PIONEER · TOWNS
· · · OF · AMERICA · · ·

The STORY OF PEMAQUID

By

James Otis

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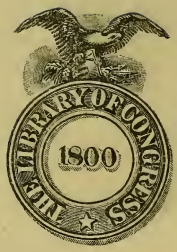

Pioneer Towns of America.

Vol. I. The Story of Old Falmouth.
By JAMES OTIS.

Vol. II. The Story of Pemaquid.
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THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.,
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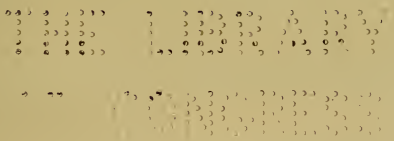
PEMAQUID

BY

JAMES OTIS

AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF OLD FALMOUTH"



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NOTE.

In this story, the second in the series of "Pioneer Towns of America," Pemaquid Plantation has been chosen as the central point, because, during the early settlement of Maine, it was the most important post on the coast east of Massachusetts.

To those brave men who strove to build homes in the vicinity of Pemaquid are we especially indebted for their bold battling against civilized as well as savage foes, their sturdy fight against the forces of nature, and their indomitable courage, so often and so sorely tried.

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THE STORY OF PEMAQUID.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN.

THE title "Pemaquid," at the head of this story of the pioneer towns of Maine, is not used to designate a single settlement, but, rather, that portion of the province situated east of Falmouth and west of the Penobscot River, a territory which has been the subject of more than one royal grant, each giving rise to several distinct claims, and above all of which stood deeds given to the settlers by the Indians.

Sagadahock, or Sheepscot, might as well have given name to the story, save for the fact that at the settlement then known as Pemaquid was built the first fortification; and, after the territory had been laid waste by the forays of

the Indians or the French, it was at Pemaquid that the first steps toward repairing the damage were taken.

It is possible that the first English-speaking people to visit the coast of Maine were led by Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, who, on board the shallop *Concord*, visited it in 1602; but did no more than come to anchor for a few hours, after which they returned to Cape Cod, where was begun by them a settlement. There are many wise men who do not believe Gosnold ever saw any portion of what is now known as Maine, therefore we must doubt the statement, even while making it.

It is positive, however, that on April 10, 1603, certain merchants of Bristol in England, and others, sent out two vessels for the purpose of trading with the Indians for cargoes of sassafras and furs.

In those days sassafras was highly esteemed as a medicine for the cure of the plague, scurvy, and other ills.

This little squadron was composed of the

ship *Speedwell*, fifty tons burden, commanded by Martin Pring and manned by thirty men and boys, and the bark *Discoverer*, twenty-six tons, commanded by William Browne, with a crew of thirteen men and one boy.

Pring was the leader of the expedition.

This expedition landed, after touching at different places along the coast, among the islands of Pemaquid Bay, leaving there a small party of settlers in order to make good the claim of the king of England to the country.

Later in the season, perhaps in October, Monsieur de Monts, a Frenchman, who had attempted to found a colony on the island of St. Croix, entered the Kennebec River, and claimed the territory in the name of his sovereign.

More than this is not known regarding the first white men who landed upon the shores of what has been successively known as the Pemaquid Patent, the Pemaquid Plantation, the Muscongus Grant, and the Sagadahock Territory.

THE ARCHANGEL.

On the 5th of March, 1605, George Weymouth set sail from Ratcliff, England, in the ship *Archangel*, under the patronage of Lord Arundel, bound for the eastern shores of North America.

He sighted the land of Cape Cod; but becoming alarmed by the shoals of sand which made out from the shore, put to sea again, and on the evening of Friday, May 17, came in view of what is now known as the Island of Monhegan, but which Weymouth called St. George.

Landing here for wood and water, the voyagers found traces of recent fires where cooking had been done, and thus knew they were near to the habitations of the Indians.

It was also possible for them to see the mainland; and, on the 19th of May, the *Archangel* was sailed to a safe anchorage in what Weymouth names "Pentacost Harbor," but which we now know as Boothbay Harbor.

The voyagers had brought with them timbers and plank with which to build a shallop; and here, as Mr. Sewall writes, "the material for the new boat was taken on shore and her frame set up. The ship's crew digged for water, and, finding a spring, inserted an empty cask to make it well up, discovering in their digging excellent clay for brick and tile."

A rude hut was erected in order that the voyagers might lay claim to the title of settlers, and a garden planted. Then, when the shallop had been put together, she was sent out to explore the harbor, and the rivers running into it, Captain Weymouth himself heading the party.

While the explorers were absent, three Indians visited the ship in a friendly manner, and, after remaining on board several hours, by signs gave the crew to understand that they would return later with more of their people.

Within twenty-four hours the shallop re-

turned, with the report that a great river had been found, "which ran up into the mainland about forty miles;" and it was the purpose of Captain Weymouth to return with all his force of men to make further discoveries, for he fancied it might be dangerous to venture, with so small a party as manned the shallop, into a country where it was already ascertained dwelt a goodly number of savages.

Before this plan could be carried out the ship was visited by twenty-eight natives, who, so far as was possible by signs, assured the white men that they were disposed to be friendly.

THE INDIANS.

SINCE that time when Captain Weymouth anchored in Pentacost Harbor, students of history have learned with reasonable exactness that certain Indians of Maine were an orderly people, having for their chief town a settlement which they called Norumbegua, and which was located near Pemaquid, probably in

the vicinity of what is now known as Damariscotta. Their ruler or king bore the title of Bashaba; and his tribe, or subjects, called themselves Wawennocks.

Mr. Sewall writes: "To the east and northeast of the dominions of the Bashaba dwelt the people of the Tarratines, enemies of the Bashaba, who had many. The Wawennocks, his subjects, dwelt on the Sheepscot and Pemaquid; but the fierce Tarratines occupied and held the waters of the Penobscot. The Bashaba of the Wawennocks had powerful allies, the western Sagamores, commanding from one thousand to fifteen hundred bowmen.

"Mavooshen was the name of the territory wherein was the seat of his dominion, which, therefore, was the aboriginal designation of the country watered by the Sheepscot and Pemaquid; and on account of the proximity and facilities of water passage, the wild and ferocious Tarratines made forays into the Bashaba's country.

"A protracted border war grew up, and

ripened into a cruel and exterminating conflict within ten or twelve years after Weymouth's visit to Pentacost Harbor. Varied success marked the progress of the contest, till the Tarratines by treachery secured an opportunity to surprise the Wawennock sovereign, sacked his capital, made captives of his women, and escaped. Pestilence trod hard on the heels of war till the utter desolation of the Bashaba's dominion was completed."

THE FIRST CAPTIVES.

Captain Weymouth, probably thinking it would be to his benefit, on the return to England, if he could exhibit some natives, took advantage of their friendliness and made prisoners of five savages, together with their two canoes, and bows and arrows.

With these unfortunates confined in the hold of his ship he sailed up the river to where the present city of Bath is located, and after exploring the country nearabout the banks of

the Sagadahock and Kennebec Rivers, put to sea on the 16th day of June, bound home for England.

It should be explained here that from the narrows, where the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers join, to the sea, the waters of the two streams were called "Sagadahock," known by the Indians as "Sunkatunkarunk," meaning the "mouth of rivers."

The story which Weymouth told, and confirmed by a show of his captives, caused much interest and excitement in England toward that section of the country roundabout the harbor and rivers of Pemaquid and Sagadahock.

Lord Popham, Chief Justice of England, organized an expedition to settle the country which had been explored by Captain Weymouth, and sent out a ship in the year 1606, which vessel, however, was captured by the Spanish, and the colonists on board doomed to imprisonment and disappointment.

In 1607, Lord Popham fitted out a second

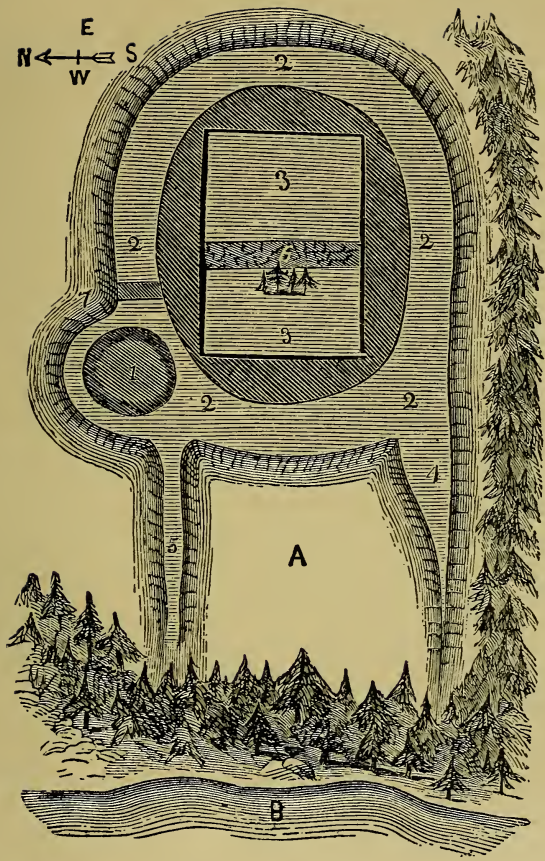
expedition made up of the ship *Mary and John*, commanded by George Popham, and a fly-boat called the *Gift of God*, which last had as commander Raleigh Gilbert. Besides the sailors, the company consisted of one hundred and twenty planters, and the five Indians captured by Captain Weymouth, who were now to be employed as guides and interpreters. The expedition left Plymouth in June, 1607.

On the 6th of August, in the same year, the vessels came to anchor off St. George (Monhegan) Island, and, three days later, arrived at the mouth of the Pemaquid River.

Captain Popham spent much time exploring the country roundabout, and on the 18th of August decided upon a location at the mouth of the Sagadahock River.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Religious services were held on the day following, when a sermon was preached, and George Popham chosen governor of the new



PLAN OF POPHAM'S FORT, ST. GEORGE.

No. 1. Bastion on north side.
No. 2. Outlines of ditch.
No. 3. Central excavations.
No. 4. Covered way to water.
No. 5. Drain.
A. Space between drain and covered way, sloping towards the shore.
B. Atkins Bay.

colony. After this, the first acts of the settlers were to set about building a fort and storehouse, and laying the keel of a vessel.

"About the 6th of October the fort was entirely finished, intrenched, and mounted with twelve cannon, and the town was called St. George. A church was erected, and fifty houses, besides the storehouse, were reared within the fortification. The material for a small ship of about fifty tons was gathered and put up by the carpenters, under charge of a master builder from London by the name of Digby. This vessel was launched into the waters of the Kennebec, and was called the *Virginia of Sagadahock*."

Captain Popham died soon after the little colony was founded, and, so it is believed, the remainder of his company very soon quarrelled with the Indians, when they were driven from their fortified town. However it may be, we know that the town of St. George was abandoned shortly after having been founded, and during the four years following no white man visited the location.

Then came Abraham Jennens, a fish merchant from Plymouth, England, for the waters near about the island of St. George (Monhegan) had already become noted as fine fishing-grounds. Jennens established posts for trading near by, and was carrying on a flourishing business when Captain Edward Harlow, an Englishman who had been sent to make an examination of Cape Cod, took shelter from a storm under the lee of the island.

While endeavoring to take captive some of the natives, following the example given by Weymouth, Harlow was set upon by the Indians, and, after a desperate fight, succeeded in making his escape with two prisoners.

As can be imagined, this second act of treachery by white men put an end to the friendly behavior of the natives, and from this time forth the Indians began to seek revenge.

Abraham Jennens was forced, because of Harlow's act, to temporarily abandon his fishery, and again the island was left without inhabitants.

About 1611 Sir George Somers, who was on his way from England to Bermuda, landed at Sagadahock for water, and there did a certain amount of bartering with the natives; but found it extremely difficult to carry on trading because of the justifiable suspicions with which the Indians regarded men whose skins were white.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

In 1614 Captain John Smith sailed from England with two vessels, bound for Sagadahock, expecting to find gold and copper in that region; but when off Monhegan he was attacked by the Wawennocks, and he finally decided to seek precious metals on some more hospitable shore.

It was at this time, as has been said before, that the Tarratines were making war against the Wawennocks.

The next visitor to St. George (or Monhegan) was Edward Rocroft, who came for the purpose of loading his ship with sun-dried cod-

fish purchased from the natives; but shortly after his arrival a French bark put in for the same purpose, and her Rocroft took as prize, which was neither more nor less than the act of a pirate. Because of such crime his crew mutinied; and he, overcoming the outbreak, forced ashore several of the men just as the winter season was approaching. These last remained throughout the season in the deserted huts which had been built by Abraham Jennens, and, perhaps, some of them remained yet longer.

It must be borne in mind that the people in England and France believed gold and silver was to be found in abundance almost anywhere on this newly discovered continent, therefore both noblemen and merchants were eager to send out expeditions to North America in the hope of reaping very rich returns.

They also knew that many natives had been captured from along the coast of the continent, and could understand very well the desire for revenge which might be in the hearts of the Indians; therefore, in order to render it in any

degree safe to send traders to this country, it was necessary to quiet the fears of the Indians which had been aroused so needlessly.

Because of this it was that Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who was making ready to found a colony on the coast, sent a ship, commanded by Captain Thomas Dermer, to make peace with the Indians on that portion of the coast which was afterwards to be known as Maine.

Captain Dermer brought with him one of the captives which had been taken from Pemaquid, and another who was captured from Cape Cod, hoping by the aid of these unfortunate savages to gain the confidence of those who had been abused, and with the secondary object of reviving the settlements near Pemaquid.

He arrived at St. George (Monhegan) in the year 1619, and there restored to his friends, Samoset, the captive who had been taken from Pemaquid.

He left on the island a few of the settlers who had accompanied him, and was returning along the coast when the Indians, who as yet

were ignorant of what he had just done, set upon him while he and his crew were taking water on board the ship. All his men were killed; and Captain Dermer was so badly wounded that he died shortly after, when the only survivor of the crew succeeded in making his way back to the island.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.

During the winter of 1620 those planters who had been left on St. George by Captain Dermer, removed to the mainland, believing there was no longer anything to be feared from the savages, and settlements sprang up at Pemaquid, Sagadahock, and some of the islands in Boothbay Harbor. These villages increased so rapidly that we find it set down in the year 1622, that no less than thirty vessels entered Damariscove Harbor, and to this last coast came Governor Winslow of the Plymouth Plantation in search of food for the starving people on the shores of Cape Cod.

He says regarding their charity and hospitality: "I found kind entertainment and good respect, with a willingness to supply our wants — which was done as far as they were able, and they would not take any pay for the same, but did what they could freely."

Shortly before Governor Winslow's visit, Abraham Jennens of Plymouth came back to Monhegan and reopened his trading-post, bringing with him two vessels, the "*Abraham* of Plymouth," 220 tons burden, and the "*Nightingale* of Portsmouth," a vessel of 100 tons.

Jennens claimed never to have deserted his plantation and trading-post on Monhegan, but only to have left them temporarily; and after having re-established the business he announced his intention of selling the property. Robert Aldsworth and Gyles Elbridge, two merchants of Bristol, England, hearing of Jennens's intention, authorized Abraham Shurte, a settler at Pemaquid, to purchase for them the entire island.

In writing of this particular time, Mr.

Sewall says: "Sagadahock, Sheepscot, and Pemaquid were now the center from which settlements arose. From the Sagadahock, population flowed upward and onward till Phipsburg, Bath, Georgetown, and Woolwich were settled. From Sheepscot have sprung Wiscasset, Dresden, Alna, Newcastle, Edgecomb, Westport, Damariscotta, and perhaps the more eastern towns of Waldoboro, Warren, Thomaston, and St. George.

"Now it was that King James began to dispose of the lands in North America not already given to the company which had settled in Virginia."

ROYAL GRANTS.

NOVEMBER 3, 1620, a charter of grant was given to a certain company consisting of forty "noblemen, knights, and gentlemen," who called themselves "The Plymouth Company," to all that territory "between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of northern latitude, in breadth; and in length by the

same breadth throughout the mainland from sea to sea." In other words the king had thus disposed of all the lands from the Bay of Chaleur nearly to the mouth of the Hudson River.

August 10, 1622, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason procured from the Plymouth Company a patent of all the country between the Merrimac and Sagadahock Rivers, which they called the "Province of Laconia."

From these two grants or patents arose various claims, as shall be shown later.

It may be well to explain that a "patent," or, more strictly speaking, "letters patent," are so called because they are commonly addressed by the sovereign to all subjects at large, and are not sealed up like a secret commission, but open, ready to be shown to whom it might concern.

In 1623 Captain Christopher Leavett came from England in search of a home, landing first at the Isles of Shoals, and next visiting what

the Indians called Cape Newagen, — the present towns of Boothbay and Southport. There he remained four days trading with the Indians, who were very friendly with him, after which, as Master Leavett himself writes: "the next day the wind came fair, and I sailed for Quack, or York, with the king, queen, and prince, bow and arrows, dog and kitten in my boat; his noble attendants rowing by us in their canoes."

