

F

29

W r S 5





T. L. SMITH'S
CENTENNIAL ADDRESS.

A

HISTORICAL ADDRESS,

410
573

DELIVERED ON

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1839,

AT THE

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY,

OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF WINDHAM;

BY THOMAS LAURENS SMITH.

PORTLAND:

ARTHUR SHIRLEY.....PRINTER.

1840.

F39
4035

The undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, tender their thanks to THOMAS L. SMITH, Esq. for the very able, interesting, and appropriate Address, delivered before the citizens of Windham, on the fourth day of July, 1839, and request a copy of the same for the press.

EDWARD ANDERSON,
WILLIAM SILLA,
GEORGE W. CHUTE,
THOMAS HAWKES,
WM. GOOLD.

Windham, July 5, 1839.



Windham, July 5, 1839.

Gentlemen:—It affords me great satisfaction to learn that the Address which I delivered on the Fourth of July, in commemoration of the first settlement of Windham, was acceptable to my fellow citizens.—A copy for publication will be cheerfully furnished. In complying with your request, gentlemen, I remark that it has been my intention, by consulting the best authorities and evidence which I could obtain, to be strictly correct in the relation of every historical transaction. I may, however, have been misinformed on some points, and therefore some errors may have occurred. I am, Gentlemen,

Yours Respectfully,

THOMAS LAURENS SMITH.

TO MESSRS. EDWARD ANDERSON,
WILLIAM SILLA,
GEO. W. CHUTE,
THOMAS HAWKES,
WILLIAM GOOLD.

1163
118

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS :—

WE have assembled on the present occasion for the double purpose of celebrating events relating to the first settlement and history of our town, and also to celebrate the birth day of our National Independence. We have assembled to celebrate our Centennial Anniversary in a town, which, one hundred and two years ago, was a dense and unbroken wilderness, the home of the wild beast of the forest and the hunting ground of the Indian. In whatever direction we now turn our eyes, we behold pleasant and well cultivated fields and verdant pastures, with their "cattle upon a thousand hills," which a century past were unknown to civilized man. Where nature reigned in all her original beauty and simplicity, unadorned by the arts of civilization.

In looking back and taking a retrospective view of the prominent events which have transpired in this town during the past century, the mind cannot fail of being sensibly impressed with astonishing changes and revolutions produced by the lapse of a hundred years. During that period, five generations of men have successively appeared upon the stage of action. The blood of the first settlers now courses in the veins of the fifth generation of their descendants. The face of nature has been changed. The barren wilderness turned into the fruitful field. The solitudes of nature broken up by the hand of civilized man. The majestic and venerable oak, monarch of the forest, and the lofty pine, peering to heaven, have given place to gardens, orchards, and fruitful fields.

While contemplating the present prosperous and happy condition of this town we cannot avoid asking the question, our fathers who caused the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose, where are they? Time, that witnessess the final consummation of all things, has swept them from among the living; their spirits have gone to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns," and their bodies have been commingled with the "great congregation of the dead." We who are now living, stand here as the representatives of the dead. Let us, like our pious ancestors, prove faithful to the trust reposed in us, and while we admire their example, let us endeavor to do justice to their memories; to speak of their virtues, their love of order, their strong and invincible attachment to civil and religious liberty; the patience and fortitude manifested by them in all their sufferings and amid surrounding difficulties and dangers; the spirit that actuated them to resist all encroachments upon their rights and liberties; and above all, their noble resolution "to die freemen rather than to live slaves."

Our object, on the present occasion, will be to notice such events and occurrences as relate to the first settlement and early history of this town, and to trace briefly (though imperfectly) the progress of events down to the present time. But when we come down to the present time, we come to a barrier which we cannot pass, and however strong our desires may be, like the illustrious Franklin, to know the condition of our town or country one hundred years hence, it can only be known to us as the lapse of time shall disclose it. We are not permitted to raise the curtain of futurity, to behold what lies in prospect before us. We are not permitted to know what mighty convulsions

of nature or revolutions of nations shall take place during a century to come. Whether this town, which now contains more than two thousand souls, shall have its population, wealth, the comforts of life, and attainments in literary and moral refinement, vastly augmented, or become a mere blank in creation.—Whether America is to witness revolutions greater than any that have preceded, which shall produce another Washington, who shall, like the past, stand forth the wonder and admiration of the world, the man eminently great in the field and in the cabinet, and whose name shall go down to posterity untarnished.—Whether Europe is again to experience greater revolutions and more sanguinary wars than any that have transpired.—Whether the nations of the earth and the civil foundations of society are to be again swallowed up in the vortex of revolutions; revolutions which shall produce another prodigy of nature, another mighty Napoleon, to new cast the art of war, to sport with crowns and kingdoms, and the splendor of whose military achievements shall as far excel the past Napoleon as the past Napoleon has excelled all the generals of antiquity.—Whether another Nelson is to arise to cover the seas with his great naval armaments, those terrible engines of destruction, and whose naval victories shall as far excel the past Nelson as the past Nelson has excelled all the admirals of antiquity.—Whether new lights in the sciences are to arise, who shall eclipse the names of Newton, Franklin, and Fulton.—Or whether these United States, which are now supposed to contain sixteen millions of inhabitants, and whose immense territory, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, may be said to extend “from the river to the ends of the earth;” whose military power is second to no nation on the globe, the second in point of naval power, and which contains within itself all the elements necessary to constitute it the greatest, happiest, and most powerful nation that ever existed, shall, during the century to come, crumble into ruins, have its national character blotted out from among the nations of the earth, or escape “the war of elements—the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds,” and like ancient Rome stand forth the mistress and law-giver of the world—are events alike unknown to us.

