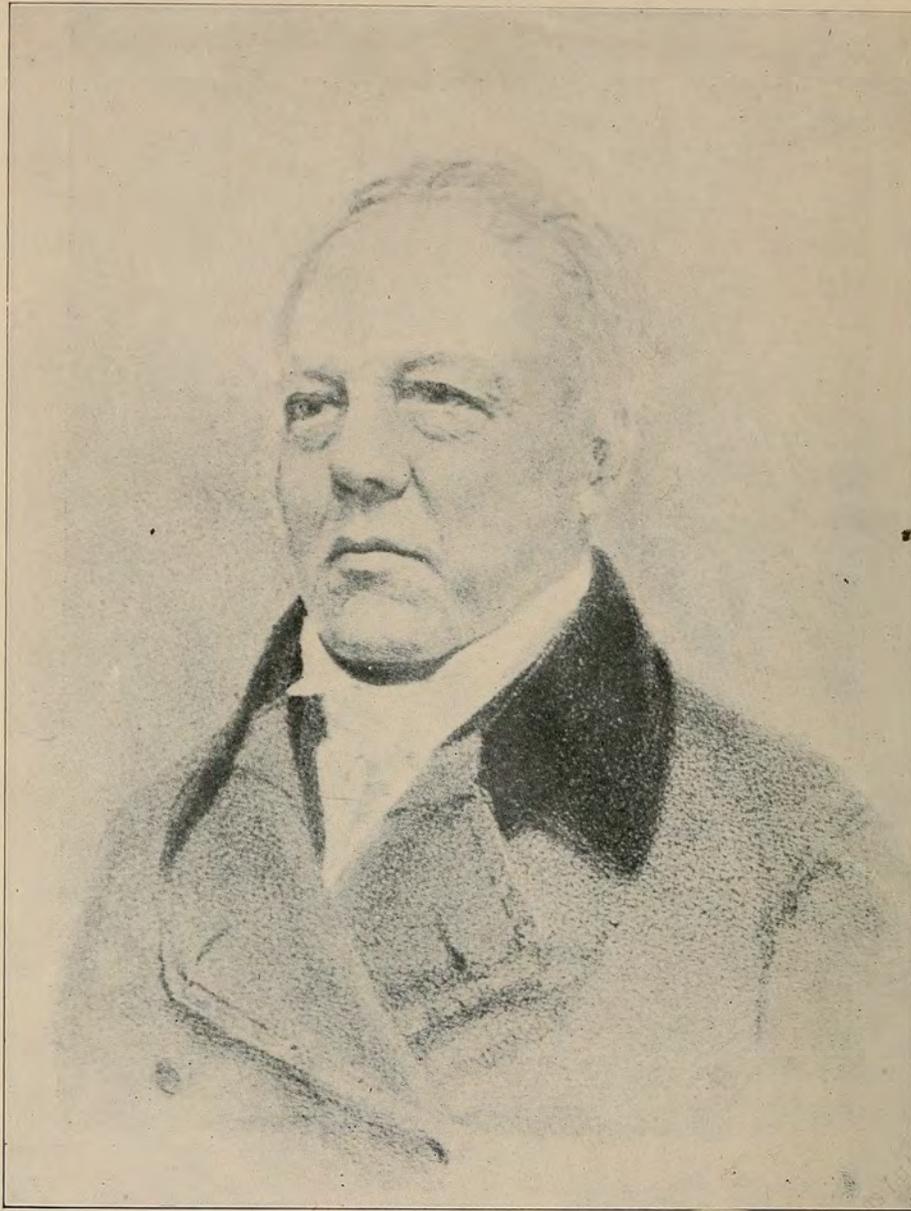
JOHN HOLMES.

Born in Kingston, Mass., March 14, 1773; Brown University 1796; admitted to Bar 1799 and located in Alfred, Maine; member of Congress 1817-20; U. S. Senator 1820-1827 and 1829-33; member of Maine House of Representatives 1835-38; U. S. attorney 1841 until his death which occurred in Portland July 7, 1843.



IRA G. HERSEY.

Ira G. Hersey, the present representative in Congress from the Fourth Maine District, was born in Hodgdon, Maine, March 31, 1858, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Hersey. He was educated in the public schools and at Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, Maine. He was admitted to the bar in 1880; representative to State Legislature 1909-12 and state senator from Aroostook county 1913-16; president of the Maine Senate 1915-16. He was elected to the sixty-fifth congress taking his seat March 4, 1917, and was re-elected as a member of the sixty-sixth, the present congress. On January 6, 1884, he was united in marriage with Annie Dillen.



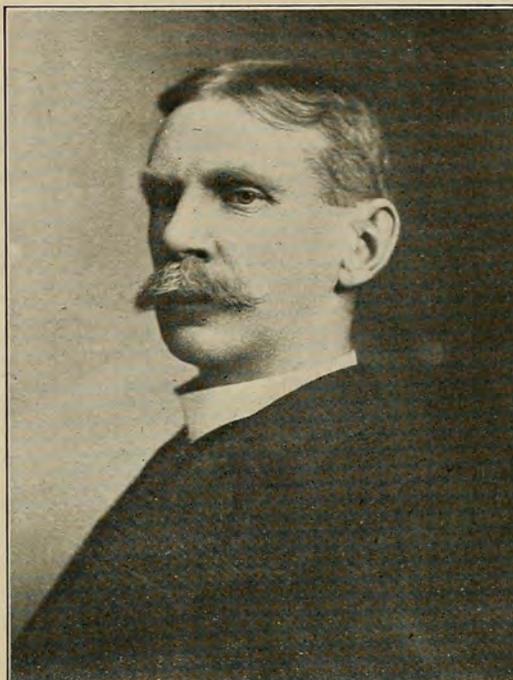
ALBION K. PARRIS.

Born Hebron, Maine, January 19, 1788; Dartmouth College 1806; admitted to Bar 1809; member of Massachusetts General Court 1813; state senator 1814; member of Congress 1815 to February 3, 1818 when he resigned; judge U. S. District Court 1818-20; governor of Maine 1822-27; U. S. Senator 1827 to August 26, 1828, when he resigned to accept appointment as judge of Maine Supreme Court serving until 1836; died in Portland, Maine, February 11, 1857.

DELMONT EMERSON.

Delmont Emerson of Island Falls, Maine, was born in that town April 20, 1864, the son of Martin L. and Belle (Carr) Emerson. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in the lumber business. His parents moved to Island Falls a short time before Mr. Emerson was born and took up a farm in that then new country and Mr. Emerson was born in a log cabin in the town which, since his birth, has been his home. Representative to the Legislature 1911-14 and State Senator 1919-20.

He married, August 14, 1888, Myra Hall Morrison. Children: Madella, born June 10, 1895; Roswell Delmont, born August 28, 1897.



WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

William B. Kendall of Bowdoinham is a descendant of William Kendall of Fairfield, one of the signers of the constitution of the State of Maine. He was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, October 19, 1855, the son of James M. and Emily R. (Whitten) Kendall. Mr. Kendall is a fertilizer manufacturer and manager of the Sagadahoc Fertilizer Company. He was a member of the legislature of 1907. He has always been interested in educational matters and for eight years was chairman of the school board of his native town.

He married Ella C. Adams February 19, 1895.





FRANK E. GUERNSEY.

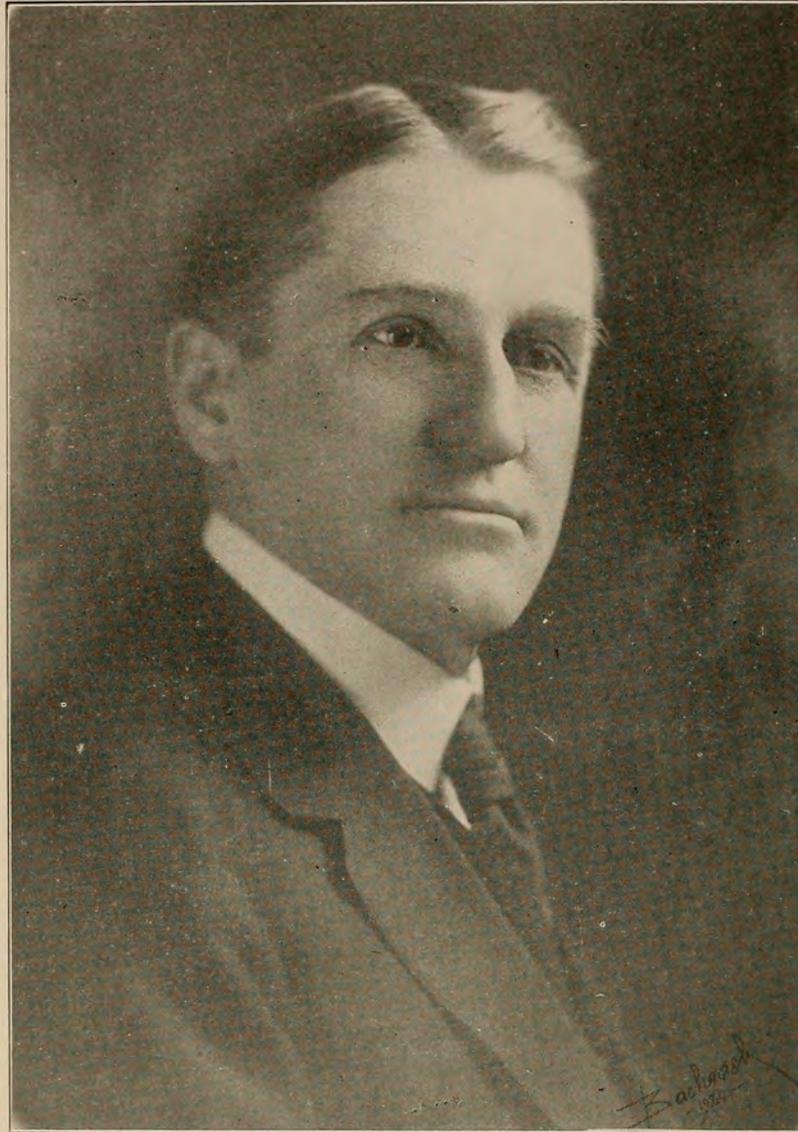
Frank E. Guernsey is a native of Dover, Maine, and the son of Edward H. and Hannah (Thompson) Guernsey. He was educated at Foxcroft Academy, East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Maine; Wesleyan Seminary, Kents' Hill, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1890; treasurer of Piscataquis County 1890-96; representative to state legislature 1897-1900; state senator 1903-04; elected as representative from the Fourth Maine District to the Sixtieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Llewellyn Powers and represented his district from December 7, 1908, to March 3, 1917. While in Congress he served on two important committees, viz.: Territories, and Banking and Currency. Mr. Guernsey is president of the Piscataquis Savings Bank, Dover, Maine, and trustee of the Kineo Trust Company, also of that town.