Master Leavett decided to settle in Casco Bay rather than nearabout Pemaquid; and it is supposed that it was on Great Hog Island he made his plantation, where he was speedily on friendly terms with the Indians.

THE FIRST TITLE.

THE first title to land in this section of the country was probably that acquired by John Brown of New Harbor, who bought from the Sagamores, John Somerset and Unnogoit, the present territory of the towns of Bristol and Damariscotta. This purchase was made July

15, 1625, and the price paid was fifty beaver-skins.

The Plymouth Company in this same year, 1625, made a grant known as the Muscongus Grant, under which Edward Ashley, agent, and William Pierce, assistant, took possession of the eastern shore of St. George's River, five miles below the head of tide-water. There they erected a truck-house and established a trading-post, employing five persons and a small vessel in the trade. Thus the site of the town of Thomaston was selected and improved.

Concerning the chief settlements on the eastern coast, Thornton, the historian, says:

"While the pilgrims were struggling for life at Plymouth, and Conant founding Massachusetts at Cape Ann, Pemaquid was probably the busiest place on the coast."

Mr. Sewall writes on the same subject: "Pemaquid, now the property of the Bristol merchants Aldsworth and Elbridge, under titles from the President of the Council of New

England, 'on condition that they have and will transport, and do undertake to transport at their own cost and charges, divers persons into New England, and there erect and build a town and settle inhabitants,' at once became a noted place. Abraham Shurte, agent for the Bristol merchants, represented their interests, and received the transfer of title and possessions from Walter Neal, the agent of the Council.

"This acquisition, and the conditions thereof, laid the foundation for the existence and importance of Pemaquid, where Thomas Elbridge subsequently resided and held a court, to which the residents on Monhegan and Damariscove repaired and continued their fishing. Thus Pemaquid became the chief center of trade, law, and authority, a larger and more important settlement than Quebec, the capital of Canada. Eighty-four families, besides fishermen, embracing a population of more than five hundred souls, now occupied Pemaquid and its vicinity."

ROYAL GRANTS AND PATENTS.

Now has come the time when must be set down such dull reading as necessarily comes from consideration of legal grants and patents, or claims made by those who believed themselves wronged; but it is necessary one should thoroughly master the matter in order to understand all of the history which follows. Mr. Williamson thus sets it down:

"The earliest settlements seem to have been on the western banks of Pemaquid River, in 1623 or 1624. A deed of lands in this quarter was executed by two Sagamores to John Brown, July 15, 1625; and according to the deposition of Abraham Shurte, he himself, as a magistrate of Pemaquid, took the acknowledgment of it in the same month of the following year. Shurte was the agent of the proprietors, and five years previously he had purchased for them the island of Monhegan.

"A fort was built there, the year before the date of the patent, and rifled by pirates in No-

vember, 1632. Formal possession was given and taken under the same instrument, May 27, 1633, in the presence of Thomas Commock, Christopher Burnhead, George Newman, William Hook, and Robert Knight; and the plantation had a gradual uninterrupted growth till the first Indian war. The settlements extended to Damariscotta, and especially at the lower falls they were seen rising on both sides of the river.

"The visitants, as well as the inhabitants, were highly pleased with the situation of Pemaquid. A smooth river navigable a league and a half above the point, a commodious haven for ships, and an eligible site for a fortress, at once filled the eye. Here was a canal cut ten feet in width, and variously deep from six to ten feet, on the east side of the river which passed the first ripples, — an enterprise devised and finished at a time and by hands unknown. It was twenty rods in length, and passed down a smooth inclined plane. No water runs there at present.

PEMAQUID PATENT.

"The eighth and last grant of lands by the Plymouth Council, within the present State of Maine, was the Pemaquid Patent, which was dated Feb. 20, 1631. This was to two merchants of Bristol, Robert Aldsworth and Gyles Elbridge. It extended from the sea between the rivers Muscongus and Damariscotta, so far northward as to embrace 12,000 acres besides settlers' lots; as it also was to include 100 acres for every person who should be transported hither by the proprietors within seven years, and reside there three years. The grant was made to the patentees in consideration of public services past, and their present engagements to build a town. It included the Damariscove islands, and all others within nine leagues of the shore.

"By this instrument, which was a charter as well as a patent, extensive privileges were secured to the proprietary grantees and their associates, and also the powers of establishing

an administration of civil government. They had a right to hunt, fish, fowl, and trade with the natives in any part of New England; and these were their exclusive privileges, within their own patent. The fee-simple seemed to have been granted; yet upon conditions of forfeiture, if conveyed to other than 'their tenants.' They were authorized to elect such civil officers by a major vote, and enact or make laws, as the exigency of their affairs required. They might seize by force of arms all unlicensed intruders, and confiscate their property. But no resident governor might ever take a planter from his employments, otherwise than for public defense. Another patent was to be granted, if requested within seven years, under some fit name and more ample form of privileges.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

"In 1634 Claude de la Tour, a Frenchman, claimed all lands eastward of Pemaquid. After attacking Machias settlement, he replied

to Mr. Allerton of New Plymouth, who came to inquire into the matter:

"'My authority is from the king of France; who claims the coast from Cape Sable to Cape Cod; I wish the English to understand if they trade to the eastward of Pemaquid, I shall seize them; my sword is all the commission I shall show; when I want help, I will produce my authority.'

"In 1635 the Plymouth Company, despairing of making a paying venture out of their various grants, decided to divide the whole into twelve parts.

"The first province or division included the Muscongus Grant, and the easterly halves of the Pemaquid and Kennebec patents; extending to the 48th degree.

"The second division was from Pemaquid to Sagadahock — a small division; including the western moiety of Pemaquid patent. The Marquis of Hamilton was granted 10,000 acres of this last division, and in 1637 his heir revived the claim.

"In 1635 Sir Ferdinando Gorges was commissioned Governor General over the whole of New England; but he did not come to this country.

"The Sagadahock territory included several parts and settlements, connected by no particular bond of union or government. It extended from Kennebec River to Penobscot. The principal plantation within its limits was Pemaquid, a place of general resort for mariners and fishermen in the contiguous waters, and often visited by persons passing and repassing in vessels between the French settlements and the English towns and harbors westward. It was the seat of government within the patent, to Elbridge and Aldsworth, and had been settled a fourth part of a century or more. The chief magistracy was still in the hands of Abraham Shurte, Esq.

THE DROWNE CLAIM.

"THE Pemaquid patent itself was ultimately resolved into what has been called the 'Drowne Claim.' It was originally a joint tenancy to Robert Aldsworth and Gyles Elbridge, and enured wholly to the latter by survivorship. When his son, John Elbridge, who inherited it, died, he devised it, Sept. 11, 1646, to his brother Thomas, afterward a resident for a period at Pemaquid. In 1650 the latter mortgaged Monhegan and Damariscove to Richard Russell; and at the same time sold half of the patent, half of the household furniture. and half of the cattle to Paul White, for two hundred pounds. Immediate possession was given by Thomas Elbridge's attorneys, Henry Joscelyn and Robert Jordan, in the presence of Arthur McWorth and Friend Lister. On the 27th of April, 1653, Elbridge and White conveyed their respective moieties to said Russell and one Nicholas Davidson; and the latter taking conveyance from Russell

in 1657, of all his rights, became the sole proprietor of the Pemaquid patent. One of his daughters married with Shem Drowne, and hence the origin of this claim. It embraced 'all the town of Bristol,' and part 'of the towns of New Castle and Nobleborough.'

"'The Brown Right' was another important claim. It had its origin in a deed from a couple of Sagamores, July 15, 1625, to John Brown of New Harbor. (The deed was signed by Captain John Somerset and Unnogoit, Indian sagamores.) Its southerly line or boundary ran from Pemaquid falls to Brown's house, on the eastern shore; and from this line extended northerly twenty-five miles, including Muscongus Island, and covering 'the most of Bristol, all the towns of Nobleborough and Jefferson, and part of the town of New Castle.' Brown, in August, 1660, conveyed to one Gould and wife, eight miles square (supposed to be a third part of the whole Indian purchase), about midway of the original grant; and William

Stilton, who married their daughter, lived on the premises about the year 1720.

"Though the 'Tappan Right' was of later date, it extensively interfered with the others, and ought to be mentioned in this place. It originated in three Sagamore deeds to Walter Phillips, dated 1661–62–74; and embraced a great portion of the same lands with the 'Brown Claim.' Phillips conveyed to Rev. Christopher Tappan, Nov. 10, 1752, a greater part, if not all, his Indian purchases, under whom surveys were made and possessions taken. Though the colonies of Massachusetts and New Plymouth, as early as 1633, passed acts which forbade such purchases from the natives without the license or approbation of their legislatures, yet they were multiplied in Maine.

"The first deed to Phillips was signed by Josle and Agilike; the second by Wittinose and Erledugles; and the third by Erledugles. Phillips's first two deeds embraced lands on the west side of Damariscotta, now Newcastle, extending to Sheepscot River.

A CHARTER.

"At length Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained of King Charles I. a provincial charter possessing uncommon powers and privileges. It bears date April 3, 1639. The territory it embraces begins, in the description given, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, and extends up that river and through Newichawannock and Salmon Fall River, 'north-westwards one hundred and twenty miles;' from Piscataqua Harbor 'north-eastwards along the sea-coast to the Sagadahock;' thence through that river and the Kennebec, 'north-westward one hundred and twenty miles;' and thence overland to the utmost northerly end of the line first mentioned; including the north half of the Isles of Shoals and the islands 'Capawock and Nautican near Cape Cod;' and also all 'the islands and inlets within five leagues of the main, along the coasts between the said rivers Piscataqua and Sagadahock.'

"By the charter this territory and the inhabi-

tants upon it were incorporated into a body politic, and named 'The Province or County of Maine.' Sir Ferdinando, his heirs and assigns, were made absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province, excepting the supreme dominion, faith and allegiance due to the crown, and a right to exact yearly a quarter of wheat, and a fifth of the profits arising from 'pearl fishings,' and from gold and silver mines.

"In 1640 Thomas Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando, was appointed Deputy Governor of the Province of Maine. His instructions were to consult and counsel with the magistrates of Massachusetts."

It was also at about this time that the Massachusetts Colony began to "adopt" the provinces east of her border, and established a code of orders or ordinances, but found great difficulty in executing them.

Governor Gorges who had done his best to uphold Sir Ferdinando's right as proprietor, finally abandoned the task, and returned to England in 1643.

THE RULE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE rule of Massachusetts, though at first limited, was from time to time extended until it embraced the whole seaboard eastward as far as Passamaquody. The laws, regulations, and politics of Massachusetts were immediately received by the adopted people; and they all became partakers in the administration of civil affairs.

Not only murder, robbery, burglary, treason, and arson, but blasphemy, heresy, idolatry, witchcraft, perjury, man-stealing, and the striking of a parent by a child of ten years old and upward, were crimes punished by death. Besides the punishment of death, which was always to be by hanging, and of imprisonment, banishment, fines, and the pillory, convicts often suffered corporeally by branding, cropping the ears, and whipping. Every town was required to be furnished with stocks, under a penalty of five pounds. This was a frame, fitted to a post with holes, half formed in a

lower and half in a folding plank, through which the head and ankles were put, of one in a sitting posture. Forgery was punished by double damages and the pillory; theft by treble damages; profanity and spreading false news, by fine, or the stocks; gambling, assaults and batteries, and drunkenness by fine or imprisonment. Idleness was viewed with marked reproach, as well as an inlet of every evil; and all strolling travelers, vagrant hunters, and "tobacco takers" were obnoxious to the law. To demand an exorbitant price for labor was a finable offense in 1635.

The General Court required every town of fifty householders to employ a teacher a sufficient time for the instruction of their children to read and write; and in every town containing one hundred families a grammar school was to be kept, where youth might be fitted for college. Heads of families were directed by law to catechize their children and servants every week in the principles of religion; and the selectmen were required to see that the

youth of their town were properly educated, and trained to some gainful or useful calling. Dancing, games at shuffle-board, and bowling in taverns were strictly forbidden. To wear the hair long was a misdemeanor.

WHY NAMED "MAINE."

As to why the province was called "Maine," Williamson claims that owing to the fact of some of the islands having been first settled, the people were in the custom of referring to the mainland simply as "the mayn," and the patent which was given to John Mason mentions it as referring to "a tract of land upon the mayn;" historians generally, however, believe that the name Maine was chosen in compliment to the queen, who had inherited a province of the same name in France.

Having thus set down in fewest words possible such details of ownership and government as seemed necessary to an understanding of the condition of affairs in this particular portion of

the province, we will now take up the local history of the several settlements with which this story deals, and go back again to the year 1632, when a party of Indian traders numbering sixteen, under the leadership of Dixy Bull, who had been carrying on their business in the vicinity of Monhegan, deliberately turned pirates.

Their first act was to make an attack upon the fort at Pemaquid, in order to silence its guns while they plundered the vessels in the immediate vicinity.

One of the newly-made pirates was killed; and as he fell the others drew off, but remained in the vicinity, robbing houses and carrying away crops, until the following summer.

After this lawless band had captured several vessels at sea, a force of forty men, commanded by Hilton and Neal, set out from Piscataqua in four shallops, determined to free the coast from the pirates.

This little navy, the first probably in New England, was windbound in Pemaquid Harbor

nearly four weeks; but the knowledge of their intentions was sufficient to drive away those who sailed under the black flag, and on the following year Dixy Bull was captured by the king's ships off the English coast, and hanged.

THE FIRST MURDER.

THE first murder on the Sagadahock was committed by Captain Hoskins, who had come in a vessel owned by Lords Say and Brooke from Piscataqua to trade with the Indians, but who was forbidden to do so by John Alden, a magistrate at Cushnoc (Augusta).

Hoskins insisted upon his right to deal with the natives, and remained at anchor after having been ordered to leave the river. Alden sent three men to cut the cables of his vessel, whereupon the captain threatened to shoot whoever should raise an ax. One of the men persisted, and Hoskins shot him dead, when the other two returned the fire, and the captain himself was killed.

A few months later, when Alden visited Boston, he was arrested on a warrant procured by a relative of Hoskins; but the court found that it was a case of "excusable homicide," since the colonists had the exclusive rights to trade, within their patent, and might warn off any trespassers.

In Mr. Sewall's History of Maine we are told that Mowhotiwormet, one of the native chieftains who ruled over and owned as the original lord a territory embracing Boothbay Harbor on the southeast, and Sagadahock on the west, was nicknamed by the English settlers "Robinhood." It was this Indian who sold in 1639 to John Brown and Edward Bateman, "planters of Pemaquid," a title to what is now the site of the town of Woolwich, for a hogshead of corn and thirty pumpkins.

That Pemaquid was a thriving village in 1640 we have reason to believe from a statement in the history of Salem, Massachusetts, where is set down the fact that Joseph Grafton sailed from Salem to Pemaquid in a forty-ton vessel,

and at the latter place purchased twenty cows and oxen, returning from his voyage in four days.

The island on the east side and forming the east bank of the Sagadahock, known at that time by the name of Reskeagan, was sold in 1649 by the Indian chief Sebona to John Parker, a fisherman from Boston.

In the same year Robinhood sold to John Richards an island in the Sheepscot, which was then known as Jeremy Squam, which island is now the town of Westport.

WILLIAM PHIPS.

In 1650, on the 2d day of February, was born, not far from Wiscasset, on Monseag Bay, William Phips, who was to win for himself renown as governor of Massachusetts.

In 1654 a court was organized at Merry Meeting, in the house of Thomas Ashley. Thomas Purchas was appointed presiding justice, and Thomas Ashley chosen constable.

In 1658 Major Clark and Captain Lake, merchants of Boston, purchased Arrowsic Island, and laid out a town in ten-acre lots; they erected a warehouse, several dwelling-houses, and a fort.

During the following year John Parker, who in 1649 purchased the Island of Reskeagan, bought from Robinhood a tract of land on the west side of the Sagadahock River (embracing the principal portion of the territory of the present town of Phipsburg), paying therefor a yearly rent of one bushel of corn, and one quart of liquor, to be delivered at or before "every twenty-fifth day of December."

On the 29th of May, 1660, the Rev. Robert Gutch bought from several Sagamores, among whom was Robinhood, that land on which is now built the city of Bath, he occupying it as a plantation, and calling it Long Reach.

Mr. Williamson, writing concerning this date, mentions the following settlers as being prominent in the province: "Walter Phillips lived at Damariscotta lower falls (Newcastle);

Abraham Shurte lived at Pemaquid; John Brown at New Harbor; Sander Gould at Broad Cove on Broad Bay; George Davie resided at Wiscasset Point; and John Mason at Sheepscot Great Neck."

Jan. 11, 1664, Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained from the king an order to the Governor and Council of Maine by which they were required forthwith to restore unto him his Province and give him quiet possession of it.

GRANT TO THE DUKE OF YORK.