The prodigious vicissitudes through which the inhabitants of this town have been called to pass during the century past, have exhibited them in all the forms of struggle and contest, for existence, for shelter, for food, and for freedom.

In recurring to the local history of this town, we find that on the 20th of Nov. 1734, Abraham Howard and Joseph Blaney, representatives of the town of Marblehead, petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts, “shewing that the said town is of very small extent, and the inhabitants more numerous than in most towns in the Province, so that they are much straightened in their accommodations, and therefore praying for a tract of land for a township for such persons belonging to the said town of Marblehead as will settle thereon.” This petition was granted by the House of Representatives, and consented to by the Governor and Council in December, 1734. John Wainwright, John Hobson, and Daniel Epes, were appointed on the part of the House, Wm. Dudley and Ebenezer Barrill, on the part of the Council, a committee fully authorised to admit sixty inhabitants belonging to the town of Marblehead, who most need a grant, to become grantees, to lay out the township, and also the first division of home lots. The conditions of the grant were, that the home lots should be sixty three in number, be laid out in as defensible a manner as conveniently may be, and all future divisions in equal proportions, three of the lots or rights to be

disposed of, one for the first settled minister, one for the ministry, and one for the support of schools, the grantees to build a dwelling house eighteen feet square and seven feet posts, to have seven acres of land brought to English grass and fitted for mowing, to settle a learned orthodox minister, to build a convenient meeting house for the public worship of God, within five years from their admission, and that each grantee pay the committee five pounds upon their admission. Agreeably to the power vested in the committee for the above purposes, they repaired to Marblehead and admitted the sixty grantees specified in the grant, January 17, 1735.*

Several of the grantees had a meeting at Marblehead and appointed Ebenezer Hawkes, Thomas Chute, and Wm. Goodwin, a committee on the part of the grantees to accompany, assist, and advise the committee appointed by the General Court to locate the township and to lay out the first division of home lots. The several committees accordingly assembled at Marblehead with Rowland Houghton, surveyor, April 19, 1735, and immediately came to this town and commenced its location, and also ran out and established the first division of home lots, being sixty-three in number, containing ten acres each, and made a return of their doings with a plan of the same, May 7, 1735,† which was accepted by both branches of the General Court, June 7, 1735, the lands therein described confirmed to the grantees provided they comply with the conditions of the grant. The town of Windham as originally laid out, embraces the contents of six miles square, and twenty five thousand six hundred acres including ponds and rivers. June 27, 1735, the Committee met at Marblehead, when the sixty three home lots or first division were drawn and disposed of to the Proprietors. These lots were located on the main road from Westbrook, running parallel with, and one half mile distant from Presumscot river to Raymond, being the first road located in Windham. They extended from the road back to the river, and began opposite the dwelling house where John Webb, Esq. now lives, and terminated a few rods below the dwelling house where Paul Stone now lives, extending on the road two miles. These lots were ten rods wide on the road and one half mile long, and were, in a very peculiar manner, Indian lots, having great length and little width. The design of laying these lots out in this singular form should not be forgotten. It was a condition of the grant to lay out the "home lots in as defensible a manner as conveniently may be." The General Court were induced to incorporate this condition in all the grants made at that time, from their extreme anxiety to protect the first settlers from being destroyed by the Indians. From the first settlements in Maine, in 1630 to 1758, settlers in the new or frontier towns, could not be considered secure from the attacks of the Indians.

Numerous and bloody wars were waged between the native Indians and the first settlers—and on the part of the Indians, wars of extermination, sparing neither age, sex, or condition. The frequent occurrence and the facility with which scattering settlements had been destroyed by the Indians, and the fatal consequences attending them, induced the General Court to adopt every measure to prevent their recurrence. And from a belief that compact settlements were more secure from their attacks than the sparse settlements; this condition was inserted in the grant.

* See Note No. 1, in the Appendix.