He married, June 16, 1897, Josephine Frances Lyford of Vinalhaven. They have one child, Thompson L. Guernsey, born February 17, 1904.



ENOCH LINCOLN.

Born Worcester, Mass., December 28, 1788; attended Harvard and Bowdoin Colleges; admitted to Bar 1811; settled in Fryeburg 1812; removed to Paris 1818; member of Congress 1818-1826; governor of Maine 1827 until his death which occurred October 8, 1829.

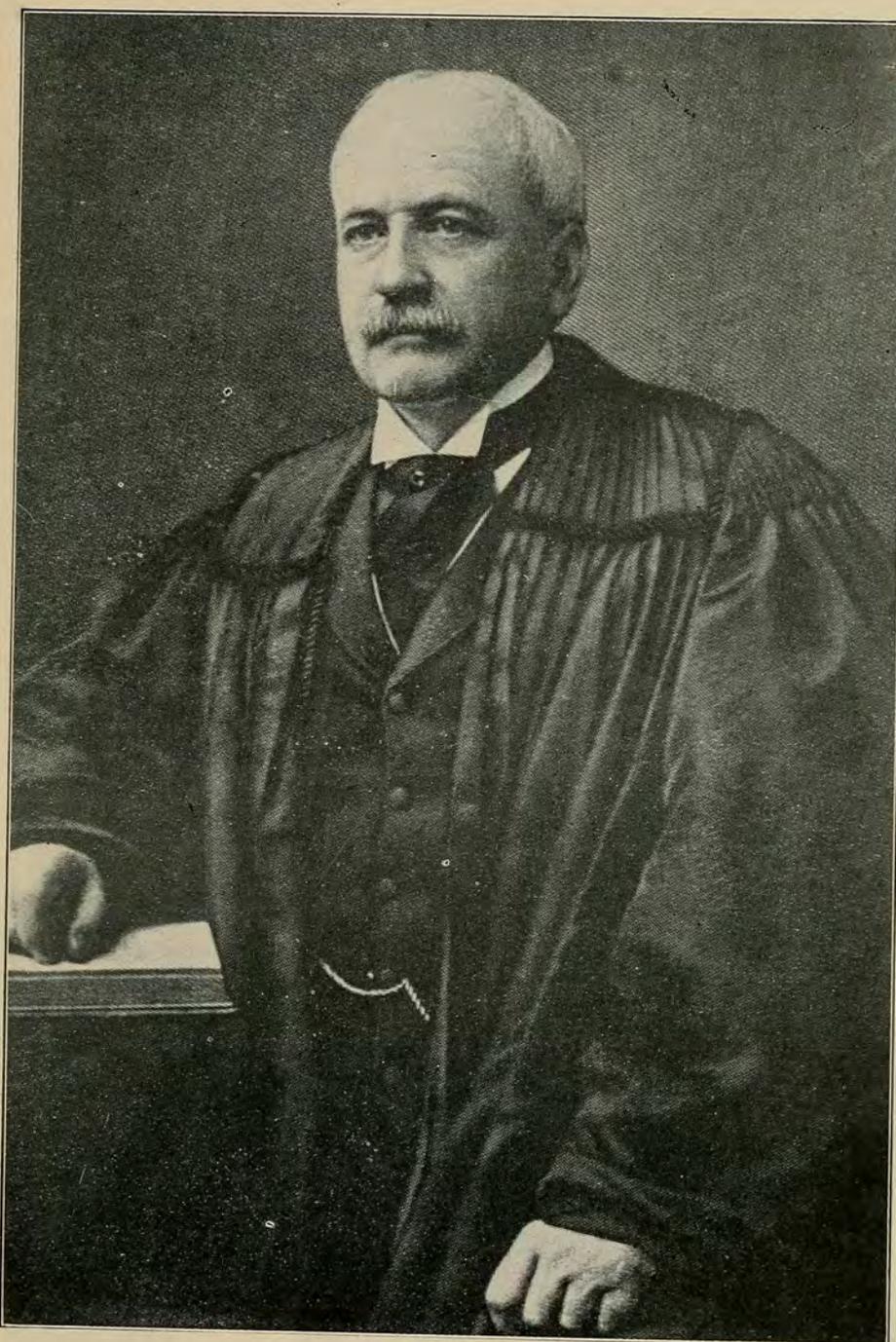


FORREST H. COLBY.

Son of Warren and Mary W. Colby, was born in Bingham, Maine, February 4, 1869. He received his education in the schools of his native town and for many years has been a prominent figure in the lumber industries of his county. He made a special study of forestry and is recognized as a leading authority upon that subject.

Mr. Colby was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1909-12 and of the Senate 1913-16. He was appointed Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine in February, 1917.

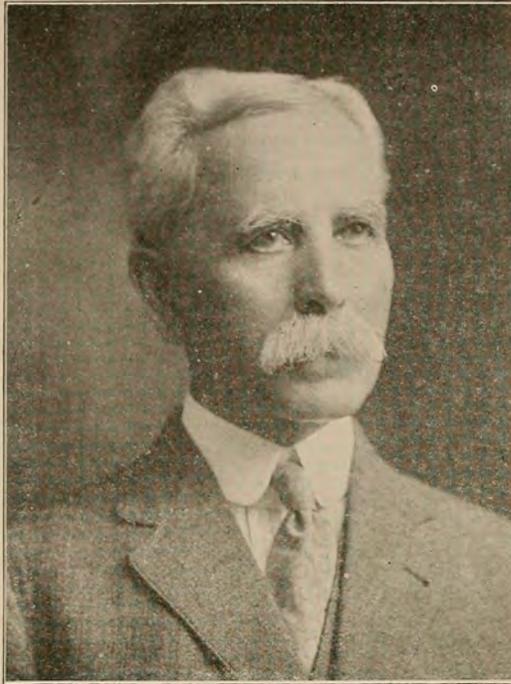
He married, April 28, 1891, Carrie Robinson. Children: Lena Mary Colby, born May 16, 1893; Florence H. Colby, born August 2, 1896.



JUDGE CLARENCE HALE.

Judge Clarence Hale was born in Turner, Maine, April 15, 1848, the youngest child of James Sullivan and Betsy (Staples) Hale. Graduated Bowdoin College 1869; admitted to the bar 1871 and located in Portland where he shortly acquired a large practice. Member state legislature 1883-86. He was appointed judge of the U. S. District Court in 1902, and has now served in that important position for eighteen years. On March 11, 1880, Judge Hale was united in marriage with Margaret Rollins of Portland, Maine. Their children are Katherine, born March 30, 1884, married, 1905, Philip G. Clifford; Robert, born November 29, 1889, unmarried.

Judge Hale is a member of the Maine Historical Society, is a keen student of Maine history and has written many valuable articles upon the subject.



ROBERT F. DUNTON.

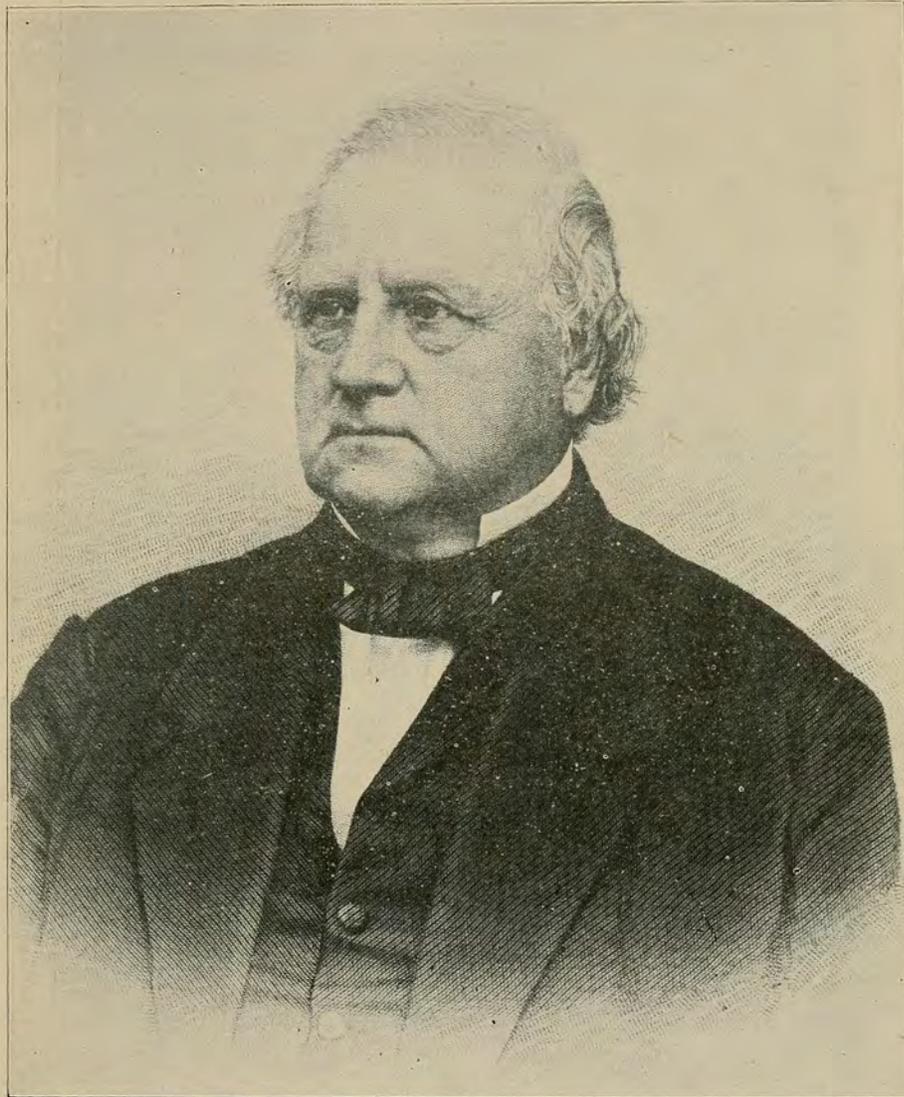
Robert F. Dunton of Belfast, son of Horatio and Julia Ann Dunton, was born in Searsmont, Maine, November 24, 1848. Educated at the East Maine Conference Seminary, Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Carlton College; admitted to the bar in 1872; several times mayor of Belfast; county attorney of Waldo county; member of the legislature 1907-08; state bank commissioner 1911-13.