March 12 in the same year, however, the king granted to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, territory in New York and also "all that part of the main land in New England beginning at a place known by the name of St. Croix, next adjoining New England; thence extending along the sea-coast to a place called Pemaquid, and up the river thereof to its farthest head, as it tendeth northward; thence at the nearest point to

the river Kennebec; and so upward by the shortest course to the River Canada, northward." This, besides being denominated "The Duke of York's Property," has been called "The Territory of Sagadahock;" but the Duke's agents wrote it New Castle, being the same name given to the south-western section of his patent on the Delaware. They also called it the County of Cornwall.

Now it was that Massachusetts set up her claim to that territory known as the "Province of Maine," and the matter remained unsettled for many years. The king sent commissioners to look into the business. Sir Ferdinando Gorges insisted upon his claim being allowed, the Duke of York held stubbornly to his rights under the royal grant, and Massachusetts insisted that she had received full ownership from the crown.

The royal commissioners, after spending two months in other parts of the Province, arrived at Sagadahock, and opened court, Sept. 5, 1665, at the dwelling of John Mason, who lived on

the east bank of the Sheepscot River, at the Great Neck, not far from a block-house or small fort, which was half a league westerly of Damariscotta lower falls.

The nominal administration at Pemaquid under Mr. Shurte was still a mere conservation of the peace without much system of efficiency.

The commissioners appointed Walter Phillips of Damariscotta, clerk and recorder. They formed the whole territory into a county by the name of Cornwall; named the Sheepscot plantation Dartmouth, or New Dartmouth; and settled the dividing line between it and Pemaquid.

Next they summoned the inhabitants in the several settlements to appear and take the oath of allegiance. Only twenty-nine appeared, however: From Sagadahock, William Friswell, Richard Hammond, John Miller, Robert Morgan, Thomas Parker, Marcus Parsons, Thomas Watkins, John White. From Sheepscot, William Dole, William Dyer, Christopher Dyer,

Nathaniel Draper, Thomas Gents, William James, William Markes, John Mason, Thomas Mercer, Walter Phillips (clerk), Moses Pike, Robert Scott, Andrew Stalger, John White, John Taylor. From Pemaquid, Thomas Elbridge, Admund Arrowsmith, George Buckland, Henry Champness, Thomas Gardiner. From Arrowsic, Nicholas Raynal.

Early in October the commissioners returned to York, and on the following year were recalled by the king at the beginning of the war between France and England.

At the July term of court held at Wells, 1665, it was ordered that "every town take care that there be in it a pair of stocks, a case and couking (ducking) stool, erected between this and the next court." The latter was the old instrument for the punishment of common scolds. It consisted of a long beam moving like a well-sweep upon a fulcrum; the end extended over a pond, on which the culprit was placed and immersed.

MASSACHUSETTS TAKES POSSESSION.

May 20, 1668, the General Court of Massachusetts took formal possession of the Province of Maine.

In 1668 Henry Joscelyn (one of Sir Ferdinando Gorges' provincial councillors, and commissioned by the king as a judge for Massachusetts) settled "at Pemaquid, where, for several years, he continued to act in his official capacity."

Massachusetts opened a court at Pemaquid in May, 1674, which was attended by "a considerable number of people." According to their express desire, the court first formed this section of the Massachusetts jurisdiction, from Sagadahock to George's River inclusive, into a county by the name of Devonshire.

Next they administered the oath to eighty-four inhabitants present. Thomas Gardiner, of Pemaquid, was appointed county treasurer; Richard Oliver, of Monhegan, clerk of the court and recorder; Thomas Humphrey, of

Sagadahock, marshal, who, as executive officer of the county, was directed to take charge of the prison. Thomas Humphrey, of Sagadahock, and Robert Gammon, of Cape Newagen, were appointed constables. Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Gammon, and Capt. Edward Patteshall, of Sagadahock, were appointed plantation, or local commissioners, with power to marry, hold court, etc.

Five trainbands[1] were formed; one each at Sagadahock, Pemaquid, Damariscove, Cape Newagen, and Monhegan; but no officers of higher grade were appointed over them than sergeants and corporals, except two companies, the one at Sagadahock under command of Captain Patteshall, and the one at Pemaquid under Captain Gardiner, who was likewise "to have the command and regulation of all the military forces and affairs throughout the country."

Eight jurymen were appointed, Robert Edmunds and Ambrose Hanwell, of Sagadahock;

[1] The term "trainband" is simply a contraction of the words "trained band."

John Wiford, Elias Trick, and John Prior, of Damariscove; George Bickford and Reynold Kelley, of Monhegan; and John Cole, of Pemaquid.

At this time there were as many as one hundred and fifty-six families east of Sagadahock, and between that river and St. George's River, near to one hundred fishing-vessels owned by the people there.

INDIAN WARS.

Until 1675 the settlers had lived in peace with the Indians, and then was begun in Massachusetts the First Indian, or King Philip's War.

Perhaps it may be as well to set down here the different Indian wars and treaties, that the dates may be used for future reference:

Mugg's Treaty, Nov. 6, 1676.

1st War: King Philip's War, from June 24, 1675, to the Treaty of Casco, April 12, 1678.

2d War: King William's War, from Aug. 13, 1688,

to the treaty of Mare Point, Brunswick, Jan. 7, 1699, during which was Treaty of Pemaquid, Aug. 11, 1693.

3d War : Queen Anne's War, from August, 1703, to Treaty of Portsmouth, July 11, 1713.

4th War : Lovewell's War, from June 13, 1722, to Dummer's Treaty, Dec. 15, 1725.

5th War : The Spanish, or Five Years' War, from July 19, 1745, to the Treaty of Halifax, Aug. 15, 1749.

6th War : French and Indian War, from April, 1755, to the conquest of Quebec, and Treaty of Halifax, Feb. 22, 1760, and Pownal's Treaty, April 29, 1760.

Treaty with the Mickmaks and Marechites, July 19, 1776.

KING PHILIP'S WAR.

KING PHILIP'S War broke out in the colony of Plymouth, June 24, 1675, and within twenty days spread into the Province of Maine. The Indians took into custody several settlers about Piscataqua, and when valuable presents had been made, set them at liberty.

The General Court appointed Captains Lake, Patteshall, and Wiswell at Sagadahock, a "committee, and entrusted them with the general superintendence and military power over the eastern parts." The court also gave them

directions to furnish themselves with all necessary munitions of war for the common defense, and to sell neither knife, gun, powder nor lead to any Indians other than those whose friendship was fully known.

When the news of King Philip's war reached York, July 11, from the colony of Plymouth, Henry Sawyer, one of the townsmen, dispatched a messenger to Sagadahock with the alarming intelligence.

The committee of war met at the house of Mr. Patteshall, attended by several of the settlers; and Mr. Walker, a trader at Sheepscot, induced a part of the Indians about him to surrender their guns and knives.

To ascertain more fully the true disposition of the natives, a party of volunteers proceeded up the Kennebec River, and presently met with five Anassagunticooks and seven of the Canibas tribe, all of whom came in and delivered their arms.

Amidst the conversation, however, one Sowen, a Canibas Indian, struck at Hosea

Mallet, a by-stander, and could hardly be prevented from taking his life.

The assailant was instantly seized and confined in a cellar. The Indians confessed that his crime deserved death, yet requested his discharge; offering a ransom of forty beaver skins for his release, and several hostages for his future good behavior, all giving their hands in pledge of their sincerity.

The proposal was accepted, and Sowen was released.

To secure their future friendship and fidelity, Captain Lake then refreshed them with the best of victuals, supplied them with tobacco, and repeated to them the most solemn promises of protection and favor if they would continue peaceable and quiet.

A great dance was given by the Sagamores next day, when the peace was celebrated with songs and shouts.

At Stevens' River, two leagues below Brunswick falls, at Saco, and at Presumpscott River in Falmouth, savage attacks were made by the

Indians during the month of September. In Scarborough, Winter Harbor, and Wells were also scenes of bloodshed.

On the easterly bank of Sagadahock, at Stinson's point (in Woolwich), Richard Hammond had erected a training-house and fortification, and, two miles distant, upon Arrowsic, not far from Georgetown, Clark and Lake had built another. They had also in the vicinity a mansion-house, mills, out-buildings, and cultivated fields.

They had, besides, a trading-house in the neighborhood of the Indian fort, at Teconnet falls, whither the Canibas Indians had retired with their families, receiving supplies principally from that house, and showing no signs of rupture till after the burning of Scarborough.

In the great excitement against the Indians many people acted with shameful indiscretion; threatening with violence some of the most benevolent promoters of peace.

The Monhegan islanders offered a bounty of

five pounds for every Indian's head that should be brought to them.

To allay the jealousies of the Indians, and bring home the guns, powder, and other articles from the trading-house near Teconnet falls, Captain Davis sent a messenger to urge kindly the Indians to live near him down the river.

The messenger, instead, threatened them with death if they did not at once deliver up their arms, and so alarmed the Indians that they beat a hasty retreat to the home of the Baron de Castine, on the Penobscot.

THE WHITE MAN'S TREACHERY.

But Abraham Shurte, chief magistrate of the plantation at Pemaquid, who was a man of good sense and well acquainted with the Indian character, left no efforts unessayed till he had succeeded in having a parley with the disaffected Sagamores; for which purpose they were persuaded to meet him at his own village.

The discussion resulted in a truce, by which

the Indians engaged to live in peace with the English.

General warrants were issued for seizing every Indian known to be a traitor, manslayer, or conspirator, because of the rumor that the several tribes in the east were to rise against the inhabitants everywhere.

These warrants, which afforded every man a plausible pretext to seize suspected savages, were obtained by several shipmasters for the most shameful purposes. One, with his vessel, lurked about the shores of Pemaquid, when Mr. Shurte, acquainted with his errand, entreated him to depart; assuring him that the English and the natives in the vicinity were in a state of profound peace, and warning the Indians likewise to beware of his wiles. Yet he treacherously caught several, and carrying them into foreign parts, sold them for slaves.

Greatly incensed by these unprovoked affronts, the Indians complained to Mr. Shurte, stating that many of their brothers were miss-

ing. To conciliate them Mr. Shurte assured them that their friends should be returned if it was possible to find them, and, later, he was invited to meet a number of Sagamores in council at Teconnet.

Then it was that the Indians brought up the question of being able to buy powder and shot, and since Mr. Shurte could not make any promises as to the delivery of such articles, the council was broken up in anger.

About the first of August, hostilities broke out afresh at Falmouth; and on the 13th of that month Richard Hammond, at Stinson's Point (Woolwich), was attacked.

He had been for a long time a trader with the Indians; and they complained of his cheating them.

Remembering his offenses, a vindictive party of Indians visited his place, whose looks and airs so frightened a young maid that she started to run away. But an Indian brought her back, and told her she had nothing to fear.

Still more terrified by the arrival of a larger

number of them, she escaped, traveled overland ten miles to Sheepscot plantation, and told the story to the people there, adding that she had heard, when at a distance from the house, a great bustle and heavy blows.

It was true; the Indians in the first onset killed Samuel Smith, Joshua Grant, and also Hammond himself, setting fire to the house, and making sixteen persons captives.

Before the assailants started away they divided themselves into two bands. One ascended the river and took into custody Francis Card and his family; the other proceeded by water the same night to Arrowsic, and landed in great silence on the southeasterly point of the island, near the settlement and fort.

A part of them cowered down under the walls of the garrison, and others secreted themselves behind a large adjoining rock, all being able to see every movement of the sentinel. As he retired from his post before the usual hour, without being relieved, he

was unconsciously followed through the fort-gate by the savages in quick succession.

The English were aroused to a hand-to-hand fight.

Captains Lake, Davis, and others, soon finding resistance in vain, fled through a back door, and jumping into a canoe, strove to reach another island.

Overtaken, however, by their pursuers, just as they were stepping on shore, Lake was killed by a musket-shot, and Davis so wounded that he could neither fight nor flee. Able only to creep, he hid himself in a cleft of the rocks, and the beams of the rising sun in the eyes of his assailant, prevented a discovery.

Nevertheless, two days elapsed before he could, even in a light canoe, paddle himself away to the shores of the main.

PEMAQUID ABANDONED.

About a dozen other persons, escaping to the farther end of the island, found means to get off in safety.

Lake was an enterprising and excellent man; and it is said he would not have been killed had he asked quarter, and not presented his pistol to his antagonist.

So proud was the savage of his bloody exploit, that he took the hat of his fallen foe and wore it as a trophy.

The number killed and carried into captivity was thirty-five persons. All the buildings on the island were burned.

The inhabitants eastward of Arrowsic became now so much dismayed that they dared no longer abide in their own houses.

Those of Sheepscot, listening to the story of the fugitive girl, made an early retreat to the fort at Cape Newagen.

The people of Pemaquid fled on board their vessels; but being prevented by reason of light or adverse winds from reaching Monhegan, which they supposed to be an island of the greatest safety upon the coast, they were under the necessity of going ashore upon one of the Damariscove islands.

Here they met with Messrs. Callicot and Wiswell from Casco and Arrowsic, and all of them labored incessantly for two days in constructing a fortification.

However, as soon as they were favored with a northerly breeze they abandoned this island; the two gentlemen named sailed for Boston, the rest proceeding to Monhegan.

The islanders and refugees uniting there, appointed a watch of twenty-five men by night, and a sufficient guard by day, and agreed that no vessel should leave the harbor for a week, excepting a single one destined to go and bring away their household furniture and effects from Pemaquid.

Yet scarcely was this trip performed before they saw clouds of smoke arise over their burning village, also flames of the houses at New Harbor, at Corban's Sound, and upon some of the islands.

Being shortly after informed that no succor could be immediately expected from Boston, they quitted the island and sailed for that town.

On their passage they visited one of the Damariscove islands, where they found only the relics of recent destruction, two dead bodies, the ashes and fragments of the buildings, and the carcasses of the cattle.

In one month fifteen leagues of coast eastward of Casco Neck were laid waste. The inhabitants were either massacred, carried into captivity, or driven to the islands, and the settlements abandoned or in ruins.

Then came the treaty with the sachem Mugg, Nov. 6, 1676, and the terror-stricken settlers began to have hopes of peace.

The authorities at Boston were not as confident, however. It was generally believed in Massachusetts that hostilities would be renewed in the spring of 1677, and the General Court ordered a winter expedition to be fitted out eastward.

This, consisting of one hundred and fifty men, of whom sixty were Natick Indians, sailed from Boston early in February, under command of Majors Waldron and Frost.

WALDRON'S INTERVIEW.

WALDRON landed his troops, Feb. 18, 1676, upon Mare Point in Brunswick, a league below Maquoit, where they were presently hailed by a party of Indians, among whom appeared Squando and Simon the Yankee-killer. A parley was commenced, in which Waldron inquired of Simon, —

"From what place did you hear of us?"

"Purpooduck Head."

"Who roused up the Indians to renew the war?"

"Blind Will; he says he'll kill Waldron."

"Do you desire peace?"

"Yes, and we sent Mugg to Boston for that purpose; he told us you'd be here."

"Why don't you release the English captives according to his promise?"

"We will bring them in the afternoon."

Nothing more was seen of the Indians till noon next day, when a little flotilla of fourteen canoes was discovered up the bay pulling for

the shore, and presently a house was seen to be in flames.

As Waldron's scouts approached the Indians the latter raised a hideous shout, and challenged the soldiers to fight.

Major Frost attacked them from an unexpected quarter, killing or wounding several; and another useless parley was held.

Unable to fight the Indians here to advantage, or recover the captives, Waldron sailed to Sagadahock.

Disembarking on the western shore of the peninsula opposite the foot of Arrowsic Island, and concluding to settle a garrison there, he made arrangements for the purpose, and set about half of his men to work.

With the others in two vessels he proceeded, Feb. 26, 1676, to Pemaquid. Meeting at that place three or four sachems and an assemblage of mixed Indians, partly Tarratines, he agreed with them, the next day, to lay aside arms on both sides, submit to a mutual search, and enter upon the negotiation of a treaty.

In its commencement Waldron desired them to restore their captives; also to take arms, furnish canoes, and proceed against the Anassagunticooks as a common enemy.

"A few of our young men only," said an old Sagamore, "who cannot be restrained, have had any concern in this war. All the prisoners with us were received from the Canibas tribe to keep, and we must have for supporting each one of them twelve beaver-skins and some good liquor. Our canoes, you know, are in use; we are bound to Penobscot in them."

Sufficient liquor was given them, and abundant ransom was offered; yet only three prisoners were produced, or could be obtained.

Though their sincerity was suspected and their treachery feared, another meeting was appointed in the afternoon.

At that time Waldron, espying the point of a lance under a board, searched farther, when he found other weapons hidden also; and taking one, he brandished it toward them, exclaiming:

"Perfidious wretches, you intended to get our goods and then kill us, did you?"

They were thunderstruck; yet one, more daring than the rest, seized the weapon and strove to wrest it from Waldron's hand. A tumult ensued, in which his life was much endangered.

Major Frost, laying hold of Megunnaway, one of the barbarous murderers of Thomas Brackett in Falmouth, hurried him into the hold of the vessel.

Meanwhile an athletic squaw caught up a bundle of guns and ran for the woods.

At that instant a reinforcement arrived from the vessels, when the Indians scattered in all directions, pursued by the soldiers, either to the water's edge or into the forest.

In this affray Mattahando, a Sagamore, and five other Indians were killed. One canoe was capsized, from which five were drowned; and four others made prisoners. Waldron preserved his goods, and took from the Indians about one thousand pounds of beef and some other booty. Megunnaway was shot.

BURYING THE DEAD.

On their return to Arrowsic they killed two Indian plunderers found there, put on board the large guns, several anchors, a quantity of wheat and boards which had escaped the flames, and sent a captive squaw to Teconnet fort, demanding an exchange of prisoners.

They likewise left under Captain Sylvanus Davis, a garrison of forty men upon the main, where it was lately settled, and returned to Boston, March 11, without the loss of a man; carrying with them the body of Captain Lake, entirely preserved by cold. Two months later, in order to bury the bodies of the murdered inhabitants which had lain above ground upon Arrowsic more than seven months, a large part of the garrison opposite proceeded to the island, not suspecting danger.

They were soon fired upon; an ambush intercepted their retreat to their boats, and nine of them were shot down upon the spot.

The survivors were soon afterward removed

by order of the government to other places, such as Casco fort, Black Point, and elsewhere.

Although the Indian war was taxing the energies of Massachusetts, the question as to the ownership of Maine was being pressed by the parent government.

To avoid further controversy and trouble, Massachusetts fully resolved to purchase of Gorges, if possible, all his interest in the Province. Accordingly she employed John Usher, a trader of Boston, then in England, to negotiate the bargain, without awaiting the result of any further discussions about the ownership. Usher soon effected a purchase, and took an assignment of the Province, May 6, 1677, for which he gave the proprietor £2,250 sterling.

Fearful that the Duke's Sagadahock Province in its present deserted condition might be seized upon by the French or other foreign nations, Sir Edmund Andros, in June, 1677, sent a military force from New York to Pema-

quid, with orders to take possession of the country, and build a fort at that place.

When the garrison was finished he placed in it "a considerable number of soldiers," established a custom-house there, and recommended an intercourse and traffic with the natives.

THE TREATY AT CASCO.

THE purchase of Maine by the colony of Massachusetts greatly displeased Charles II. the reigning king.

Edmund Andros, ducal governor of New York and Sagadahock, under James, the brother of the king, was without doubt his minion, and a foe to the purchasers of the territory. For, besides taking possession of the provincial territory and establishing a fort at Pemaquid, Andros manifested a strong disposition to monopolize the trade and fishery; but the General Court boldly declared: "We shall never prevent our people from settling their properties in that section, whether upon the islands or the main, within our jurisdiction."

The General Court invested Major Waldron with magistrate's authority to administer the qualifying oaths in the counties of Yorkshire and Devonshire.

April 12, 1678, Massachusetts sent commissioners into Maine, in accordance with requests of the Indians; and at Casco articles of peace were signed, whereby all captives present were to be released, and those who were absent to be returned without ransom.

All the inhabitants, on returning to their homes, were to enjoy their habitations and possessions unmolested; but they were to pay for their lands to the Indians, year by year, a rental of a peck of corn for every English family, and for Major Phillips of Saco, who was a great proprietor, a bushel of corn.

Though the close of King Philip's War in Maine was the cause of universal joy, the terms of peace were generally considered by the English to be of a disgraceful character.

The cost of the war in Maine, to the colony

government, was £8,000, besides incidental losses.

When Governor Andros rebuilt the fort at Pemaquid, and some of the planters had returned to their homes, he renamed the settlement "Jamestown." The laws which he made were executed stringently, although some of them would seem at this late day to be arbitrary in the extreme.

No one, "on any pretense," could range through the woods, or sail on the creeks. Pemaquid and nowhere else should be the place for trade. Fishing stages might be erected on the islands; but none were allowed on the mainland, except at Pemaquid, near the fort. No Indian could visit the fishing islands, and "no rum could be drank on the side on which the fort stands." All buildings must face the one street which led toward the fort, and none could be erected elsewhere. Traders could do business only between sunrise and sunset; and the time was regulated by the ringing of a bell, lest on a cloudy day the hours might by inten-

tional mistake be extended. No person was to remain after sunset upon the point or neck of land on which was situated the fort. No person, save officers and soldiers, could enter the fort.

Mr. Sewall writes: "Now Pemaquid, with its city of Jamestown and Fort Charles, was the legal center of all intercourse with the natives, and was the only port of entry and clearance."

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In March, 1680, the first General Assembly of Maine met at York.

The death of Abraham Shurte at Pemaquid, in 1680, revived certain questions as to the legality of the purchase of Monhegan, and his sworn deposition regarding the transaction was brought forth. It is as follows:

"The deposition of Abraham Shurte, aged fourscore years or thereabouts, saith: — That in the year 1626, Alderman Aldsworth and Mr. Gyles Elbridge of Bristol, merchants, sent over this deponent for their agent, and gave power to him to buy Monhegan, which then

belonged to Mr. Abraham Jennens of Plymouth, who they understood was willing to sell it; and having conference with his agent, about the price thereof; agreed to fifty pounds, and the patent to be delivered up; and gave him a bill upon Alderman Aldsworth; which bill being presented, was paid, as the aforesaid wrote me. The deponent further saith, that about the year 1629, was sent over unto him by the aforenamed Alderman Aldsworth and Mr. Elbridge, a patent granted by the patentees, for twelve thousand acres of land at Pemaquid, with all the islands, islets, adjacent, within three leagues; and for the delivery was appointed Capt. Walter Neale, who gave me possession thereof; and bounded the twelve thousand acres for the use above named, from the head of the river of Damariscotta, to the head of the river of Muscongus, and between it to the sea. Moreover it was granted by the same patent, to every servant that they, Alderman Aldsworth and Mr. Elbridge, did send over, one hundred acres of land, and to every one there born, fifty acres of land, for the term of the first seven years; and to be added to the former twelve thousand acres.

"Likewise this deponent saith, that Damariscove was included, and belonging to Pemaquid; it being an island, situate and lying within three leagues of Pemaquid Point; and some years after, Mr. Thomas Elbridge coming to Pemaquid, to whom the patent by possession did belong and appertain, called a court, unto which divers of the then inhabitants of Monhegan and Dam-

ariscove repaired, and continued their fishing, paying a certain acknowledgment, and further deponent saith not.

"Sworn to the 25th December, 1662, by Abraham Shurte.

"Before me, RICHARD RUSSELL, *Magistrate*."

"Fort Charles" was the name given by Governor Andros to the fortification at Pemaquid which he had caused to be rebuilt, and it was under the command of Captain Francis Skinner.

It was a redoubt, "with two guns aloft, and an outwork about nine feet high, with two bastions in the opposite angles, in each of which were two great guns, and another at the gateway. There were fifty soldiers, and sufficient ammunition, stores of war, and spare arms and provisions for about eight months."

Sept. 8, 1682, orders were sent from New York to the people of Jamestown, the capital of Pemaquid, to revive the Merry Meeting Plantations. The residents of Pemaquid built a block-house fort at that point, and a file of soldiers, under command of John Rowden,

was detached from Fort Charles to occupy the wooden defenses.

Governor Andros appointed Alexander Woodrop as receiver of the public revenue at Pemaquid, and John Allen was the justice and sheriff.

EARLY LAWS.

Among other laws at this time, it was provided that only one dog should be allowed to each family. A place of trade for the natives was opened at Merry Meeting, in addition to the post at Pemaquid. All vessels trading or fishing in eastern waters were required to give an account of their voyages at the Pemaquid custom-house. "For the promotion of piety it was ordered that a person be appointed to read prayers and the Holy Scriptures." Vessels whose owners did not live at Pemaquid were required to pay yearly four quintals of fish in the case of a decked vessel, and if an open boat, two quintals of merchantable fish. No vessel could enter the Kennebec or any

of its waters, which had not cleared from Pemaquid.

In August, 1683, Andros was succeeded by Colonel Thomas Dongan as governor of New York and Sagadahock.

John West and John Palmer were appointed royal commissioners of the Duke of York to aid in the administration of affairs in Sagadahock province.

These two men visited Pemaquid in the summer of 1686, and at once began a most cruel abuse of power. They forced the settlers to pay rent on their own lands, and exacted extortionate fees for drawing up these illegal leases. In fact, so unjust were these royal commissioners that the people made loud complaint to the Massachusetts colony; but at the time nothing could be done by way of redress, save warn intending settlers or traders away from that portion of the coast.

Mr. Williamson writes: "All Dongan's measures in this region were rendered extremely unpopular by the cupidity and arbi-

trary procedure of his agents, Palmer and West; for they placed and displaced at pleasure, and some of the first settlers were denied grants of their own homesteads, while these men were wickedly dividing some of the best improved lands for themselves." In 1687 Dongan was succeeded by Sir Edmund Andros, who took up the reins of government once more.

GOVERNOR ANDROS VISITS PEMAQUID.

Governor Andros visited Pemaquid in April, 1688, for the purpose of embarking on the frigate *Rose* for his notorious visit to the home of the Baron de Castine. He returned to Pemaquid, where, agreeably to previous invitation, he was met by several Indians. In a parley he said to one:

"Do not follow, nor yet fear the French. Call home all your young men; be quiet; live in peace; and we will assist and protect you."

Turning to a Tarratine sachem he added:

"Tell your friend Castine, if he will render loyal obedience to the king of England, every article taken from him shall be restored at this place."

Hoping to win their good will by courteous talk and kind offices, he treated them with ardent spirits, and distributed among them shirts and some other presents. He thought Pemaquid might become the principal mart in the eastern country, and ordered the fort to be thoroughly repaired, declaring that the inhabitants need not borrow trouble because of what Palmer and West had done, for "their acts were of no effect."

In July, 1688, Nicholas Manning was appointed by Governor Andros, Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Court in the Province of Sagadahock, "Provided Henry Joscelyn (previously appointed from Scarborough) was not there."

On his return to Boston Governor Andros released all the Indian prisoners, and soon learned he had made a sad mistake.

Perceiving war to be inevitable he rushed

to the opposite extreme. Determined now to subdue the savages or frighten them into terms, he collected a force of eight hundred men, and, late in November, led them into the eastern country, breathing threats and slaughter.

His soldiers suffered incredibly with the cold and fatigue, and several of them perished. He neither killed a savage nor took a prisoner.

To cloak and varnish this inglorious adventure he proceeded to establish garrisons.

At Pemaquid he stationed two new companies of sixty men each, under Colonel E. Tyng and Captain Minot, joined by thirty-six regulars, and gave command of the garrison to Captain Brockholt and Lieutenant Weems.

In New Dartmouth fort (now Newcastle) he placed twenty-four of the regular soldiers under Lieutenant John Jordan, also Captain Withington's company of sixty men.

The little fort on the eastern side of the Sheepscot was to be relieved every week from the garrison at New Dartmouth. A garrison at Sagadahock; one at Newton on Arrowsic

island; another at Fort Anne (which may have been Popham's ancient fort); and at Pejepscot he distributed 180 men, leaving the others (in numbers 566 men) along the coast to the westward.

GOVERNOR BRADSTREET.

THE administration of Governor Andros had become odious to the people of Massachusetts; and on the 18th of April, 1689, he was thrown into prison by the citizens of Boston, who then chose Simon Bradstreet as their governor. The consequences of this revolution were most disastrous to the frontier plantations of Maine.

The settlers took sides with one English party or the other. Commander Brockholt was denounced as a papist, and, as is alleged, was ordered from Pemaquid, which order he disobeyed. Being suspected of a design to desert to the French, he was seized by the inhabitants of New Dartmouth, and sent to Boston, Lieutenant Weems being left in command at the request of the people of Pemaquid.

The soldiers became demoralized. Desertions ensued, and the forces distributed by Andros at favorable points to overawe the natives were dispersed, all of which must have been known to the Indians.

The ten years' peace had given the settlers time to repair the ruins of the last war. "Yet they were destitute of sanctuaries for divine worship, schools for their children, mills, bridges, and even passable roads."

The Indians were disturbed because the English were destroying the hunting-grounds by clearing away the forest. The Abenaques complained that the corn promised by the last treaty had not been delivered according to agreement, "and yet their own was destroyed by the cattle of the English; and that they, being deprived of their hunting and fishing places, were liable to perish of hunger."

The plantation begun at North Yarmouth, they thought to be a direct encroachment. To deter the inhabitants from completing the garrison which they had begun on the eastern

shore of Royall's River, the Indians proceeded to kill several cattle about the settlement on the opposite side, and gave other indications of hostility.

As the work still progressed with redoubled efforts, an attack was made, Aug. 13, 1688, when both Indians and English were killed.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

THE war known as "King William's" had begun. The attack by the Indians wholly frustrated the settlement of North Yarmouth for several years. The inhabitants soon removed from the garrison to Jewel's Island, in hope that by repairing the fort there they might render themselves secure. But they were pursued by their inveterate enemies, and were barely able to defend themselves successfully. They were afterwards taken off by a vessel and carried to Boston.

Now it was that the Indians began to make reprisals.

Nine settlers about Sagadahock were made prisoners; the houses on the north margin of Merry Meeting Bay were plundered, and the inhabitants who made resistance were murdered in a barbarous manner. The Indians soon after killed several of their captives in a drunken frolic, and sent the rest to Teconnet.

Next they proceeded to New Dartmouth (Newcastle), a town which had become remarkably flourishing. It had been patronized by Governor Dongan, and much enlarged and improved by Dutch emigrants.

At New Dartmouth was a fortification which proved to most of the inhabitants a timely asylum. In approaching the place, on Sept. 5, 1688, the Indians first secured Henry Smith and his family, and deferred a further attack till the next day, when they made Edward Taylor and his family prisoners.

To this interval evidently, may be ascribed the preservation of the people; for they all had retired to the garrison when the onset was made, and the Indians, flouting in disappoint-

ment, set fire to the deserted houses, reducing all save two or three to ruins.

As an instance of their perfidy and barbarism, they abused the man sent from the fort to treat with them, and then assassinated him.

There was a fort on the banks of the Sheepscot River, which, with all the buildings, was destroyed about this time, and the settlement entirely broken up.

The Dutch settlers migrated from this quarter never to return; and the places themselves, so lately and so long inhabited and flourishing, lay waste about thirty years.

The concluding outrage of this year was the captivity of Barrow and Bussey, with their families, between Winter Harbor and Kennebunk, who were probably carried to Teconnet, the general depository of prisoners.

In the winter following (viz., in 1688–9) Governor Andros placed a garrison at New Dartmouth, or Newcastle, of twenty-four regulars and sixty militia; he also left men in the fort at Sheepscot. Upon the revolution, in

April, 1689, he says, of the fort at Newcastle, "Most of the men were drawn off, and others debauched; they seized their officer and carried him a prisoner to Boston, and thereupon the fort was deserted."

In April, 1689, the administration of public affairs in Maine, under the direction of Massachusetts, was resumed by President Danforth and the Provincial Council; Major Frost and Colonel Tyng were appointed to command the western and the eastern regiments; and the forts underwent a review and general revision.

ATTACK ON PEMAQUID.

THE garrison at Pemaquid, under the command of Captain Weems, was a particular object of savage vengeance. Being only a kind of resting-place for the inhabitants, it was poorly manned, since Brockholt and all except Weems and fifteen men had left it, and in quite an unfit condition to repel an assault.

One Starkie, in passing from it, Aug. 2, 1689,

to New Harbor, was seized by a party of Indians, who threatened him, yet promised him favor if he would tell them all he knew about the fort.

To save his own life he told them with too much truth, that Mr. Gyles and fourteen men were then gone to the planter's farm at the falls, and that the people were scattered about the fort, but few in it were able to fight.

The Indians then divided into two bands; one went and cut off Gyles and his companions, and the other attacked the garrison with a fierceness and perseverance that forced a surrender.

The terms of capitulation were life, liberty, and safety, all of which were violated; the savages butchering some, and making prisoners of others.

About the same time Captains Skinner and Farnham, coming to the shore from a neighboring island, were shot dead as they were stepping from their boat upon the ledge, and Captain Patteshall, whose vessel was lying nearby, was also taken and killed.

It was understood there were about an hundred people that belonged to the fort and village; but when they surrendered on Aug. 20, the commander appeared at the head of fourteen men only, being all that remained of the men, attended by some women and a few children.

Reduced to despair by these fatalities, which were aggravated by fresh depredations of the Indians upon the Kennebec, and by Acadian privateers upon the coast, the inhabitants eastward of Falmouth withdrew to that town, or removed to other places of more security. The forts eastward were abandoned; and a wide country, lately adorned with settlements, herds and fields, exhibited all the forms and facts of a melancholy waste.

On the 29th of November, 1690, at Sagadahock, a truce was signed by the commissioners from Massachusetts, viz., Majors Hutchison and Pike, two of the assistants, and Captain Townsend, Master of the Province sloop; and by six Sagamores in behalf of all the Abenaques tribes, including the Penacooks.