Mr. Dunton married, June 5, 1878, Elizabeth Mabel Farrar. Children: Helen Dunton Gilchrest, March 31, 1879; Edith Dunton Cool, born March 22, 1882; Florence Elizabeth Dunton, born October 20, 1883; William Farrar Dunton, born October 6, 1886.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER.

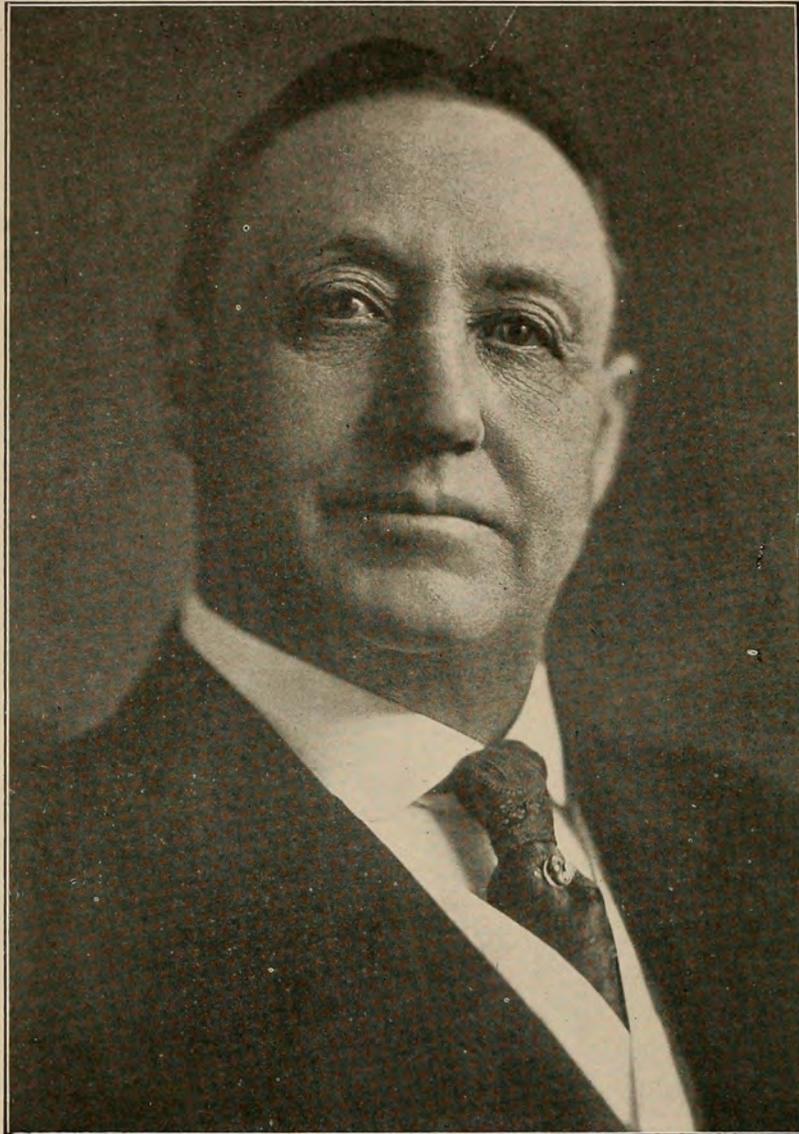
Percival P. Baxter of Portland, Maine, the son of James P. and Mahetable C. (Procter) Baxter, was born in Portland, November 22, 1876. He received his education in the public schools of his native city; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1898 and from Harvard Law School in 1901, since which date he has been engaged in the practice of law in Portland. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1905-06, 1917-20, and of the State Senate 1909-10. Mr. Baxter has taken a prominent part in the movement for the conservation of the Maine water powers for the benefit of Maine residents. He is unmarried.





EDWARD KENT.

Born in Concord, N. H., January 8, 1802; Harvard College 1821; admitted to bar and located in Bangor, 1825; member Maine House of Representatives 1828-29; Governor of Maine 1838 and 1841. Justice Supreme Judicial Court 1859-1873. After his retirement from the Supreme bench practiced law in Bangor until his death which occurred May 19, 1877.



U. S. SENATOR BERT M. FERNALD.

Senator Fernald was born in West Pownal, Maine, April 26, 1858, the son of James H. and Betsey (Libby) Fernald. The senator states his business or profession is farmer and corn packer, and parenthetically, United States Senator. Senator Fernald held various town and county offices and in 1897-98 was a member of the Maine House of Representatives; State Senator 1899-02, and in 1909-10 was Governor of Maine. He became a member of the U. S. Senate in 1918.

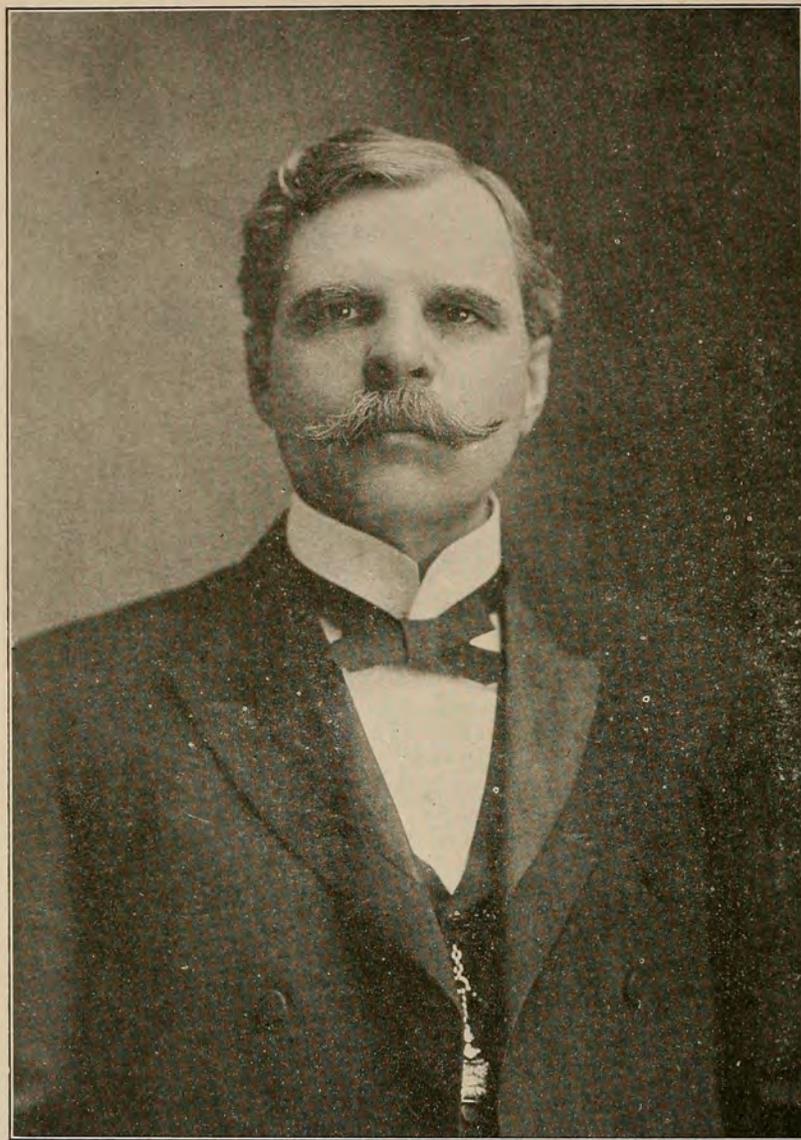
In 1878 he married Annie A. Keene. Children: James H., born 1880; Mellie H., born 1884.



JUDGE BERTRAM L. SMITH.

Judge Bertram L. Smith of the Penobscot County Superior Court was born in Exeter, Maine, November 20, 1856, son of William and Rosina (Foss) Smith. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and until 1888 practiced in Bangor, Maine. In the latter year he removed to Patten, Maine, where he remained until his appointment as judge of the Superior Court in July, 1919. Judge Smith was county attorney of Penobscot County 1897-1904; a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1907-8 and 1913-15.

On October 16, 1879, he married Charlotte Louise Murch. Mrs. Smith died December 25, 1917. One child was born to them, Bertram L., Jr., born October 16, 1880, who died September 29, 1903.