But it was, however, preceded by a conference of no less than six days, and was finally subscribed to by the Sagamores while they were in their canoes; nor was it to continue beyond the first of the ensuing May. Still, they stipulated and agreed to do no injury in the meantime to the English, to deliver up all the prisoners present, and, on the first day of May, surrender at Storer's garrison, in Wells, all the others, and there make a lasting peace.

They also promised to give the English timely notice should the French plot any mischief against them. Ten English captives were then released.

Only four towns remained in Maine, — Wells, York, Kittery, and Appledore, or the Isles of Shoals, — and these the enemy had evidently marked out for utter and speedy destruction.

At the time appointed, May 1, 1691, President Danforth, attended by several gentlemen, besides some of his council, and guarded by a troop of horse, visited Wells in anticipation of

meeting the Indians and forming a treaty. But not one of them appeared, the tribe being evidently deterred through French influence.

SIR WILLIAM PHIPS, GOVERNOR.

DURING the spring of 1692, Sir William Phips was commissioned as royal governor under the charter of William and Mary.

The celebrated charter, dated Oct. 7, 1691, was brought hither from England by Sir William Phips, and went into operation May 14, 1692.

It divided the whole territory of this State into two great divisions, one extending from Piscataqua to Kennebec, called the "Province of Maine," the other, including all between Kennebec and the St. Croix, denominated "Sagadahock."

The eastern coast at this time was infested with piratical sea-rovers and freebooters, who were committing many depredations.

The French, it was well known, were eager

to gain repossession of the extensive territory between Sagadahock and Nova Scotia.

To fight the pirates and keep possession of the eastern country, Governor Phips detached several companies from the militia, issued orders for some enlistments, and commissioned Benjamin Church, July 5, 1692, Major-commandant of the forces, who himself enlisted a company of volunteers and a party of friendly or praying Indians.

There was another enterprise which the governor had in view, and for accomplishing which he had the king's special instructions. It was the erection and establishment of a strong public fortress at Pemaquid.

The governor in person, attended by Major Church and 450 men, embarked early in August, at Boston, for Pemaquid, touching at Falmouth, and taking off the great guns from that place.

He determined to build the fortification upon a site near the old stockade fort erected by order of Edmund Andros, and destroyed three

years before by the Indians. The plat selected was twenty rods from highwater mark, on the east side of the river, a league above Pemaquid Point. The form adopted was quadrangular, in compass 747 feet, measuring around the exterior contemplated wall; the inner square, including the citadel, being 108 feet across.

The walls of the fort were constructed of stone, cemented in lime-mortar. Their height on the south side, fronting the sea, was twenty-two feet, on the west eighteen, on the north ten, and on the east twelve feet; and the great flanker, or round tower, at the south-western corner, was in height twenty-nine feet. Eight feet from the ground, where the walls were six feet in thickness, there was a tier of twenty-eight port-holes. The garrison was finished in a few months, the whole cost of which is said to have been £20,000. Between fourteen and eighteen guns were mounted, six of which were 18-pounders; it was manned with sixty men, and called Fort William Henry.

The building of the garrison was committed

to the superintendence and direction of Captains Wing and Bancroft, and was finished under Captain March, two companies being retained to do the work. Major Church was dispatched, Aug. 11, with the rest of the troops, on a cruise to Penobscot and other places in quest of the enemy.

Major Church's expedition was a failure, so far as any decisive result was concerned.

Late in the autumn of 1692, Iberville, arriving at the Penobscot, was joined by Villebon and a great body of Indians; and all proceeded to attempt the reduction of Fort William Henry. Struck with its apparent strength, and finding an English vessel riding at anchor under the guns of the fort, the commanders concluded to abandon the enterprise; "the Indians stamping the ground in disappointment."

The next spring, 1693, the intrepid Converse was commissioned major and commander-in-chief of the eastern forces; and he visited Pemaquid, Sheepscot, and Teconnet several times.

On the 11th of August the Indians came into the garrison at Pemaquid, and signed a treaty of peace, which was not kept, however. The French incited the Indians to again destroy Dover, N.H., and immediately the bloody work was resumed along the coast.

To effect an exchange of prisoners, Sheepscot John, one of the hostages held in Boston, was sent to the eastern tribes; through his influence a body of Indians in a flotilla of fifty canoes, during the summer of 1695, met some of our men belonging to Fort William Henry, at Rutherford's Island, situated a league from the garrison. They released eight captives, and promised to enter into another treaty of peace, but failed to keep their promises.

On Feb. 16, 1696, Egeremet, Toxus, Abenquid, and a party came into the garrison at Pemaquid. Captain Chubb was then in command. The Indians had come to negotiate an exchange of prisoners; and in the midst of the parley the garrison suddenly fell upon the Indians, killed Egeremet, Abenquid, and two

others, and took some of them prisoners. Toxus and a few others escaped to tell the awful story, and add new fuel to the flames of war, for the Indians are never guilty of making an attack in the midst of a parley.

CAPTURE OF FORT WILLIAM HENRY.

Fort William Henry had now become a noted public garrison. The French resolved to reduce it. Iberville was dispatched from Quebec with two men-of-war and two companies of soldiers, directed to form a junction with Villebon and a company of fifty Mickmak Indians at St. John or Port Royal, also with Castine and his Indians on the Penobscot, and drive the English from the garrison.

Unfortunately at the same time two British ships, the *Sorlings*, Captain Eamers, and the *Newport*, Captain Paxen, also the Province tender, sailed from Boston to intercept the stores supposed to be on their passage from Quebec to Villebon. The two squadrons met;

the English were beaten, the *Newport* being captured, and the others escaping in the fog.

Reinforced by this prize, which Iberville repaired at St. John, he and Villebon, with his Mickmaks, proceeded to Pemaquid; taking on board at the Penobscot Baron de Castine, who was followed by 200 Indians in canoes. The whole force invested the garrison, July 14, 1696, when Iberville sent Captain Chubb a summons to surrender. But as the latter had fifteen guns well mounted, ninety-five men double armed, an abundance of ammunition and provisions, and was able to stand a long siege against treble his number of soldiers, he promptly replied:

"I shall not give up the fort though the sea be covered with French vessels, and the land with wild Indians."

Before the next morning the French landed their canoes and mortars; and by three in the afternoon had so far raised their batteries as to be able to throw five or six bombs into the fort. Amidst the consternation these occasioned,

Castine found means to convey a letter to Captain Chubb, telling him "if he delayed a surrender until an assault was made, he would have to deal with the savages, and must expect no quarter, for Iberville, according to the king's order, was to give none."

This menacing address effected all that was desired; the chamade was beaten, and the terms of capitulation stipulated, by which all within the garrison were to be conveyed to Boston, and as many French and Indians returned; and till their removal they were to be protected from all injury and insult.

The gates were then opened, when the Indians, finding one of their people in irons, were so exasperated by the story of his sufferings and of Chubb's baseness to the others of his companions, that they actually massacred at once several of the English soldiery.

To preserve the rest of the prisoners from falling victims to the wild, ungovernable resentments, Iberville removed them to an island, and placed around them a strong guard.

The fortification which had cost Massachusetts so much money to build and garrison during four years, was plundered by the captors, and then for the most part demolished.

The French set sail on the 18th of July for Penobscot, where they continued till September 3, inciting the Indians to a renewal of hostilities.

Threats of a French attack upon Boston caused that colony to send a force of five hundred men, under command of Major March, to the eastern frontiers.

March ranged the eastern coast, and Sept. 9, 1697, landed his men at Damariscotta. But ere they were fully ashore a body of Indians, rising unawares from their covert, with the usual war-whoop, poured in a full volley upon the troops; but instantly received a repulsive charge, which drove them either to the woods or to their canoes, leaving their dead behind them. Our loss was about twelve or thirteen killed, and as many wounded.

TREATY OF RYSWICK.

THEN was the peace treaty concluded at Ryswick between the French and English, Sept. 11, 1697.

Neither in the war, nor the treaty following, was anything effectual done toward determining the western limits of Nova Scotia. Provision was merely made for the appointment of commissioners to settle that question.

Meanwhile the state of the case spontaneously revived the controversy; France by treaty, and Massachusetts by charter, both strenuously claiming the Sagadahock province, or country between Kennebec and St. Croix.

The French took possession of the eastern fisheries. Governor Villebon wrote Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton, Sept. 5, 1698, that "he was directed by his royal master to maintain his claim to the country as far westward as Kennebec River, from its source to its mouth."

When complaints of encroachment were made by the people, the Lords of Trades and Planta-

tions replied that they should always insist "on the English right as far as the River St. Croix," and strongly urged the government of Massachusetts to rebuild the fort at Pemaquid.

The commissioners from Massachusetts, Colonel Phillips and Major Converse, taking passage from Boston in the Province galley, met the Sagamores of Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Saco at Mare Point (now in Brunswick); and on the 7th of January, 1699, was signed and ratified the treaty of Aug. 11, 1693, with additional articles.

In this long and bloody war, which lasted ten years, four hundred and fifty people were either murdered, killed in battle, or died of their wounds; and as many as two hundred and fifty were, during the war, carried into captivity, some of whom perished of famine, hardships, or disease.

A few, however, who were captured in their childhood, becoming attached to the society of the savages, chose to remain with them, and would never leave the tribes.

In the short administration of Lord Bellamont, public attention was particularly turned toward the Provinces of Maine and Sagadahock. By the charter, all timber trees upon the crown lands, two feet in diameter, twelve inches from the ground, were reserved for the use of the royal navy; and any person felling a tree of that size, without license, incurred a penalty of one hundred pounds sterling. The first surveyor-general was John Bridges.

When Queen Anne ascended the English throne she declared war against France, May 4, 1702, and her ministry persisted in asserting an exclusive ownership of the Sagadahock province.

Her majesty appointed Joseph Dudley governor of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, with Thomas Povey as lieutenant-governor.

Dudley urged the General Court to rebuild the fort at Pemaquid, but the measure was defeated in the house of representatives.

Falmouth was then the easternmost settlement revived since the last war.

As hostilities between the English and French

crowns had commenced in Europe, a war with the Indians appeared inevitable. In order to learn if the eastern Sagamores were inclined to rise against the English again, Governor Dudley had a meeting with a large number at Casco, June 20, 1703, when the Indians declared that their one great desire was to remain at peace with the settlers.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

THE French, however, succeeded in exciting the natives once more against the English; and on the 10th of August, 1703, the Third Indian, or Queen Anne's War, was begun by a savage attack upon Wells, Cape Porpoise, Saco, Scarborough, Spurwink, Purpooduck, and Casco, these being the principal settlements in Maine.

It is not necessary to set down here the events of this war, since the savages did not extend east of Falmouth, for the very good reason that there were no villages in that section to be plundered.

In the year 1705, according to instructions

from England, Governor Dudley again urged the General Court to rebuild the fort at Pemaquid. A majority of the members, however, believed that Pemaquid was "out of the usual road traversed by the Indians; and being an hundred miles distant from any English plantation, it was merely a place of occasional anchorage for coasters or fishing-boats, and could be of no great benefit; neither a bridle to the enemy, nor a barrier to our frontier."

Therefore it was that the fortification remained in ruins; and the settlers, having no place to which they might flee for safety in time of trouble, dared not return to their homes nearabout Sagadahock.

Then came the conquest of Nova Scotia, which was of highest importance to the Provinces of Maine and Sagadahock, since it disposed of the long disputed question as to boundary lines.

In the year 1710, when Colonel Walton had returned from Port Royal, and while the Indians were waging war cruelly against the

western settlements, he proceeded with a force of one hundred and seventy men to reconnoiter the eastern shores.

At Sagadahock Colonel Walton took a Sagamore of Norridgewock, his wife, and a number of their companions, decoyed or drawn to him by the smoke of the soldiers' fires. The Sagamore was so surly, and so deaf to every inquiry, that the friendly Indians were permitted to dispatch him.

Further east the scout came across three Indians, and made them prisoners; and on their return to the Saco, either killed or took five more.

Then came a cessation of hostilities, followed by the treaty of Utrecht, signed March 30, 1713; and it appeared very much as if peace was as welcome to the savages as to the settlers.

July 11, of the same year, the governor and twenty councilors from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, met the sachems of the eastern tribes at Portsmouth, where

a treaty of peace was signed, and, a few days later, ratified at Casco.

Immediately after the treaty the General Court authorized the resettlement, among others, of "one town at themouth of Sagadahock, including Arrowsic Island," and the owners began occupying their long abandoned plantations.

Mr. Williamson writes: "The eastern provinces, at the close of Queen Anne's War, exhibited a melancholy aspect. More than one hundred miles of coast, once interspersed and adorned with flourishing settlements, improved estates, and comfortable habitations, lay unpeopled and desolate. Title-deeds, records, and other papers of value, were either burnt or lost; and so many years had succeeded the wastes of several places, that they had resumed the appearance of their original solitude.

"Yet the former inhabitants or their descendants, appeared ready to engage with courage and spirit in a resettlement of the country."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE General Court did not, even amid the horrors of war, lose sight of the common-school question. The penalties against towns which were remiss or negligent in the support of schools were increased, and they were rendered liable to be indicted by the grand jury in event of failing to raise an amount of money for school purposes in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

Lotteries were denounced as pernicious; singing or dancing at taverns or on the streets, after dark, was forbidden. Walking abroad on Sunday during the time of public worship, or "sporting" during the evening, was a grave offense. The publishing or uttering of an obscene song, pamphlet, or mock sermon was punished by a fine of twenty pounds or the pillory, where the culprit would sit with the name of his crime placed in capital letters over his forehead.

In 1714 Governor Dudley was succeeded by

Colonel Samuel Shute; and in the same year, after the death of Richard Wharton, the Pejepscot purchase was sold to a party of gentlemen for one hundred pounds.

During the following year the General Court ordered that a road from Berwick to Pejepscot Lower Falls be surveyed, and fifty pounds were appropriated towards opening it.

The new owners of the Pejepscot purchase proposed to the General Court that they would settle three towns, to be known as Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell, the latter place to include Merryconeag Peninsula, the two Sebascodegan Islands and other islands nearby, if the government would exempt these towns from taxation during five years, and advance four hundred pounds towards the erection of a "good stone fort" at some place within the limits of the settlement.

The General Court accepted the proposition with the understanding that the owners of the purchase would support a minister of the gospel and a schoolmaster, maintain a sergeant's

guard of fifteen men, and build the fortification.

The fort was erected on the west side of the Androscoggin, opposite the lower falls, and called Fort George.

Williamson writes: "These towns were not very speedily settled. In Brunswick, which was incorporated the earliest of the three, there were, in 1718, no dwelling-places for families, except within the walls of the fort, and in the block-house near Maquoit Bay. A little before that time three families settled in Topsham, all of whom were afterward destroyed in Lovewell's war. The settlement of Harpswell, commenced about the year 1720, was for many years only a precinct of North Yarmouth.

"Early in the spring of 1714 several persons settled upon lands at the mouth of the river Sagadahock. On the margin of Arrowsic Island, at Baker's Cove, John Watts of Boston built of bricks brought by him from Medford in Massachusetts a large dwelling. Another was erected about the same time by Mr. Preble, at the head of the island.

ARROWSIC INCORPORATED.

"In the spring of 1715 Watts, Preble, and twenty-four others, being the whole number on the island of Arrowsic, petitioned the General Court to be incorporated into a town.

"It was a frontier, more remote than any other place attempted to be resettled, and might be a barrier in event of a war, therefore an object of the government's special favor. An accession of fifteen families was immediately made to the settlement; the governor dispatched from Fort Loyal a sergeant's guard of twenty men to be protectors of the inhabitants six months; and on June 13, 1716, Parker's Island and Arrowsic were made a town by the name of Georgetown."

A celebrated writer says, regarding Georgetown: "This is a place of more celebrity than any other, except York and Falmouth, upon the eastern coast. It was colonized in 1607; visited in 1614 by the famous John Smith, who sketched a chart of the coast; and settled

between the years 1624–6. At the latter date Plymouth colony had a trading-house at the site of Popham's Fort, near Spring Point; and the settlement had a gradual increase fifty years, until there were on the islands, and both sides of the river, more than sixty families. The place was ravaged and laid waste by the savages in 1676, and in 1688, and from the latter year remained desolate till its late revival."

For the protection of the settlers, and the improvement of trade, Doctor Noyes of Boston, one of the Plymouth proprietors, built a stone fort at Cushnoc, on the bank of the Kennebec River near the head of the tide, which is said to have been the best fortification in the eastern country.

Mr. Penhallow writes: "So great was this encouragement that several towns, as Brunswick, Tospham, Georgetown, and Cushnoc, began to be settled; a great many fine buildings with saw mills were erected; husbandry began to thrive; and great stocks of cattle were raised."

Noyes also invested in the sturgeon fishery, which was carried on in the several branches of the Sagadahock, and as many as twenty vessels were employed. The settlers began to send to foreign as well as home ports vast quantities of lumber.