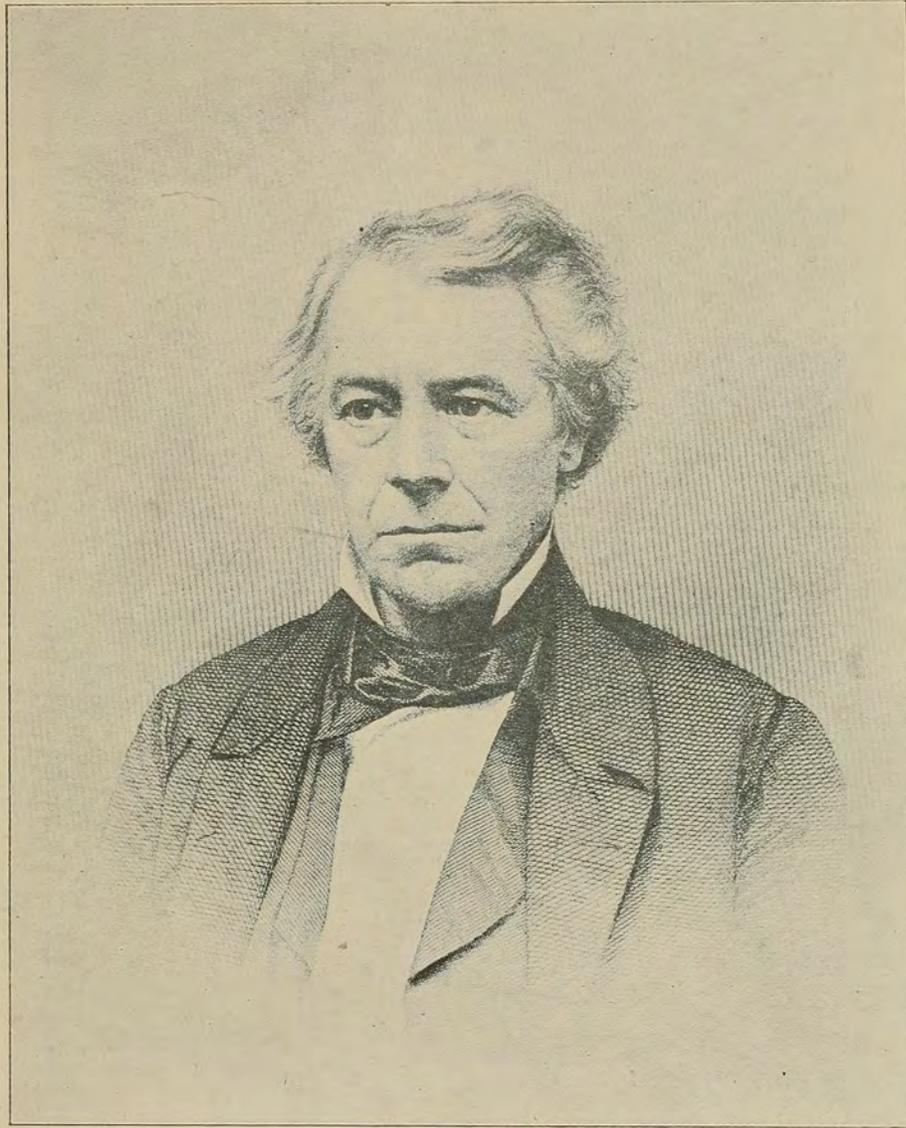


WILLIS ELLIS PARSONS.

Willis Ellis Parsons, a son of Levi and Lydia (Ellis) Parsons, was born in Sangerville, Maine, May 16, 1854; read law with Augustus G. Lebroke, and was admitted to Piscataquis bar in 1878 when a partnership was formed as Lebroke & Parsons, which continued until Mr. Parson's election as county attorney in 1884. He was county attorney of Piscataquis County 1885-90; member of the Maine House of Representatives 1895-96 and of the Senate 1897-98. He has served as a member of the Republican State Committee and was presidential elector in 1912; for many years a trustee of Foxcroft Academy. From January, 1914, until February 14, 1918, he was one of the trustees of the State Hospitals and School for Feeble Minded, serving practically all of his term as president of the board. On February 14, 1918, he entered upon the duties of Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, being the first one to occupy that position after the abolishment of the old three men commission making the change to a single commissioner.

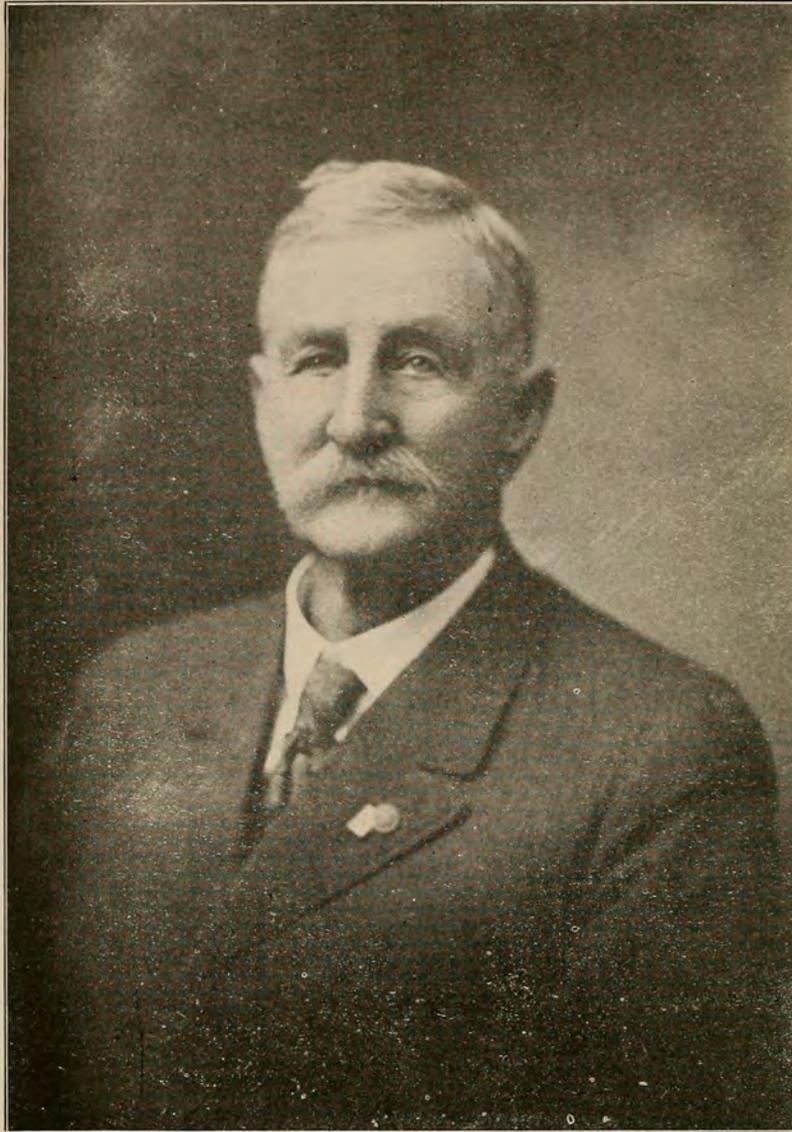
Mr. Parsons is a prominent Odd Fellow and has served as Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Maine, also as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

He has acquired fame throughout the state as a political orator and public speaker.



GEORGE EVANS.

Born in Hallowell, Maine, January 12, 1797; Bowdoin College 1815; admitted to Bar 1818; member of Maine House and served as speaker 1829; member of Congress 1829-1841; U. S. Senator 1841-1847; attorney general of Maine 1850, 1854, 1856; died in Hallowell April 5, 1867.



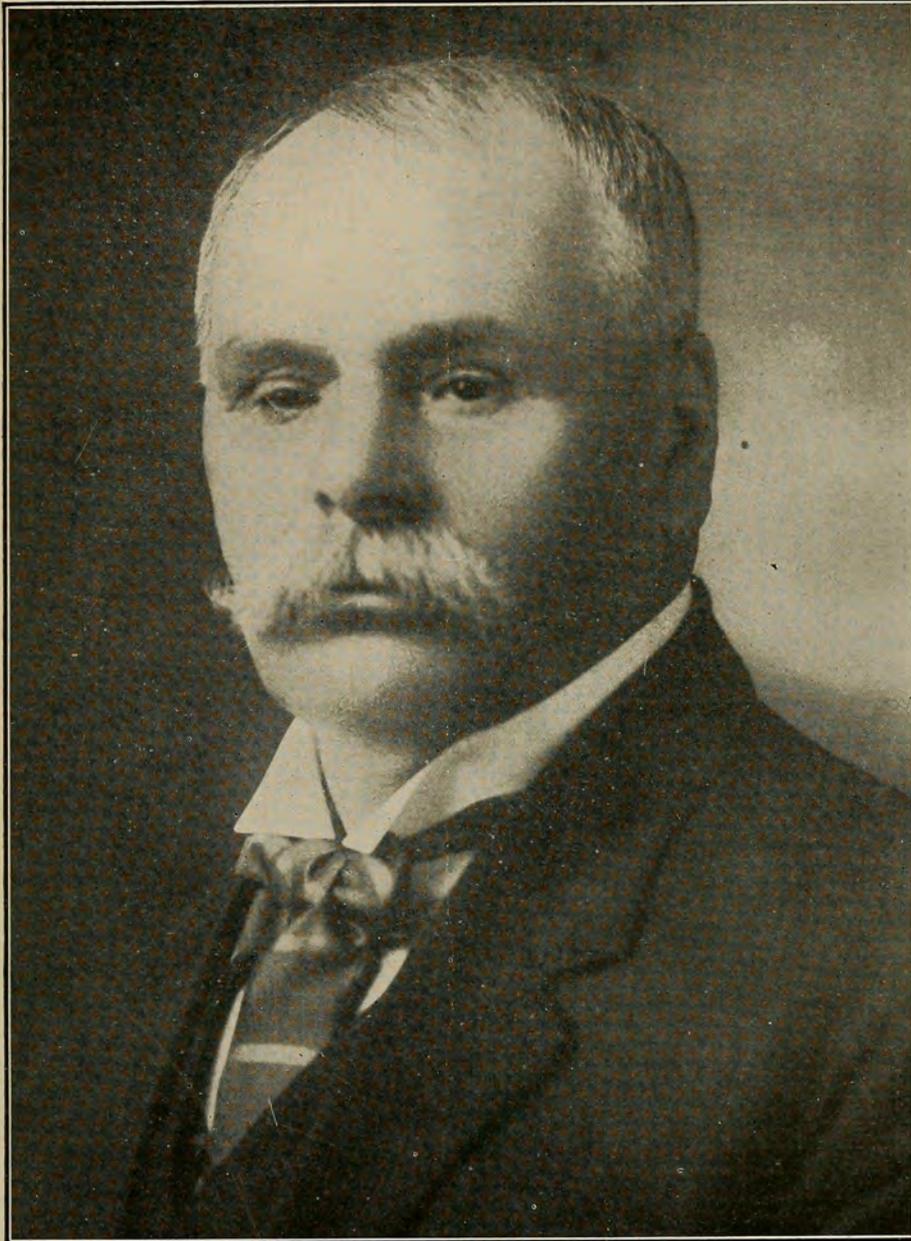
MATTHEW CHURCHILL MORRILL.