In 1716 the General Court decreed that all the lands eastward of Sagadahock, within the limits of the Provincial Charter, be annexed to "Yorkshire County, and that York be the shire town."

GOVERNOR SHUTE AT ARROWSIC.

"The settlement of the eastern provinces became an interesting topic, and in the spring of 1717 the General Court passed an order for the repair of the fort and the re-establishment of a garrison at Pemaquid."

The government also promised to pay a yearly salary of one hundred and fifty pounds to any minister who would reside at Fort George, learn the language, and instruct the Indians in religion. A young scholar was to

be associated with the clergyman as schoolmaster, and ten pounds appropriated to pay for books.

During the month of August Governor Shute held a conference with the Indians at Arrowsic, where, after some slight difficulty, the treaty of Portsmouth, signed in 1713, was confirmed.

During the summer of 1719 two or three persons settled at Damariscotta under the "Tappan Right." Within the patent to Elbridge and Aldsworth, or the "Drown Right," the fort at Pemaquid was repaired. At New Harbor, William Hilton and John Brown were living upon the "Brown Right."

"At this period there was not a house between Georgetown and Annapolis, except a fish-house on Damariscove Island, nor were any built until the completion of St. George's fort, in 1720, where were erected a capacious and defensible building, on an elevation near the easterly edge of St. George's River, at the elbow, and a block-house at a short distance,

having a large area between them inclosed by palisades, and capable of receiving two hundred and fifty men. Another fortress, called Fort Richmond, was built about this time on the west bank of the Kennebec River, opposite Swan Island."

In the year 1720 the Abenaques Indians showed signs of enmity, and commissioners were sent to all the tribes in Maine with the view of preventing them from listening to those dissatisfied savages who appeared bent on mischief.

No overt act was committed in the Province of Maine, however, until about the first of August, 1721, when a large number of Indians, accompanied by several Frenchmen, visited Arrowsic Island, had an interview with Captain Penhallow, the commander of the garrison, and gave him a letter addressed to Governor Shute, purporting to come from all the tribes in the province.

In this letter was the declaration that "if the settlers did not remove from out the country

within three weeks, the Indians would come and kill them all, destroy their cattle, and burn the houses," for, the letter stated, "you Englishmen have taken away the lands which the Great God has given our fathers and us."

The people roundabout were warned of the danger which menaced; but as the threats were not carried out, in May, 1722, John Smith and others petitioned the General Court that the township of North Yarmouth be re-established, which petition was granted, and the Rev. Mr. Cutter was ordained as the first clergyman.

LOVEWELL'S WAR.

In this year (1722) the fourth Indian War began, which is known as the "Three Years', or Lovewell's War."

It was opened June 13, when a party of sixty Indians landed, from twenty canoes, on the northern shore of Merry Meeting Bay, and took captives nine entire families.

At about the same time a party of six sav-

ages boarded a fishing-vessel in Damariscove Harbor, seized and bound the captain and crew, and proceeded to beat them cruelly. "At length, one getting loose, released the others, and they taking weapons, fell suddenly upon their assailants, mortally wounding two, and throwing one overboard."

Early in the month of July an attack was made upon the fort at St. George's River. The Indians destroyed a sloop, took several prisoners, and laid siege to the fort, but were driven off by the heavy rains. Twenty savages and five white men were killed.

About July 12 a large party of savages descended upon Fort George and the settlement of Brunswick. The village was burned, and the enemy withdrew to the banks of the Kennebec, where they celebrated their success by a dance.

Mr. Williamson writes: "Captain John Harman, then on the Kennebec, hearing of these events, took a company of thirty-four men from the forces posted on the frontier about and

above Georgetown, and proceeded with them up the river.

"Late in the night they saw fires in the woods, apparently not far from the river; and on going ashore they happened to strike on the very spot where the Indians had hauled up eleven of their canoes. Dazzled by the glare of the light, Harman and his men actually stumbled over some of the Indians as they lay around the fire asleep.

"In ten minutes the brave pursuers dispatched fifteen of them, and took their guns, without the loss of a man."

While this was being done four or five white men were killed in the vicinity of Pemaquid by small bands of savages; and one John Pierce, making a report to the General Court, says: "I took a vessel and thirty men, and brought my father's family away from Muscongus."

Not until Aug. 8, 1722, did the General Court declare war, and then the following preparations were made: One hundred men were stationed at York, thirty at Falmouth, twenty

at North Yarmouth, ten at Maquoit, twenty-five at Arrowsic, and twenty-five at Richmond fort. Four hundred men were appointed to range continually "by land or water, through the eastern country, especially upon and between the rivers Kennebec and Penobscot." A bounty of fifteen pounds was offered for every scalp taken from "a male Indian twelve years old and upward, and eight pounds for every captive woman or child."

Regarding the second destruction of Georgetown, Mr. Williamson writes: "While the governor was planning an expedition under Walton to the Penobscot, a large body of four or five hundred Indians fell upon Arrowsic (Georgetown), Sept. 10, 1722, early in the morning, determined to reduce the garrison and destroy the village. Happily the purpose was in part frustrated by a discharge of musketry from a small guard which Captain Penhallow had ordered out to protect the neighboring husbandmen while they gathered their corn.

"Three of the enemy were wounded and one

killed; and the inhabitants, apprized of their danger by the report of the guns, effected a safe retreat, with most of their substance, into the garrison. The Indians, then falling upon the cattle, killed fifty, and set on fire twenty-six houses which were wholly consumed.

"In a new assault upon the fort they made no impression. Our loss was only one man, Samuel Brooking, who was shot through a port-hole. At night arrived Colonel Walton and Captain Harman, with thirty men, who were joined by about forty from the garrison, under Captains Penhallow and Temple; and all proceeded to encounter the enemy.

"A smart skirmish ensued, which lasted until our forces perceived the danger of being outflanked and overcome by superior numbers; when they retreated to the garrison, and the Indians, after dark, retired up the river.

"On their way they met Captain Stratton in the Province sloop, whom they mortally wounded; proceeding to Fort Richmond, they offered the garrison a profusion of insult, and

then paddled up the river to their headquarters at Norridgewock.

"The burning of the greater part of Georgetown, which had been resettled only six years, filled the inhabitants with every discouragement."

An expedition of two hundred and thirty men, under command of Colonel Thomas Westbrook, left the Kennebec River, Feb. 11, 1723, for the Penobscot River.

ST. GEORGE'S FORT ATTACKED.

PENHALLOW writes: "The last attack of the Indians, in 1723, was on Dec. 25, upon the fort at St. George's River. Being fortunate enough to take two prisoners who gave them intelligence concerning the indefensible condition of the garrison, the assailants, about sixty in number, were encouraged to prosecute a siege for thirty days, with a resolution, or rather madness, that was desperate. They seemed to be flushed with the absolute cer-

tainty of compelling a surrender of the fort. But Captain Kennedy, the commanding officer, being a man of intrepid courage, held out till Colonel Westbrook arrived and put the enemy to flight."

Mr. Sullivan gives the following account: "The most memorable of any engagement since the war began happened May 1, 1724, at the St. George's River. April 30, being an inviting morning, Capt. Josiah Winslow, commander of the fort, selected sixteen of the ablest men belonging to the garrison, and in a couple of stanch whale-boats proceeded down the river, and thence to the Green Islands in Penobscot Bay, which at this season of the year were frequented by the Indians for fowling.

"Though Winslow and his companions made no discovery, their movements were watched by the wary enemy; and on their return the next day, as they were ascending the river, they fell into a fatal ambush of the Indians who were cowering under each of its banks.

"They permitted Winslow to pass, and then fired into the other boat, which was commanded by Harvey, a sergeant, and was nearer the shore. Harvey fell. A brisk discharge of musketry was returned upon the assailants, when Winslow, observing the imminent exposure of his companions, although he was himself out of danger, hastened back to their assistance.

"In an instant he found himself surrounded by thirty canoes, and threefold that number of armed savages, who raised a hideous whoop and fell upon the two boat-crews with desperate fury. The skirmish was severe and bloody; when Winslow and his men, perceiving inevitable death to be the only alternative, resolved to sell their lives at the dearest rate.

"They made a most determined and gallant defense; and after all of them were dead or mortally wounded, himself having his thigh fractured and being extremely exhausted, his shattered bark was set to the shore.

"Here being waylaid, he fought a savage, hand to hand, with the greatest personal courage, beat off the foe, and then resting on his knee, shot one ere they could dispatch him. Thus fell the intrepid Winslow, and every one of his brave company, except three friendly Indians, who were suffered to escape and communicate particulars to the garrison.

"The Indians next appeared upon Arrowsic, and again beset the garrison, still commanded by Captain Penhallow. Turning away suddenly, they made three of the inhabitants prisoners, as they were driving cow[illegible] to pasture; nor did they leave the island till they had killed a great number of cattle."

Then it was that the savages changed their method of warfare. In a few weeks they had succeeded in capturing no less than twenty-two small fishing-vessels, killing meanwhile twenty or more white men while thus outfitting themselves with a fleet, and holding a yet larger number prisoners who were forced to aid in sailing the boats.

A portion of this fleet sailed up the river to St. George, determining to destroy the fort. They filled two shallops with inflammable material, set the whole on fire, and forced the burning craft so near the block-house that but for the heroic efforts of the defenders it must have been ignited. The enemy then offered favorable terms, provided the garrison would surrender; but all overtures were indignantly rejected, and, unable either to take or destroy the fortification, the savages retired without doing any great injury.

In the month of April, 1725, William and Matthew Scales were waylaid and killed near the fort at North Yarmouth.

DUMMER'S TREATY.

During the month of May, 1725, a company under command of Capt. Joseph Heath left Fort Richmond for a scout across the country to the Penobscot River. Arriving there, at near the head of the tide, they came upon a

deserted village of about fifty Indian houses, and these they burned. When the company returned to St. George's River, however, they learned that the savages had been proposing to make peace; and no report was made of the expedition lest government censure should follow, for there was every reason to believe the destruction of the village would retard the long desired treaty.

On the 20th of June, in the same year, that was done which does not reflect any credit upon the English. A party of Indians bearing a flag of truce appeared in front of the garrison house at St. George, whereupon the soldiers discharged a volley, killing one and wounding another. The Indians beat a hasty retreat, and thus, probably, was peace yet further delayed.

One week later the garrison at North Yarmouth was attacked, but without fatal effects, and at about the same time two vessels were captured in Damariscove Harbor. The ships were burned; and the crews, consisting of

seven men and a boy, were carried to Sagadahock and barbarously beaten to death.

Finally, on Dec. 15, 1725, that treaty of peace was signed which we know as "Dummer's Treaty;" and none other ever made by the Indians has been kept so well.

Believing that the war was really ended, the General Court immediately began to establish trading-houses at forts Richmond and St. George's, and to discharge, on the following January, the greater number of the troops which had been enlisted.

"After the war the provincial territory of Sagadahock was viewed by speculators as a fit section in which to try their skill and gratify their cupidity. The region between the rivers Kennebec and St. George's presented at this time the most allurements. At first the people had been without civil government; next they paid some regard to the authority of the Pemaquid proprietors; in 1664 they were subject to the Duke of York; in 1676 most of the settlers were formed by Massachusetts into a

county by the name of Devonshire; the government of the whole province was resumed in 1686 by a governor under James II.; and in 1692 the charter vested the entire jurisdiction in the provincial government.

"Not only had this ill-fated people suffered all the evils incident to these revolutions, but they had experienced a still harder fate from the Indians. In the first war the inhabitants made a creditable and successful defense; but in the early part of King William's war, many were killed and the rest driven away by a merciless foe; their plantations were laid waste, and for about thirty years there was not found a white man dwelling in this ruined and forsaken province. Such is a correct though faint portrait of western Sagadahock."

DAVID DUNBAR'S MISRULE.

DAVID DUNBAR, a native of Ireland, and a reduced colonel in the British service, succeeded, by what particular art is not known, in

getting a royal appointment to "settle, superintend, and govern" the entire province of Sagadahock, little more being required of him by the ministry than to preserve 300,000 acres of the best pine and oak for the use of the crown.

Mr. Williamson writes regarding him: "On his arrival, in the spring of 1729, it was his first business to secure the good-will and cooperation of Philips, the governor of Nova Scotia. He next put the fortification at Pemaquid in tolerable repair, and changed the name to Fort Frederick, in compliment to the new Prince of Wales. Here he took up his residence and began operations.

"He laid out the territory between the rivers Sheespscot and Muscongus into three townships, to which he affixed the names of three noblemen; viz., Townshend (now Boothbay), Harrington (the southern and greatest part of the present Bristol), and Walpole (now Nobleborough and the upper part of Bristol).

"At Pemaquid Point, near the sea, he laid

out the plan of a city. The residue of Harrington and Walpole he assigned to a couple of speculators, Montgomery and Campbell. Finding the people who resided northerly of Townshend, between Damariscotta and Sheepscot, backward in submitting to his dictation, he threatened to punish their obstinacy by expelling them from their possessions.

"To enforce obedience to his demands, he obtained from Annapolis or Canseau thirty men and one officer to man the fortress at Fort Frederick. Then Dunbar conveyed lands at Damariscotta to William Vaughan, and gave him the benefit of the river. In September, 1730, Jonathan Belcher was appointed governor of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

"The people of Sagadahock soon rose against the misrule of Dunbar, and sent agents to England with complaints against him, praying that he might be removed from office; but instead of heeding their prayers, the king appointed him lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire, in addition to his office in Sagadahock.

"July 20, 1732, Governor Belcher visited the rivers St. George's Saco, and Kenebec, after having had a conference with the Indians at Casco; and he then advised that all the forts in Sagadahock be repaired or strengthened. Perhaps his visit brought about that which the people had in vain been trying to effect, for on the 10th day of August, 1732, Dunbar's commission was revoked, and the soldiers at Fort Frederick sent back to Nova Scotia."

Fifteen days later the General Court of Massachusetts again resumed jurisdiction of Sagadahock, and sent from Winter Harbor a garrison to man Fort Frederick.

Governor Belcher made a second excursion into the eastern provinces during the summer of 1734, concerning which Mr. Sullivan writes: "He visited Passamaquoddy, Machias, Pemaquid, Damariscotta, and Sheepscot. At Pemaquid he had a talk with several Indians whom he treated with great courtesy, and from whom he received fresh assurances of their wishes for a continued peace, although there

were traders on the frontiers who had given some offense. In his interview with the inhabitants of these parts they were able to confer with mutual satisfaction upon Dunbar's recall, for they had all viewed his agency as a public annoyance."

Commerce, trade, and ship-building now began to revive in the eastern provinces. The articles of export were fur, fish, and lumber. About six hundred men were employed in the fisheries. The masting-trade was confined wholly to Great Britain; while boards, shingles, and also fish were exported to European ports.

INCORPORATION OF BRUNSWICK.

JUNE 24, 1737, the town of Brunswick was incorporated.

Mr. Williamson reviews the history of the settlement as follows: "It was originally called 'Pegypscot.' Its first inhabitant was Thomas Purchas, settled at Stevens' River about 1625. He and George Way, in 1632,

took, as it is said, from the Plymouth Council a patent of lands on both sides of the Androscoggin, and also a quitclaim of the natives. In 1639 Purchas put his plantation under the rule of Massachusetts; from 1636 to 1638 he was one of William Gorges' Council; in 1654 he submitted to the New Plymouth government on the Kennebec, and was Mr. Prince's sole assistant; and in 1663 and 1664 he was one of Archdale's justices. Fort George was established near the bridge in 1715, and has been twice greatly injured by fire. In 1676 Brunswick was destroyed by the savages; revived after the war, and again destroyed in 1690. In 1713 the settlement was again resumed; but in Lovewell's War, 1722, it was reduced to ashes, and again repeopled in 1727. There were in 1735 between thirty and forty men in town."

So tranquil were the Indians in the beginning of the year 1737 that the government dismantled Fort George at Brunswick, Fort Frederick at Pemaquid, and reduced the forces

at St. George's and Richmond Forts each to one commissioned officer and ten men.

In the autumn of 1737 it was evident that the provisions raised were altogether insufficient for the support of the inhabitants, and before the spring opened the people were suffering from a famine. Many had neither corn nor grain for several weeks; in April the entire crop of hay was exhausted, and there was nothing to spare of any eatable article, not even potatoes, it being reported that not a peck of them could be bought in all the eastern country. There was a distress for bread even in Boston, and it would not be surprising if many of the destitute upon the erstern frontiers perished with hunger.

Then England declared war against Spain; and on June 23, 1740, the General Court appropriated money to repair Forts Frederick, St. George's, Richmond, and others.

In August, 1741, Governor Belcher was removed from office, and William Shirley appointed governor of Massachusetts and

Maine. In 1742 Governor Shirley visited the eastern settlements, and at St. George's met a large number of Indians, to whom he distributed gifts. On his return to Massachusetts, after he had made a report to the General Court, seven hundred pounds were appropriated to complete the works at Fort Frederick, St. George, and Saco.