Matthew Churchill Morrill of Gray, Maine, was born in Raymond, Maine, Nov. 5, 1842, son of William and Maria B. (Churchill) Morrill. He was a member of the Second Maine Cavalry and was mustered out of service December 6, 1865. In the spring of 1866 he settled in Gray and for the many years of his long life has followed the occupation of farmer and lumberman. He carved most all of his present large farm out of the virgin forest.

Mr. Morrill was a representative to the legislature 1903-1904 and State senator 1905-1908. He was the father of the bill to prohibit carrying old soldiers to the poorhouse; was prison inspector during Gov. Haines' administration. He has always been active in promoting the welfare of his town, county and state.

He married, Jan. 12, 1867, Mary Brown, b. May 17, 1842, d. Dec. 5, 1872. Of this marriage there were three children: Hugh P., b. Dec. 3, 1868, d. June 7, 1896; John, b. June 8, 1870, d. Aug. 30, 1872; Mary B., b. Oct. 9, 1872, d. Nov. 26, 1895.

He married second, Mary J. McConky, Jan. 17, 1874, b. Apr. 17, 1855. Children of second marriage: Ada E., b. Feb. 27, 1876, d. June 27, 1880; John W., b. July 7, 1878; George A., b. June 7, 1880; True C., b. July 23, 1881, d. Aug. 3, 1884; True C., b. May 3, 1884; Margarette E., b. May 29, 1895, d. Jan. 5, 1896.

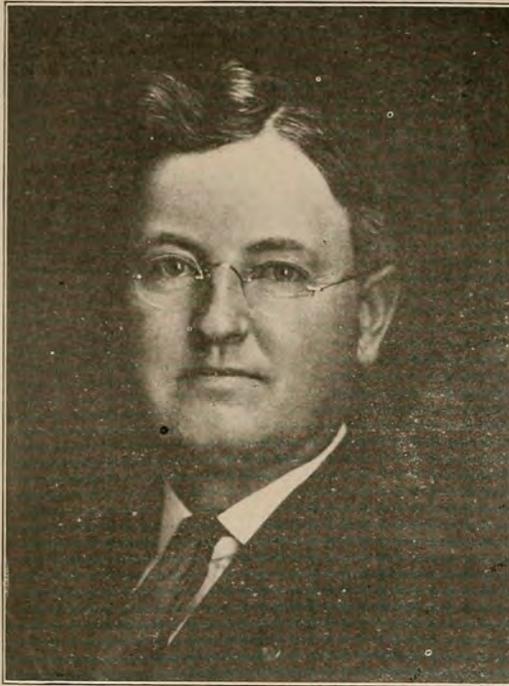


PETER CHARLES KEEGAN.

Peter Charles Keegan, the son of James and Lucy (Parent) Keegan, was born in Van Buren, Maine, May 13, 1850. He secured his education in such schools as this frontier country then afforded and completed his academic education at the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Keegan was admitted to the bar in 1869 and settled in his native town of Van Buren. He has served nine terms as a representative to the legislature. In 1907 he was appointed by Governor Cobb a member of the commission to inquire into the advisability of establishing a State Board of Charities and Corrections, and January 12, 1909, was appointed by President Roosevelt a member on the part of the United States of the St. John River Commission, serving until March 1, 1916, when the duties of the commission were completed.

Mr. Keegan is the author of the chapter on the History of the Catholic Church in Maine in the Catholic Encyclopedia published New York, 1910, pages 541-548.

On August 5, 1884, Peter Charles Keegan was united in marriage with Mary Sharkey of Frederickton, New Brunswick. They have no children.



LEON G. C. BROWN.

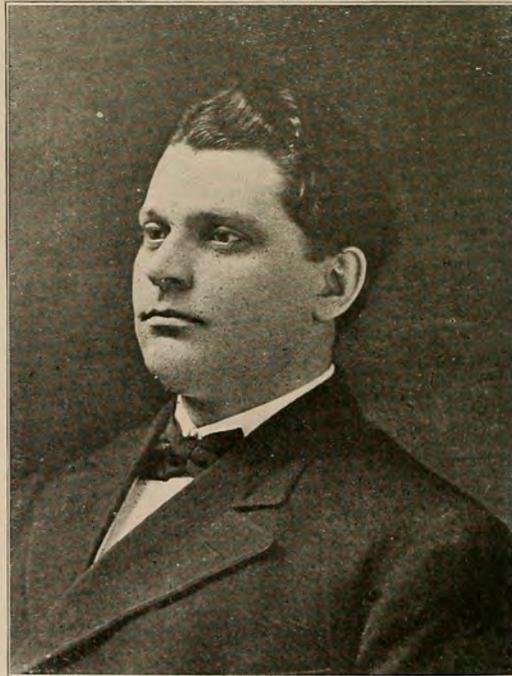
Leon Gilman Carleton Brown of Milo, was born in Medford, Maine, May 27, 1881, the son of William E. and Florence A. (Sawtelle) Brown. Mr. Brown received his legal training at the University of Maine Law School, and after his admission to the bar located in Milo where he has been prominent in the municipal affairs of the town. He has been town clerk of Milo since 1906; was county attorney of Piscataquis county 1911-12, and was a member of the Inland Fish and Game Commission 1916-18. Mr. Brown is prominent in the Democratic councils of the state and is the present Democratic nominee for Congress from the Fourth District.

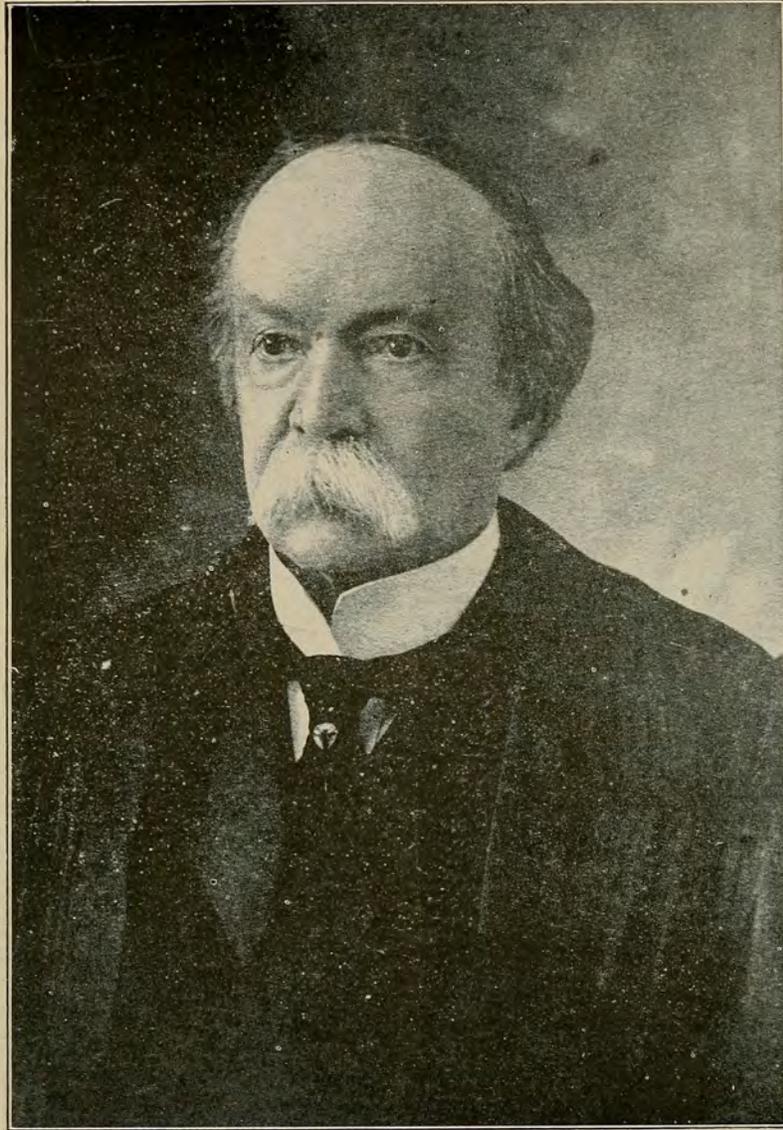
He married, August 3, 1907, Rose E. Holbrook. One child has been born to them, Annetta Ruth, May 19, 1908, who died July 12, 1909.

PATRICK THERRIAULT.

Patrick Therriault of Grand Isle, Maine, was born in that town April 18, 1875, the son of Isidore Therriault and Philomene Daigle. He was educated at the Madawaska Training School and Van Buren College. By occupation Mr. Therriault is a merchant. He was a member of the House of Representatives 1905-06 and of the Senate 1907-10. He has been County Commissioner of Aroostook county since 1911.

He married, August 7, 1897, Zelie Morneault. Children: Edmond, born January 21, 1899; Alma, born March 19, 1904.