In 1743 war appeared imminent between Great Britain and France, and Massachusetts proceeded to put her entire frontier into posture of defense.

Mr. Sewall says: "As Maine and Sagadahock were most exposed to incursions from the savages, in case of a rupture, the legislature made an appropriation of about thirteen hundred pounds to be expended among the eastern settlements. The money was applied towards constructing stockade forts, building blockhouses, breastworks, and walls of hewn timber, and fortifying the more exposed dwellings."

Of the amount appropriated, one hundred pounds was devoted to each of the following

towns : Arrowsic, Sheepscot, St. George's River, and one hundred and thirty-four pounds to Pemaquid. Fort Richmond was repaired to the extent of thirty-four pounds, Damariscotta received sixty-seven pounds, and seventy-five pounds were to be spent around Broad Bay.

" Encouraged by this sum, though it was altogether inadequate to the expense of these works, the inhabitants bestowed upon them a great amount of labor, and made them places of considerable security.

" Fort George at Brunswick was again made a public garrison. Four hundred men were ordered to be enlisted in the county of York, and organized as minute-men. Besides a good gun and sufficient ammunition, every one was to provide himself with a hatchet, an extra pair of shoes, or a pair of moccasins, and even a pair of snow-shoes."

FRANCE DECLARES WAR, MARCH 15, 1744.

To make certain as to what the Tarratines might do, a delegation from Boston met the Sagamores at St. George's Fort during the month of July, and received from them fresh assurances of peace.

Oct. 20, 1744, the governor of Massachusetts publicly proclaimed war against the Nova Scotia Indians.

In November of this same year Colonel Pepperell visited St. George's with the hope of enlisting Indians in the colonial service; but the Sagamores replied that their young men "would not take up arms against the St. Johns' tribes."

There were at this time the following number of able-bodied men accredited to the various towns: North Yarmouth, 150; Brunswick, 50; Georges and Broad Bay, 270; Pemaquid, 50; Sheepscot, 50. Ten men from Brunswick were, during the winter, to scout from Topsham to

Richmond fort; fourteen from Wiscasset to scout as far as Captain Vaughan's block-house at Damariscotta; fourteen from this last-named block-house to scout to Broad Bay; fourteen from Broad Bay to scout to the block-house at St. George's River.

It may be stated here that many of the settlers roundabout St. George's River, who enlisted under General Waldo, were at the taking of Louisbourg, where they continued with their families several years, and some never returned.

In January of 1745, it seemed positive that another Indian war was to be begun; and Captain Saunders was sent in the Province sloop with gifts to the tribes about the eastern harbors, in the hope of holding them true to their last treaty.

In this attempt the government was unsuccessful.

THE FIFTH INDIAN WAR.

THE first outrages of the Indians in this last war were committed July 19, 1745, at St. George and Damariscotta (Newcastle). The fort was attacked unsuccessfully; a garrisoned house, a saw-mill, and several dwellings were burned; a large number of cattle were killed, and one of the inhabitants was taken prisoner.

Despairing of reducing Fort St. George, the savages made their way toward Fort Frederick. When about three hundred yards from the fortification they met a woman, whom one wounded in the shoulder and another seized.

The report of the gun, or her shrieks, alarmed the garrison; she succeeded in breaking away from her captor, and escaped into the fort.

The Indians, thus knowing that their purpose was discovered, retreated.

During this same month they killed a man and scalped a boy at Topsham, and at New

Meadows shot a mounted man and his horse under him.

At about this time thirty Indians, well armed, went to North Yarmouth and secreted themselves under a fence between the two forts, which were a mile apart. Philip Greely discovered their hiding-place, and was killed by them, whereupon the savages beat a retreat, preferring not to make an attack unless it could be in the nature of a surprise.

They burst into the house of Mr. Maines at Flying Point, just before daylight, killed Mr. Maines and a young child of his, at the same time wounding the mother. A man, lodging in the chamber above, shot down one of the assailants, and so alarmed the rest that they fled, taking with them a young girl, whom they afterward carried captive to Canada.

This murderous deed committed, they formed an ambush near the meeting-house at North Yarmouth, and succeeded in killing Ebenezer Eaton, taking captive his companion.

A third man escaped, and carried the tidings

to the fort, whereupon the Indians fell back to a slight elevation of land, and began shooting at the houses below, upon which the inhabitants and several from the fort made such a gallant attack that the enemy was forced to retreat.

It should be said here that ten years previous forty-five settlers had begun plantations upon the banks of St. George's River, and laid the foundation of the "Upper Town" (now Warren). A settlement had been effected in "Lower Town" (now Thomaston), and at Meduncook (now Friendship). Block-houses were also erected at the "Narrows."

These settlements more than any others appeared to disturb the Tarratines. During the autumn of 1745 the Indians killed and scalped David Creighton and two companions, who had ventured out from the garrison at St. George's. Boyce Cooper and Reuben Pitcher, who had ventured down to the river for rockweed, were made prisoners, and later carried to Canada.

Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Spear, who were milking cows not far from the garrison, were attacked; the former made prisoner, and the latter escaping into the fort.

A SKIRMISH AT ST. GEORGE'S.

WITHIN two months after the first blow was struck every town on the eastern frontier had been visited by parties or stragglers from some of the savage hoards, thirsting for the settlers' blood. In the vicinity of St. George's, Lieutenant Proctor and nineteen of the militia had a skirmish with the enemy Sept. 5, in which were killed two of the savage leaders, and one was taken prisoner.

On the following day at Sheepscot, while three men were gathering corn, two of them were killed and the other wounded by a scout of thirteen Indians, firing from an ambush.

The first mischief done in Maine in the year 1746 was on the 19th of April at Gorhamtown, where the Indians killed Bryant and four

of his children, taking captive the mother, whom they afterwards sold in Canada. They also captured Messrs. Cloutman, Read, and Thorn.

Determined to entirely destroy the settlements in the Sagadahock territory, a large body of Indians attacked the German plantation at Broad Bay (Waldoboro) on May 21. The dwellings were burned, some of the people killed, and others carried into captivity. The village subsequently lay waste till the close of the war.

The enemy then fell upon the cattle at Pemaquid, and made great havoc among them.

Five persons at Sheepscot were waylaid by fifteen Indians; but only one was killed by the first volley. Another, although mortally wounded, faced the savage who was advancing to scalp him, and killed him. The other three escaped.

At Wiscasset the enemy killed nineteen cattle, and took Captain Jonathan Williamson prisoner.

There was a sharp skirmish between the Indians and a company of the English near the fort at St. George's, where, after one was killed on each side, the enemy withdrew.

The last attack of the year in the eastern provinces occurred Aug. 26, in the vicinity of Pemaquid, when the Indians killed John McFarland's cattle, destroyed his dwelling and crops, and wounded him and his son.

In April, 1747, the Province sloop was sent to patrol the eastern coast. Thirty men were assigned to the Garrison at St. George's, and three hundred and seventy detailed to scout between Berwick and Damariscotta.

ATTACKING THE FORTS.

May 26, 1747, a company of a hundred Indians made their appearance in the territory of Sagadahock, and commenced a furious attack upon the fort and people of Pemaquid. This was a severe encounter, in which five soldiers of the garrison, five recruits from Purpoo-

duck, and three citizens of Falmouth were killed.

The savages were beaten back, and while retreating made captive a planter at Damariscotta, and killed his wife and child.

Early in September a company of sixty approached Fort Frederick about daybreak, hoping to take the garrison by surprise. It so chanced that they came upon five soldiers a short distance from the pickets; and three of these they killed at the first volley, wounding the other two.

They then assailed the garrison furiously during more than two hours, when they withdrew without having done further mischief.

The next effort of the Indians was to besiege the fort at St. George's. They attempted to open a subterranean passage from the bank of the river by undermining the fort on its eastern side; but when they had the work half completed the earth fell in, burying several. Another attempt was then made a few rods distant, with which they proceeded twenty feet

or more, when they retreated without apparent cause.

In May and June, 1748, the Indians killed at Brunswick Captain Burnet and his neighbor; at North Yarmouth Mr. Eaton was shot, one man taken prisoner, and several houses burned.

July 2, 1748, news was received that the nations at war had agreed on preliminaries of peace, and the ravages by the eastern Indians had come to an end for the time being.

Great care was now taken to keep the Indians tranquil. Trading-houses were again opened at St. George's and Fort Richmond.

Although Sagadahock had lost many men during the war, the province was in a prosperous condition. Ship-building revived; and many schooners, a class of vessels first known thirty-five years before, were used in the fisheries.

AFFRAY AT WISCASSET.

On Dec. 2, 1749, occurred an affray at Wiscasset, which caused much anxiety among the inhabitants lest another Indian war should be provoked. A violent quarrel ensued between several white men and some Indians, in which one savage was killed and two others wounded. Three white men were taken into custody on a charge of murder, but were probably allowed to escape within a few weeks.

Incited most likely by the French, the Indians in Canada took advantage of the occasion to offer sympathy for that tribe which had been outraged in time of peace, and urged them to make reprisals, proceeding with such effect that on Sept. 11, 1750, a party of young Indians fell with great fury upon the Richmond fort.

Fortunately the attack was hardly more than begun when Captain Samuel Goodwin and a small party came up and succeeded in entering the fort, whereupon the Indians, probably dis-

heartened because of the unexpected reinforcements, abandoned the attack, and set about committing mischief on both sides of the Kennebec River.

At the plantation of Frankfort (now Dresden) they killed a Mr. Pomeroy, wounded one McFarland, and captured two men and a young child.

On the same day another party ravaged Swan Island, burning dwellings, killing cattle, and carrying away fourteen prisoners.

The same party set on fire several houses in Wiscasset and Sheepscot, and took therefrom two prisoners. They then proceeded against Georgetown, directing their vengeance at the garrison on Parker's Island; but were boldly and successfully resisted.

This sudden incursion of the Indians again filled the eastern country with fearful distress, and the government with great anxiety. Supplies of ammunition were sent to all the forts and the garrisoned houses by orders of the General Court, and a larger force of men was enlisted.

On Aug. 3, 1751, commissioners from Massachusetts met at St. George's Fort, delegates from the tribes at Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, and St. Johns' rivers, when the Indians formally confirmed the treaty signed two years before.

Jan. 22, 1752, an act of parliament was passed which ordained that every year, including the present one, should begin Jan. 1, instead of March 25; that eleven days be expunged from the calendar, and the 3d of September in the present year be called the fourteenth. This correction has been termed the "New Style."

In 1753 Merryconeag Peninsula (Harpswell), which had been separated from North Yarmouth into an independent district, engaged the Rev. Elisha Eaton as clergyman.

INCORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE.

JUNE 19, 1753, the Sheepscot plantation was incorporated by the name of Newcastle, so called probably in compliment to the Duke of

Newcastle, the king's principal secretary and a friend to the American colonies.

Concerning this new town Mr. Williamson writes: "The Sheepscot plantation was settled about 1630. Walter Phillips, an early settler, resided on the western side of the Damariscotta, not far from the lower or salt-water falls, where the Newcastle village now is. In 1661 and 1674 he purchased large tracts around him from the Sagamores, whence arises the 'Tappan Right.'

"John Mason was a contemporary or earlier settler on the easterly side of the Sheepscot at Great Neck. About the year 1649 Mason also purchased from Robinhood and Jack Pudding, two Sagamores, a considerable tract about his residence. In 1665 the king's commissioners sat at his house, when they organized the government within the duke's patent, calling the plantation Dartmouth, or New Dartmouth, and appointed Mr. Phillips recorder.

"In August, 1676, the inhabitants fled before the Indians, but returned after the war. In

September, 1688, the settlement was wholly destroyed, and lay waste thirty years. The plantation was revived and resettled in 1719. It is believed the settlement was erected into a district in 1751."

In the month of February, 1754, a company of sixty Indians made their appearance near Fort Richmond, showing great insolence, and uttering threats.

"Better for the Englishmen," said some of them, "to leave these rivers, else our French brothers will, as soon as the ice is gone, help us drive you all away. Certain they will come to us from Canada in the spring, and bring us guns and powder."

This was the first warning of the attempt of the French to encroach upon the English settlements; and the General Court, perceiving that another war was inevitable, set about strengthening the fortifications and making friends with the Indians.

Governor Shirley himself visited Falmouth and its vicinity, and decided to build a fort at

Teconnet Falls, thirty-seven miles above Fort Richmond.

"Encouraged and animated by this enterprise, the proprietors of the Plymouth patent built two forts the same season, both on the eastern side of the Kennebec River. One was situated at the head of sloop navigation, near the water's edge, and just below the easterly end of the present (Augusta) bridge; the place and the vicinity being anciently called by the Indians Cushnoc.

"The other, called Fort Shirley, was situated in the plantation of Frankfort (now Dresden), about a mile above the northerly end of Swan Island. The General Court appropriated funds for the building of a small fort at the second falls in the Androscoggin, and for repairing Fort George at Brunswick and the various block-houses nearby."

THE SIXTH INDIAN WAR.

HOSTILITIES began in Sagadahock province May 13, 1755, when five men who were plowing near Newcastle were all made prisoners.

On the 29th Mr. Snow was killed in North Yarmouth, and his companions taken captive.

There were many other murders committed nearabout, as at Teconnet, Dresden, and New Boston.

Mr. Sullivan writes: "The settlements between the rivers Sagadahock and St. George's now deserved and received great attention. At Muscongus and Meduncook there were forts, and at Pleasant Point, near the mouth of St. George's River, at the Narrows above the garrison, and indeed in every neighborhood there were block-houses, all of which were put in the best posture of defense, and were made the common receptacles of the settlers' families and effects."

In July, 1755, a melancholy affair occurred

which filled all good men with grief, and greatly embarrassed the government. Captain James Cargill of Newcastle, with a commission for raising a scouting company, enlisted several men about the St. George's River, and led the whole on an excursion towards Penobscot Bay. Near Thomaston they killed twelve Indians, not knowing whether they were friends or foes, and on their return murdered a friendly squaw and her infant.

Cargill was arrested on a charge of murder, and sent to Boston, but released at the expiration of two years without having had a trial.

War against the Penobscot Indians was declared Nov. 5, 1755.

"The settlements which the Indians seemed to have marked first for destruction, in the spring of 1756, were those upon the river St. George's. Benjamin Burton's house, near the mouth of the river, was attacked March 24, when the enemy killed two men and scalped a third, leaving him half dead.

The next news was the story of a young

man by the name of Knights, who, having escaped from the enemy three days after he was taken, came into North Yarmouth, and told that a hundred and twenty Indians, divided into small parties, were preparing to fall upon the frontier at different places.

"Three companies of men were sent out to intercept the foe, but did not succeed in discovering him."

The savages next appeared at North Yarmouth, and at Flying Point killed a man, and took captive a woman.

On May 3 three men, well armed, went from Harpswell to Brunswick; and on their return in the afternoon, three Indians rose up from among the bushes at a place called Smith's Brook, and, firing, wounded one, whereupon the other two took to their heels. The captain was carried to Canada.

At the head of Arrowsic Island (in Georgetown), a party of savages killed Mr. Preble and his wife while they were planting corn, and carried into captivity their three children. The

fort on the island was attacked; but the enemy failed to do other damage than the wholesale slaughter of cattle.

A schooner was captured at St. George's, and burned; two others were captured and carried away. Three men were killed, and three made captives.

A SKIRMISH AT TOPSHAM.

Captain Lithgow and a party of eight men were fired upon from ambush, when near the fort at Topsham, May 18, 1757. Two were wounded at the first volley; but the remainder fought desperately, killing two of the enemy, and driving away the others.

April 4, 1757, Thomas Pownall succeeded Shirley as governor of Massachusetts and Maine.

Jan. 25, 1758, the Merryconeag peninsula, Sebascodegan, and as many as twenty other islands, were incorporated as a town under the name of Harpswell.

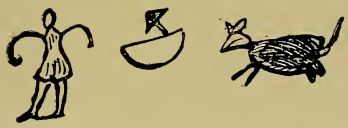
During this year but few depredations were committed in Maine by the Indians. In May a man by the name of Pomeroy was killed at Kennebec, and a child taken captive. In June an inhabitant of Arrowsic Island and his wife were slain, and their six children and a young woman were carried into captivity.

Fort Frederick at Pemaquid was dismantled, it having become apparent that the Indians were tired of warfare.

Oct. 20, 1759, the plantation of Nequasset, or Nauseag, was incorporated under the name of Woolwich.

Mr. Sullivan writes regarding this town: "It is worthy of remark that Sir William Phips, the first royal governor of the Massachusetts province, was a native of this place; born in the southeast part of the present town, on a peninsula projecting into Monsweag Bay. The titles of the inhabitants to their land are either by actual settlement under the grantees of Robinhood's deed, or by deeds from Thomas Clark and Sir Biby Lake, who was assignee of Roger Spencer.

THE SEAL OF PEMAQUID.



SIGNATURE OF MOWHOTIWORMET,
OR ROBINHOOD.

April 29, 1760, the Tarratines signed a treaty of peace at Boston.