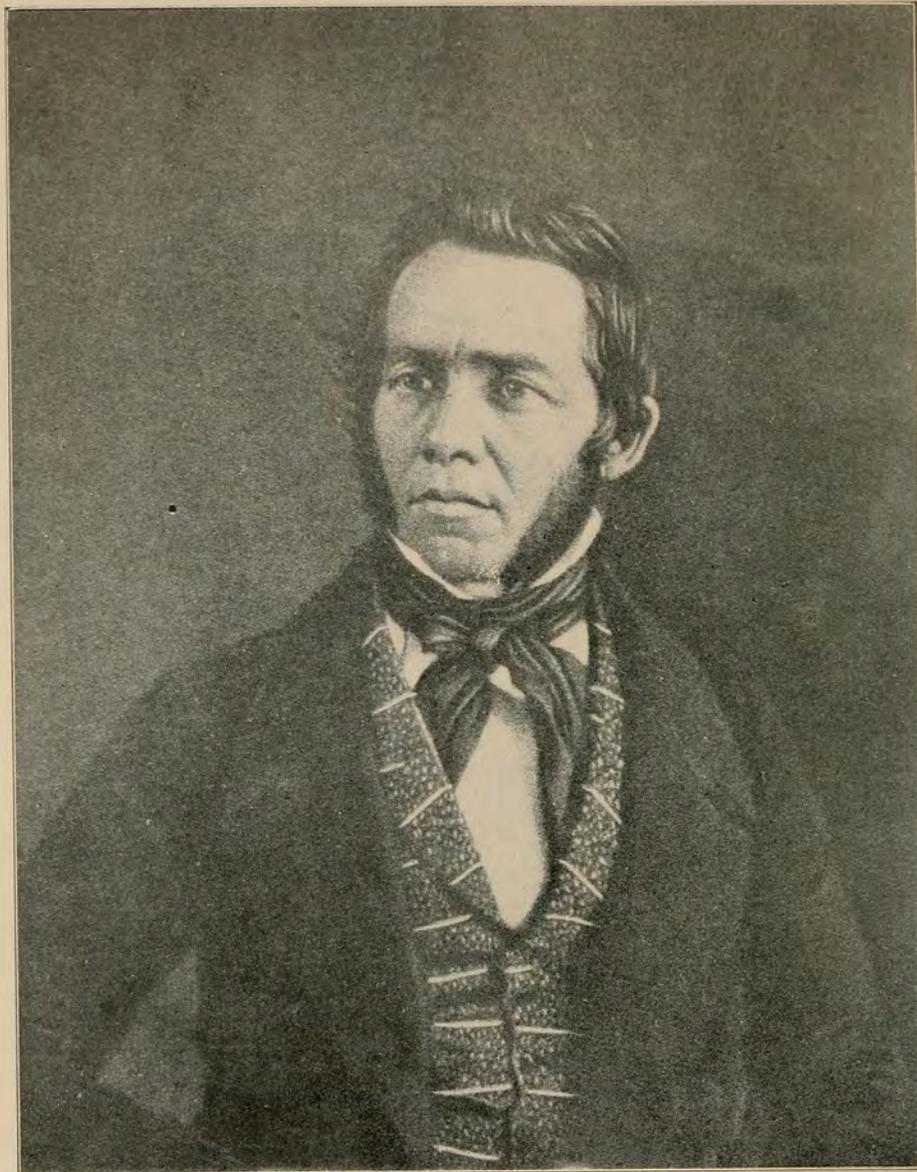


WILLIAM PENN WHITEHOUSE.

Former Chief Justice Whitehouse was born in Vassalborough, Maine, April 9, 1842, the son of John R. and Hannah (Percival) Whitehouse.

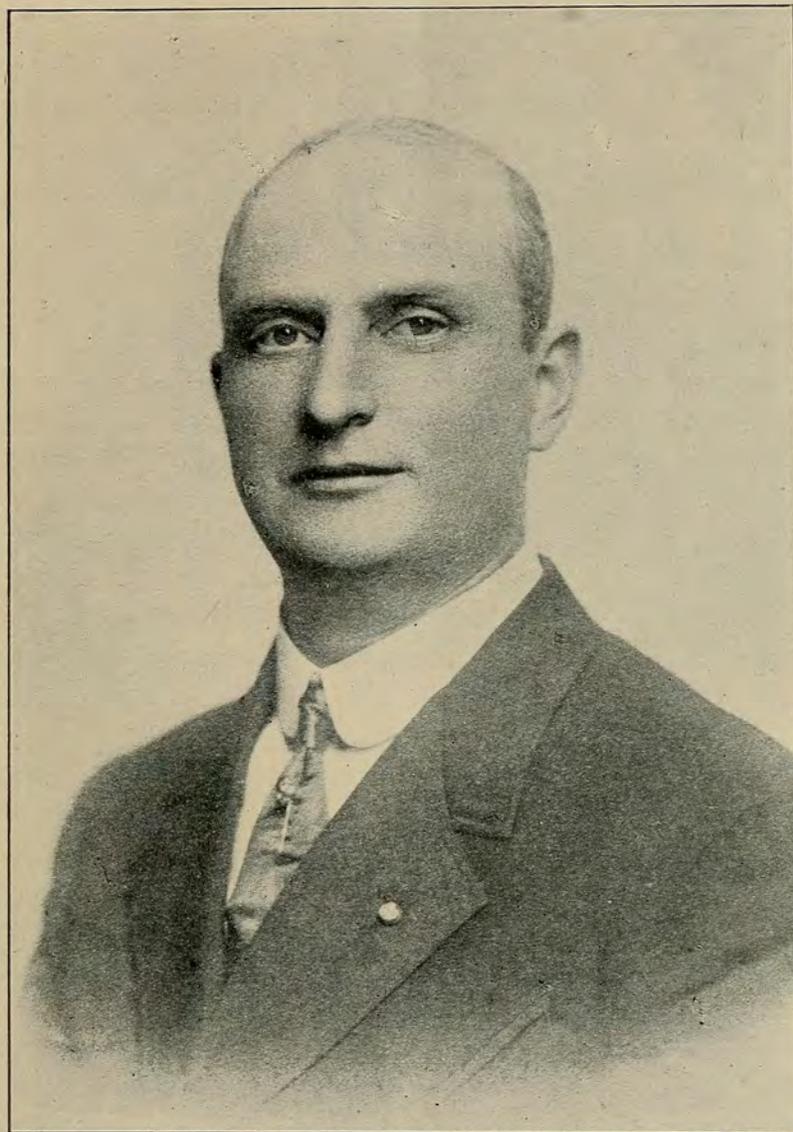
He was graduated from Colby College 1863; was admitted to Kennebec County bar in 1865, and in December, 1866, located in Augusta, Maine. For seven years he was county attorney of Kennebec county, and for twelve years judge of the Kennebec Superior Court. In 1890 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court which position he held until 1914 when he was elevated to Chief Justice. He retired from the court in 1916, since which time he has practiced as a counsellor-at-law.

Chief Justice Whitehouse married, June 24, 1869, Evelyn M. Treat of Frankfort, Maine. Their only child is Robert Treat Whitehouse of Portland, born March 27, 1870, a leading member of the Maine bar.



JOHN FAIRFIELD.

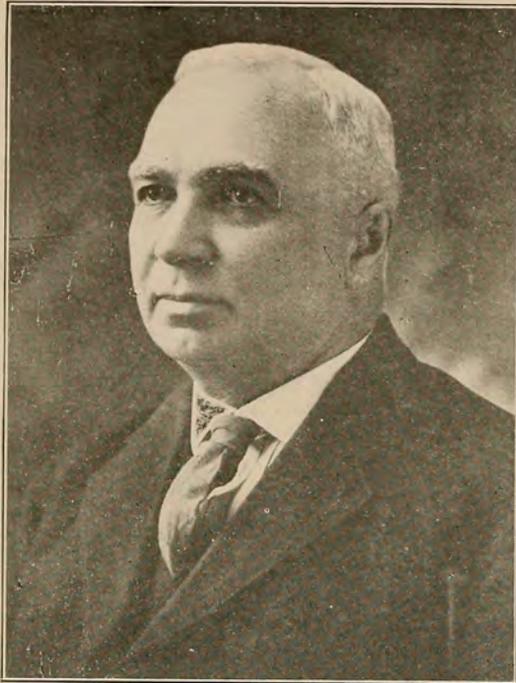
Born Saco, Maine, January 30, 1797; admitted to Bar 1826; reporter of decisions 1832-1835; member of Congress 1835-39; Governor of Maine 1839-43; U. S. Senator 1843 until his death which occurred in Washington, D. C., December 24, 1847.



WILLIAM B. BERRY.

William B. Berry of Gardiner, Maine, is a direct descendant of Lieut. Samuel Berry, whose daughter Lydia was the first white girl born in Gardiner. He was born December 23, 1866, on his father's ship "Washington" off Cape Horn. His parents were Capt. Arthur C. and Charlotte Lambert Berry.

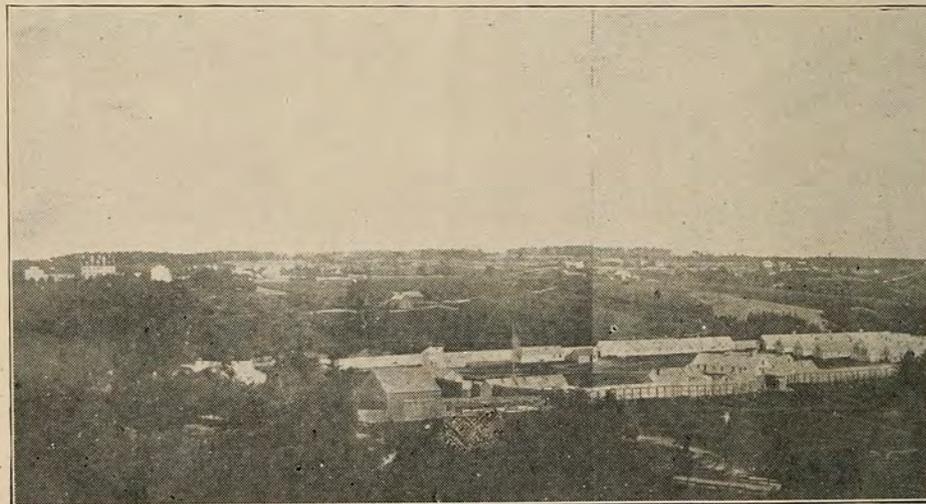
Mr. Berry is a prominent Maine business man. He organized the Augusta, Gardiner and Boothbay Steamboat Company and made a success of the Augusta and Bath Steamboat Company. He also organized the Berry-Clark Company of Portland, and is at present sales manager for the American Soda Fountain Company of Boston, Massachusetts, for Maine, the maritime provinces and Newfoundland. On June 7, 1886, he was united in marriage with Alice L. Maxcy. Children: Doris M., born July 30, 1887; Gladys M., born September 20, 1889; William C., born May 30, 1909. Mr. Berry is vice president of the Maine society, S. A. R.



FREEMAN D. DEARTH.

Freeman D. Dearth of Dexter, Maine, was born in Sangerville, Maine, April 16, 1861, the son of Freeman D. and Mary B. Dearth. He was graduated from Foxcroft Academy 1881, Maine Central Institute 1883, Bowdoin College, 1887. Read law and located in Dexter. Has been judge of Dexter Municipal Court and was postmaster of Dexter; representative to the Legislature 1917-18, and State Senator 1919-20, and was recently appointed Reporter of Decisions. Unmarried.

(To be continued.)



Camp of the Second Maine Cavalry, Augusta, Maine. This regiment was quartered here from the fall of 1863 until March, 1864. Formerly the old State Fair grounds.

(Contributed by Mathew C. Morrill.)

Maine Centennial Documentary Items

The following official documents are true copies of records of the State of Maine in the office of the Secretary of State at Augusta.

BOSTON, March 2, 1820.

SIR:

As several Gentlemen from the District of Maine, members of the Legislature, were desirous that the Proclamations to observe a day for public Fasting and Prayer, in April next, should be sent to the several religious societies there, as formerly, they will be forwarded to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of the District. For should Congress give consent to the Separation of Maine before that time, a distinct government will not be organized. And it is presumed, that the good people in that District will be disposed to unite with their brethren in this part of the State, in fervent and humble supplications to the Almighty, for his favor upon the various interests and concerns of the whole *ancient Commonwealth*.

I am, with sentiments of esteem

ALDEN BRADFORD,

Secy. of Comth.

Ashur Ware, Esq.,
Secretary pro tem
of the State of Maine

BATH, October 13th, 1820.

DEAR SIR:

The enclosed Proclamation I wish you to have printed on good paper, and in a way that will be creditable to us, you will direct to all the Clergimen you can ascertain, where they cannot be ascertained, I think it will be well to forward to the selectmen of the Towns, or the assessors of Plantations for their use—the Clerk and I am inclined to think you will circulate them as well as any way through the Post Office, taking care to pay the postage, which would be a greivous thing to a Clergiman. ———

Should you adopt this mode, notice in the argus, to the Post Masters would be well to aid in having them forwarded to persons in Towns where there is no office. ———

I expect to leave the last of this week for the County of Somerset to be absent a short time, say 10 or 12 days. ———

Respectfully your

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM KING.

Ashur Ware, Esq.

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Governor King's First Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

Whereas, it is the duty of rational beings to acknowledge the wisdom of the Creator, and the beneficence of his Providence; it is therefore no less the dictate of reason than piety to worship that Supreme Power and perfect Goodness, which ordains in wisdom the diversified conditions of men. Yet more emphatically it is the duty of a people in whose condition, like that of the citizens of the State, a benevolent Providence has been pleased to grant so many favors, with so few of the evils, which usually fall to the lot of man, publicly and unitedly to acknowledge, by every expression of grateful veneration, the mercies of that Being, who has distinguished them by such peculiar and signal favors.

I therefore, William King, by the advise of the Council, and in conformity with the usage of our ancestors, who have left us so many examples of mortal wisdom and rational piety, do appoint Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, to be observed by the good citizens of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise; and I do exhort them to assemble in their respective places of public worship, and to unite in devout ascriptions of praise to that Providence which has signalized them by so many favors;— That we are blessed with a system of government, founded on the natural rights of man, and wisely adopted to maintain the peace and order of society, to preserve our liberties, to promote the general happiness and to diffuse the advantages of education and useful knowledge among all ranks of people.

That with the inestimable blessings of a pure and holy faith, we enjoy the advantages of religious freedom and universal toleration; and the various religious sects divide from each other in their speculation abstruse points of theology, uncontrolled by any power but that to which they all owe obedience, all may unite under the great moral precepts of religion, in the harmony of Christian love! That while we see other nations involved in alarming confusion, and divided into acrimonious factions by the domestic dissensions of their rulers, or struggling with generous devotion to repair the mischief of a long period of hereditary misrule, or reclaiming with violence the rights, which had been by violence usurped, and laying the foundation of civil liberty and

national prosperity, in the tears and blood of the brave and the good, we behold in this country a people prosperous in their industry and happy under rulers of their choice, and laws of their own making, and in the midst of present tranquility, gladden with a prospect of a lengthened period of happiness and repose.

That while other nations, and some of our sister states, have been during the present year, visited with distressing and desolating sickness, to the people of this state it has been a season of general health; That the treasures of the great deep have rewarded the diligence of our fishermen; that commerce, left free to the enterprise of our merchants, and wisely regulated as it relates to foreign nations, has been prosecuted with increasing success; and that the labors of the husbandman have by a fruitful and salubrious season, been crowned with plenty.

And while our grateful recollections on the undeserved mercies which we have received, may we not forget that all human virtue, like all human happiness, is imperfect; may we humble ourselves before the perfections of that Being, whom we have so often offended, and with praise for his manifold kindnesses, join our fervent supplications that we may in the future so live as to be more worthy of his favor; and that by uniting to the virtues of good citizens of this State may continue to bring down on themselves the blessings of that Providence which has hitherto distinguished them among the nations of the world by such peculiar mercies.

Given at the Council Chamber in Portland, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and in the forty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America.

WILLIAM KING.

By the Governor.

Ashur Ware, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
PORTLAND, NOV. 24, 1820.

Hon. William Pitt Preble,

SIR:—I am directed by the Governor and Council to inform you, that you, with the Hon. Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice, and Hon. Nathan Weston, Junior, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, have been duly appointed a Board of Jurispru-

dence, under Resolve of the Legislature passed the 15th day of June last.

I have the honor to be, Sir, etc.,

Your most obedient servant,

ASHUR WARE.

(From an editorial in the Easton Argus of March 14, 1820)

* * * Maine is at last admitted into the Union; and from and after the fifteenth day of this month takes her rank as a Free Sovereign and Independent State. The die is cast; the question is settled; and another glory is added to the star spangled banner. The long delayed hopes of the people are at last gratified. Maine has now the essential attribute of a free state, the power to manage her own affairs in her own way, without control, let, or hindrance from any one. In the overflowing of joy on finding that it is so, perhaps we are not disposed to examine so critically as we ought into the means by which this glorious and happy result has been effected. At least we will not affect to regret that Missouri is admitted with precisely the same rights as we have always claimed, and which are at last conceded; the right of managing her own concerns in her own way.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, 6 March, 1827.

Hon. Joel Wellington, Albion:

SIR:—I am directed by the Executive to notify you that you have this day been appointed by the Governor, with advice of Council, the Agent in behalf of this State, for the purpose of laying out a road, to begin near the Penobscot river, and at the Matanawcook, where it will unite with the road from Sunkhaze to said Matanawcook, and to extend from thence to Houlton Plantation, under the Resolve, entitled "Resolve for locating a road from Matanawcook to Houlton," passed the seventeenth day of February last, a copy of which Resolve is hereunto annexed: And you are hereby authorized, by the Governor and Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the Resolve aforesaid to select the most suitable route, between the points aforesaid, for the location of the road aforesaid, and, when you shall have completed the laying out thereof, you will return a plan of the same to the Land

Office of this State, and present your account of expenses therein to the Governor and Council for allowance.

I have the honor to be etc.,

A. NICHOLS, *Secretary of State.*

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, February 18, 1828.

Mrs. John Baker, Madawaska, Maine:

MADAM:—The Resolve, a copy of which is annexed, having been passed by the legislature, I am authorized by the Council to inform you, that any supplies which may be necessary for the support of your family during the imprisonment of your husband Mr. John Baker, at Frederickton, on the grounds on which he is at present detained will be paid out of the Treasury of this State. The accounts must be furnished with a proper authentication of their correctness, and satisfactory testimony of the propriety and necessity of the supplies. A direction to the Secretary of State of any communication you may wish to make will probably ensure its safe direction.

I am Madam, very respectfully

Your most obedient servant,

A. NICHOLS, *Secretary of State.*

In 1902 a large and excellent public fountain was erected in the village of the historic town of Fryeburg, Maine. It is a memorial fountain, and the following inscription appears upon a granite shaft, telling its own story:

In memory of John Stevens, an early settler in this town, who spent the winter here in 1762-3. Erected by his great grandson, Henry Pierce of San Francisco, California, 1902.

The fountain stands in the center of the village, on the south side of Main street, at the head of Portland street.

The memorial is made of white Hallowell granite, resting upon a base seven to eight feet square and two feet thick. On the base rests four large pieces of granite, three for bowls for animals and one with faucet and cup for the people. The entire structure is 18 feet high. It weighs nearly 30 tons.

Bishop Fenwick to Gov. Lincoln

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1827.