Aug. 4, 1760, Sir Francis Bernard succeeded Pownal as governor of Massachusetts and Maine.

Feb. 10, 1763, was signed the treaty of Paris, when France renounced to Great Britain all of Canada, and all other northern dominions in America.

The following towns were incorporated in 1767: Topsham, Jan. 31; Gorham, Oct. 30; and Boothbay, Nov. 3.

Mr. McLellan, writing in the year 1827 of Gorham, says: "There were in the plantation only ten families in 1746, and reduced at one time to four. The usual number of persons during the Fifth Indian War was about sixty men, women, and children, besides ten soldiers. For seven years they were mostly confined to a small fort. In 1750 they were visited with a fever so severe that scarcely one man was able to stand sentry. Men had their guns beside them in the field; and when they

traveled it was by night through fear of an ambush."

Gorham was so named out of respect to Captain John Gorham; the first settler was Captain John Phinney.

INCORPORATION OF TOPSHAM.

"THE territory of Topsham is a part of the 'Pejepscot purchase,'" so Mr. Williamson writes. "There were at an early period, probably soon after Queen Anne's War, three families settled in Topsham, — one at Fulton's Point, one at Pleasant Point, and one at the head of Muddy River. They lived on good terms with the Indians until there was a general rupture. Giles, the one settled at Pleasant Point, and his neighbor at Muddy River, were with their families destroyed. The other settler returned to Europe. The settlement was renewed in 1730 by the Scotch and Irish emigrants, and in 1750 there were in the place eighteen families."

Regarding Boothbay, Mr. Sullivan says: "It is the ancient Cape Newagen settlement, situated between the Damariscotta and Sheepscot. It is supposed to have been settled about 1630, a few years after there were inhabitants at Pemaquid. A part or all of the peninsula was purchased in 1656 of the famous Sagamore, Robinhood, by one Henry Curtis; and in 1674, when the county of Devonshire was established, this was one of the principal plantations. It was wholly overrun by the savages in the Second Indian War, about 1688, and subsequently lay waste forty years. On its revival under Colonel Dunbar, in 1729, he gave it the name of Townshend."

Bristol was incorporated June 18, 1765, and embraces the ancient Pemaquid, which, as Mr. Williamson writes, "is more noted in our early history than any other plantation in the State. A settlement was commenced on the river of that name near its mouth in 1626; the patent to Elbridge and Aldsworth is dated Feb. 20, 1631; and May 27, 1633, according to Shurte's

testimony, possession was given 'from the head of the river Damariscotta to the head of the river Muscongus, and between them to the sea.'

"On the eastern bank of the river was the seat of government under the patentees, and the site of Fort William Henry, built of stone by Sir William Phips in 1692, prior to which time the settlement had been laid waste by the savages. But under the guns of the fortress, there was a determinate purpose to promote the habitancy of such as chose to dwell there till the garrison, in 1696, was taken by the French.

"The country lay unpeopled afterwards more than twenty years. A resettlement was attempted about 1717, which was one of the first effected in this eastern country after Queen Anne's War. Dunbar, in 1729 and 1730, repaired the fortification, calling it Fort Frederick, and gave to the place the name of Harrington."

April 26, 1771, four towns on the Kennebec River were incorporated under the name of

Hallowell, Vassalborough, Winslow, and Winthrop. "The first was named for the Hallowell family, who were among the Plymouth proprietors; the second probably for William Vassal, one of the first colony assistants of Massachusetts; the third for General John Winslow, who had command of the expedition employed in the erection of Fort Halifax; and the fourth for a family 'more eminent for their talents, learning, and honors, than any other in New England.'"

"In Hallowell, which, when first incorporated, embraced the present Augusta, a settlement was resumed at the latter place (then Cushnoc) in the vicinity of the fort or block-house, shortly after the establishment of that fortification in 1754; and some years later, at the 'Hook,' where the village of Hallowell is now situated. Here had been inhabitants, or resident traders, at least one hundred and twenty years before the present incorporation. But the place was depopulated in the First Indian War, resumed before the Second, and again, after the

peace of 1713, though the inhabitants were unable to defend themselves against the bold tribe of Indians seated at Norridgewock."

INCORPORATION OF WALDOBOROUGH.

JUNE 29, 1773, was incorporated the town of Waldoborough, previously a plantation known by the name of Broad Bay, which had been inhabited by Germans as early as the year 1740. In the Spanish and Indian War which followed they were all driven away or destroyed. In 1748 the settlement was revived.

"In 1752 Samuel Waldo, son of the general, visited Germany and issued proclamations promising every man who would emigrate and settle upon the Waldo patent one hundred acres of land. About fifteen hundred people removed from Germany to Broad Bay, a large part of whom settled at Broad Cove, on the westerly side of the Muscongus River. In 1763 the claimants of the Drowne and Brown

patents began suits against the owners of the Waldo patent; and the Germans, disappointed in their expectations, decided to rid themselves of the possibility of a lawsuit. Three hundred families removed to lands in the south-western part of Carolina, leaving behind only about eighty families."

The towns of Edgecomb and New Gloucester were incorporated in 1773, March 5 and 8 respectively.

May 13, 1774, General Thomas Gage was appointed to succeed Hutchinson as governor of Massachusetts and Maine.

In a county convention held at Falmouth, Sept. 21, 1774, were delegates from Falmouth, Scarborough, North Yarmouth, Gorham, Cape Elizabeth, Brunswick, Harpswell, Windham, and New Gloucester, when it was declared as the wish of the people in Maine that the colonies declare themselves free and independent.

On May 9, 1775, occurred that which resulted in the destruction of Falmouth, and in which a resident of Brunswick was deeply concerned.

Mr. Williamson thus states the case:

"Among the zealous Whigs of these times was Samuel Thompson, of Brunswick or Topsham, a lieutenant-colonel of the militia, and a member of the Provincial Congress. He possessed a kind of boldness and courage which was specious, and he was not a suitable man to be entrusted with a difficult enterprise.

"Being informed that one of the king's ships lay in Falmouth Harbor, and that the commander, Captain Mowatt, was often ashore, he conceived the design of making him a prisoner. For this purpose he and a company of fifty or sixty volunteers, landing at Sandy Point, on the eastern part of Falmouth peninsula, May 9, secreted themselves from view in a neighboring thicket.

"To prevent a discovery, unknown as his plan and situation were to the town's people, he detained such of them as happened to pass near him, till Captain Mowatt, his surgeon, and Rev. Mr. Wiswell, regaling themselves with a walk that day after dinner, fell into

the ambush, and all three were taken in custody.

"Hogg, the sailing-master of the *Canseau*, Mowatt's ship, hearing the news, immediately notified the townspeople that if Captain Mowatt and his companions were not set at liberty within two hours he would lay the town in ashes.

"The people were at once plunged into the greatest consternation. Thompson's act was generally considered rash, and the Tories of Falmouth believed the prisoners ought to be rescued by the militia. The chief men of the town expostulated with Thompson, urging him to set Mowatt at liberty rather than cause the distruction of the place, but he refused.

"He said there was open war between Great Britain and the Colonies, and the prisoners, whom Providence had put within his power, ought not be discharged. Finally, however, about two hours after dark, he consented to the release; and the English captain went on board his ship, only to return later, as is well known, and destroy the town."

(This affair is described at length in the "Story of Old Falmouth," the first in the series of "Pioneer Towns.")

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

During the autumn of 1775 a picaroon boat, commanded by one Hammon, visited an island of Harpswell inhabited by a single family, whom he and a crew of seven men robbed during the night, then taking up their quarters in the house until daylight.

Hearing of the affair, Nehemiah Curtis, commander of the militia in the western part of the town, gathered a party, and before morning captured the robbers and their boat. They were confined in the county jail at Falmouth.

Hammon's plausible story soon secured his release, whereupon, in a larger vessel and with a larger crew, he went at once to the same island. Here Curtis, with a company of volunteers, once more engaged the robbers. In the sharp skirmish which ensued, one of the

plunderers was mortally wounded, and the remainder of the party beat a hasty retreat.

Following are the names of certain gentlemen who were members of the Provincial Congress from October, 1774, until July 19, 1775:

From Brunswick and Harpswell: Samuel Thompson.

From Gorham: Bryant Morton and Solomon Lombard.

From North Yarmouth: John Lewis and David Mitchell.

From Georgetown: Samuel McCobb.

From Topsham: John Merrill and Samuel Fulton.

From Bowdoinham: Samuel Harnden.

Samuel McCobb accompained Arnold on his march to Quebec, as captain; he was afterward commissioned brigadier-general.

During the month of October, 1775, Arnold's expedition, intended for the capture of Quebec, passed up the Kennebec River, and one division halted sufficiently long to build a small blockhouse.

During the May session of the General Court in 1766, it was ordered that all public docu-

ments should be drawn in the name of the "Government and People of Massachusetts Bay in New England," without any mention of the British sovereign.

Early in the year 1777, fifty men were stationed at Boothbay, "for the defense of the port;" and the Board of War provided them with one 12-pounder gun, two 9's, and two 6's on carriages, together with fifty rounds of cartridges for each gun, and apparatus complete.

March 20, 1777, Thomaston, so named in honor of Major-General John Thomas, was incorporated. Mr. Williamson writes: "The fort in this township rendered the place more noted than any other on the River St. George. It was the heart of the Waldo patent. Several men emigrated hither for the purpose of trade and business within a few years after the Plymouth Council made the grant, but no permanent settlement was effected.

"A new fortification was erected in 1719, which was rebuilt and enlarged before the Spanish and Fifth Indian War, though at no

time abandoned from its first establishment till the close of the Revolution. In 1750–52 the fort was so crowded with people that fifteen or twenty families, at their own expense, built two rows of block-houses, one hundred rods distant from it on the westerly side, which they surrounded with a picket of perpendicular posts ten feet in height.

"Upon Mill River, which issues from Tolman's Pond, partly in Camden, and empties into the main river at the elbow or bend, Mason Wheaton commenced a settlement in 1763; and three years later Messrs. Snow, Coombs, and their associates, settled at Westkeag River, in the southeasterly section of the township, at the head of the creek."

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the year 1778 Congress divided the State of Massachusetts into three districts, the northernmost of which was given the distinctive name of "the district of Maine."

So much was a map of Maine, especially a correct one of the eastern coast, wanted at this time, that the government granted to Mr. Sheppard for a "chart" of the same, an entire township of land.

The first town established by the new State government was Bath, incorporated Feb. 17, 1781.

In Mr. Williamson's history the following is found relative to the early settlement of this town: "Thomas Stevens, at some time between 1667 and 1670, purchased of Elderunkin and Devele Robin Nenement, two Sagamores, all their rights to a large tract of land which included this township.

"But it is believed that the first settlement was undertaken on the banks of 'Long Reach,' above the 'Elbow,' before 1670, by Rev. Mr. Gutch. This belief would seem to be well founded, as shown in the records of that suit-at-law brought by Doctor Gardner against Colonel Nathaniel Donnel, who claimed ownership through deeds executed by Parson Gutch.

"Gardner gained the suit; and probably from the time of that decision the settlement, which had lain waste from the First or Second Indian War, was gradually revived. There was also another settlement on Stevens' or New Meadows River, which was till 1770 probably the most populous neighborhood."

It was on Feb. 18, 1781, that General Wadsworth, then living at Westkeag in Thomaston, was taken prisoner by twenty-five English Soldiers under Lieutenant Stockton.

"Never, even in the savage wars, had this eastern country been infested with any worse than their present enemies. They were vile mercenaries, revengeful Tories, and freebooters, whose business it was to deal in blood, treachery, and plunder.

"The General Court employed two sloops, a galley, and a flotilla of whale-boats to guard the eastern coast; and, since General Wadsworth had been made a prisoner, the command of the eastern department was committed to Samuel McCobb, of Georgetown,

who was promoted about this time to be brigadier-general."

Fortunately the Indians, such bitter enemies in former wars, were now active friends; some of the Tarratines even maintaining armed bodies for the defense of the colonies at their own expense.

At this time, according to Mr. Bradford, the credit of the State was so weakened that one silver dollar would purchase from thirty-five to forty dollars in bills.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

When the provisional articles of peace were signed by Great Britain, acknowledging the independence of the United States in its fullest extent, the people of Maine believed, with good cause, that their homes were made secure to them, and even under all their burdens and privations the settlers rejoiced.

To encourage soldiers and emigrants desirous

of settling upon lands in Maine, the government offered every newcomer, at one dollar per acre, his choice of one hundred and fifty acres anywhere upon the rivers and navigable waters, or to give him one hundred acres elsewhere if he would but clear sixteen acres in four years.

Shortly after the colonies had gained their independence the people of Maine began to discuss the question of a separation from Massachusetts. A convention was held at Falmouth Sept. 5, 1785, and the general sentiment appeared to be that a new State should be formed.

A second convention assembled Sept. 6, 1786; and a year later the people presented a petition to the General Court, asking that Maine be made a State; but nothing definite was accomplished.

June 24, 1794, a charter was granted by the General Court for the establishment of Bowdoin College in the town of Brunswick. It was the first classical seminary founded in Maine.

Feb. 20, 1796, the town of Augusta was incorporated. Concerning it Mr. Williamson writes: "Augusta is the ancient 'Cushnoc,' a very noted place upon the Kennebec. Soon after the patent upon that river was granted to the Plymouth Colony, in 1629, the patentees, it appears, made settlements, and erected a trading-house near the head of the tide.

"In their institution of government, 1653, within the patent, under a commissioner, Mr. Thomas Prince, the people residing at Cushnoc were included therein and took the oath of fidelity. The settlement was laid waste in the Second Indian War, and resumed with partial success after the peace of 1713, when Dr. Noyes built a stone fort at Cushnoc. But the place was again depopulated, and remained without inhabitants until Fort Western was built there, in 1754, by the Plymouth proprietors. Soon after the French War closed, a resettlement was permanently effected and gradually increased, yet it is said that there

were in 1770 only three families in what is now the city of Augusta."

Penhallow states that "Dr. Noyes built the garrison at his own charge, which was judged to be the best in the eastern country. It was for a while kept at the public cost, but afterwards slighted, which occasioned the inhabitants to withdraw, and then the Indians burned it, together with several other houses."

June 15, 1799, the "Lincoln and Kennebec Bank," at Wiscasset, was incorporated.

INCORPORATION OF GARDINER.

FEBRUARY 7, 1803, the town of St. George was incorporated, and on the 17th of the same month Gardiner was established. The plantation name of Gardiner was "Cobbesse," and the town was taken from that part of Pittston which lies on the west side of the Kennebec River. Between 1755 and 1764 the Plymouth Company granted to Dr. Sylvester Gardiner the greater portion of the township; and in 1760

he erected a mill on the river Cobbesseconte, where he began a settlement. He died in 1736.

June 18, 1812, war was declared as existing between Great Britain and the United States.

Fortunately for the people residing within what has been known as the Sagadahoc territory, while the clash of arms was heard on either side, they remained comparatively undisturbed. There are but few incidents connected with this war which it is necessary to relate in order to continue the story as begun.

In July or August two armed ships anchored at the mouth of St. George's River, and landed a considerable body of men in two barges during the night, who marched to the fort below Thomaston. They met with no opposition while spiking the guns of the fortification, destroying the munitions of war and buildings, setting fire to one vessel, and towing away two others.

"It is said that the barges ventured within a mile of Knox's wharf, near the old fort, and

were only hastened back by the appearance of daylight."

In September of the same year, after the British took possession of the Penobscot River, it was feared that the Kennebec might be visited. Major-General King of Bath issued orders for his entire division to rendezvous at Wiscasset, a portion of General Sewall's division was sent to the same place. Several families left town with their household effects, and the specie was removed from the vaults of the Bath and Wiscasset banks. Fortunately, however, the enemy remained at a satisfactory distance.

On the 10th and 11th of September several vessels were seen off Pemaquid, but did not attempt to effect a landing. The militia remained under arms, and Wiscasset was an encampment until it was known that the greater portion of the British fleet had proceeded eastward from Castine.

Then came the news of peace as declared by the treaty signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1815.

"Commerce being now free of restrictions and embarrassments, all vessels were in great demand, and the business of ship-building and of lumbering revived throughout Maine."

MAINE BECOMES A STATE.

In January, 1820, Governor Brooks said in his message to the General Court: "The connection between Massachusetts and Maine has been maintained to mutual satisfaction and advantage. But the time of separation is at hand. Conformable to the Act of June 19th last, the 15th of March next will terminate forever the political unity of Massachusetts proper and the District of Maine, and that District, which is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, will assume her rank as an independent State in the American Confederacy."

Having thus briefly traced, from the coming of the first white men, the history of that district which had for many years as its capital town the settlement at Pemaquid, together

with all its various patents, rights, and claims, this story naturally comes to an end after the admission into the Union of Maine as a State; for now were the old boundaries obliterated by new ones, as were the names of the first plantations wiped out by the flourishing towns and cities which cover that territory where our forefathers struggled in our behalf for a foothold.

THE END.