His Excellency, Enoch Lincoln, Governor of the State of Maine:

SIR:—I have been anxious this some time past to communicate to your Excellency my views respecting the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribe of Indians. Standing as I do in relation to them and bound by my sacred office to do every thing in my power to promote their temporal as well as spiritual welfare, I have, ever since my arrival in Boston turned my thoughts to that matter. Hitherto several obstacles interposed—among these was the want of clergymen to supply the different congregations under my charge; and especially of such a one as would suit in every respect an Indian Mission. But happily I have now one ready who is every way calculated for this important work, and who, I trust, after a proper trial will be found to give the fullest satisfaction, not only to the Indians but to the State at large. As I wished, before I took any decisive step in the business, to see the ground, to become acquainted with the Indians, their character, names, habits, present mode of life, etc., as well as to examine what previous arrangements it might be proper to make in order that the plan I should propose to be adopted by the pastor, to be stationed among them, might be attended by every success, I, in the course of last summer, paid a visit to them. The following is the result of my observation and I submit it to your Excellency in the hope that the Government will approve of the measures I am about to adopt, and approving will assist and co-operate with me in my endeavor to render the two Tribes of Indians mentioned above, consisting of eight hundred souls, good Christians, a sober and industrious class of people and an intelligent and useful portion of the Commonwealth.

I have observed when among them a strong and deep rooted attachment to their religion. This attachment pervades each and every individual of the two Tribes. Accordingly the first thing I propose to do is to send this next spring a proper Pastor among them, who shall be a native of this country, who shall reside among them and who shall devote the whole of his time to their instruction and care.

The next thing I propose is that this Pastor shall immediately open a school for the instruction of the Indian youth of both sexes, in English reading and writing and in Arithmetic, shall superintend this school in person and devote the chief part of his time to it.

Thirdly, he shall use his best endeavors to inspire a love of Agriculture—to encourage and promote it by every means in his power—to encourage the building of proper and more convenient houses—the rearing of sheep, cattle, poultry, etc., and in process of time, and as soon as proper arrangements can be made for the purpose, to encourage the women to card, to spin, to weave and make their own clothing and that of their children.

Thus an attempt will be made to better the condition of that interesting though long neglected class of people, which I pledge myself to follow up as far as my own exertions, influence and even pecuniary resources will allow; and which from the observations I have made respecting their character, etc., if Government will only second it, I am confident will be attended with the most happy success.

I beg leave farther to represent to your Excellency, that there is no school house at present erected at the chief place of residence of the Penobscot tribe—nor have they a church fit for divine worship either at Penobscot or Pleasant Point; the church, however, at this last place, with some repairs, may soon be rendered serviceable. It will advance the object materially if Government will give directions to have these buildings put up or repaired as the case may require. In the hope that during the approaching session of the Legislature something will be done for these unhappy people, worthy of the State in which they reside,

I remain with sentiments of the highest veneration and esteem,

Your Excellency's Obt. Servt.,

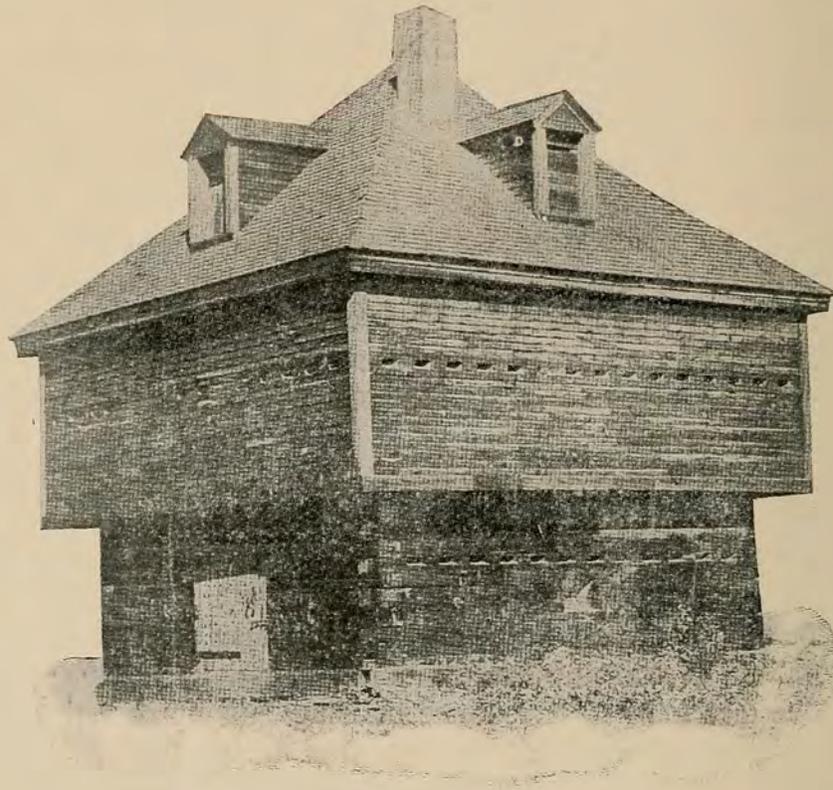
B. FENWICK, B'p of B'n.

(Secretary of State Records)

Relating to the Aroostook Military Road

(Contributed by ANNA BARNES Librarian of the Cary Public Library,
Houlton, Me.)

Through the kindness of Mr. Henry B. Black of Everett, Mass., formerly a resident of Houlton, we have recently come into possession of a letter to Joseph Houlton, Esq., reading as follows:



Fort Kent at Fort Kent, Maine.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31, 1828.

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure of informing you that a bill has this day passed the Senate for making a Military Road from the mouth of the Mattawampkeag to Mars Hill, and authorizing the President to cause the United States Troops that are to be stationed on that frontier to be employed thereon.

The bill also appropriates fifteen thousand dollars to be expended in making the road.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ALBION K. PARRIS.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Since the last issue of the Journal there has been a considerable increase in the cost of everything used by the printer in making this magazine.

Just what course to pursue under the present conditions is quite a problem with the publisher.

One thing is a positive fact, however, we must raise the subscription price or reduce the number of its pages. We shall pursue the latter course for the remainder of the current volume.

The text of the next three or four numbers cannot exceed 46 pages.

We regret being obliged to do this but regard it as more desirable than increasing the rates.

By reason of this situation we have been compelled to omit from this centennial number several valuable articles. These will, however appear, during the present volume. Among such are the New York address of Judge Clarence Hale on the State of Maine; a sketch of the Berry family of Gardiner; a history of the Blaine Mansion by Norman L. Bassett, etc.

When Maine became a state she possessed such an immense area of wild land and much of it was covered with, what was even then, valuable timber, that the office of Land Agent was one of the most important of all the state offices.

Before this office was established by law, in 1824, under an act to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands, the governor and council were empowered to appoint and commission an Agent to superintend and arrange the sale and settlement of these lands.

James Irish was appointed such an agent and is frequently called the "first land agent of Maine."

The Land Office was not organized until 1828. That year under an act to promote the settlement of public lands, the office was established, and Daniel Rose was appointed the first Land Agent by Gov. Lincoln.

The Journal has in its files several articles of value to genealogists which we are obliged to omit in this issue, but they will appear in the next and succeeding numbers.

The following are some of them: Franklin Pierce and the State of Maine, Chas. E. Waterman; Ancestry of the Stewarts, A. W. Stewart; Berry Genealogy, W. B. Berry; Rev. Richard Gibson, R. W. Wormwood; The Cleveland Family, Frank B. Miller; Continuation of the Revolutionary Pensions, Flagg; Monson Records, Prof. Mathews.

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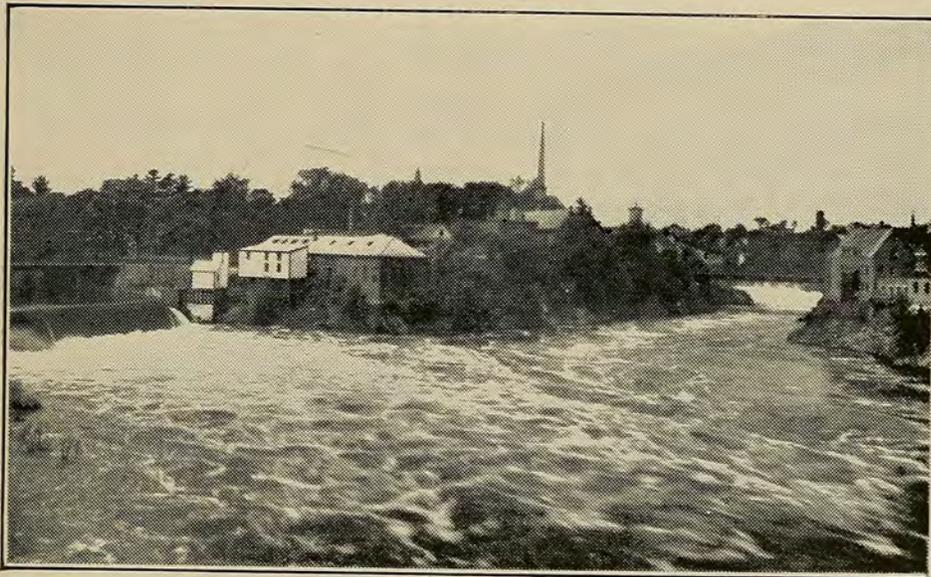
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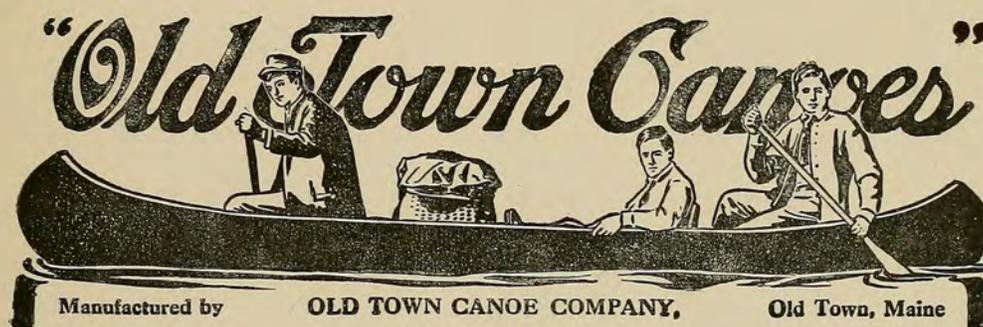
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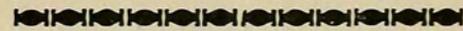
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