† See Note No. 2, in Appendix.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to observe that the residue of all the land in the town was owned in common by the owners of these sixty-three home lots. It is worthy of notice that the town as originally laid out, extended down the Presumpscot river to Saccarappa Falls; and the boundary line between this town and Falmouth (now Westbrook) was in dispute from the grant of the township in 1734 until Nov. 27, 1761, a period of twenty seven years, when the line was finally established by an act of the General Court.* During the great length of time the line between this town and Falmouth was in dispute, the Proprietors were subjected to great embarrassment and not a little expense. This troublesome and exciting subject of our south eastern boundary had scarcely been put to rest, when a dispute respecting our north eastern boundary made its appearance, and the boundary line between this town and Gray (formerly New Boston) came in for its usual share of notoriety. For a long time the settlement of this subject appeared to be as difficult to adjust, as the boundary line between the State of Maine and her "Majesty's Province of New Brunswick,"—and threatened to involve the two towns in scenes of "blood and carnage." But as no troops were marched by either party upon the "disputed territory," the difficulty was happily got under without any loss of lives to either party, but not until it had made some very unwelcome requisitions upon the "Treasury department."

And frequently when this town has had to assist in building a bridge across the Presumpscot, it has been extremely difficult to find the boundary line between Windham and Gorham. Not that it is so very difficult to find the "true Presumpscot" mentioned in the grant of the township, as to find its channel. The difficulties respecting boundary lines, are no new thing to the inhabitants of this town, ancient or modern. They were "in the full tide of successful operation" here, nearly half a century before the treaty of 1783. They are co-existent with the town, resemble the hydra in their nature, are interminable, and like the grave, never satisfied.

July 4, 1735, and precisely one hundred and four years to the present time, the grantees had a meeting at Marblehead and voted "that each home lot have ten acres more of land added to it on the other side of the main road at the front of the said lots," which were subsequently laid out directly opposite the home lots, and exactly corresponding with them in quantity and form. From July 4, 1735, to June 9, 1737, the grantees had various meetings and raised and expended several sums of money for building a bridge across Presumpscot river immediately above Saccarappa Falls, and also bridges over Inkhorn and Colley Wright's brooks, clearing roads and defraying other incidental expenses in preparing the township for settlement.

June 9, 1737, the grantees voted to build a meeting house for public worship, chose a committee to report at the adjournment, the "dimensions and form." At the adjournment, June 23, '37, the committee reported "that it was their opinion that a meeting house suitable for said township at present, be about forty feet long, and thirty feet wide, and ten feet high," which report was accepted and a vote passed that the "meeting house be built in dimensions according to the report of the committee." It was also "voted that the meeting house be built on the westernmost corner of the ten acre lot, to be laid out and belonging to the ministerial lot, (home lot, No. 33,) and that £120 be assessed on the several rights to defray the expense of building the

* See Note No. 3. in Appendix.

house," but in consequence of the Indians claiming the land, forbidding and menacing those employed to build the house, it was not completed until 1740. This was the first meeting house erected in this town, and stood a few rods north of the dwelling house where Col. Edward Anderson now lives.

The grantees gave this town the name of New Marblehead, in honor of Marblehead in Mass. to which the grantees belonged. It retained this name from the grant of the township in 1734 until its incorporation in 1762. Such were some of the early preparative steps taken towards the first settlement of this town.

Capt. Thomas Chute commenced the first settlement in this town July 30, 1737. He was born in England in 1690, emigrated to Marblehead, Mass. from Marblehead he came to Falmouth, now Portland, in the Spring of 1737, and on the 30th of July following, came to this town. He was one of the grantees and drew home lot or right, No. 12, on which he settled, about thirty rods from the bank of the Presumscot river. Here were the first trees felled,—here was the first habitation, the first rude log tenement erected,—here was the abode of the first civilized family in the town, and here was the first land cleared by the hand of civilized man. This settlement was on the farm now owned and occupied by Stephen Webb, and formerly the farm of John Chute, the grandson of Thomas Chute.

William Mayberry was the second settler in this town: he was from Marblehead and also one of the grantees. He settled on home lot 27, on the farm now owned by Frederic Smith, about thirty rods from the river.

John Farrar was the third settler: he came from Tiverton, Rhode Island, and settled on home lot No. 31, a few rods from the river, on the farm now owned by Col. Edward Anderson.

The fourth settler was Stephen Manchester; he came from Tiverton, Rhode Island, and settled on home lot No. 32, near the river, on the farm now owned by Col. E. Anderson. The three last settlers, Mayberry, Farrar, and Manchester, settled within one year from the time the first settlement was made by Chute.

The fifth settler was Abraham Anderson; he came from Groton, Mass., to Marblehead, and from Marblehead to this town; he settled on home lot No. 36, on the main road, in the year 1738, on the farm where his son, Abraham Anderson, now lives. He built the first house and was the first family settled on the main road in Windham, where he lived nearly two years before any other families came into town, after which several other families moved in and settled on the main road on the home lots, and there was a gradual increase of settlers.

The early settlers of this town were chiefly from Marblehead and Salem, towns whose inhabitants are distinguished for correct moral character, for liberality, industry and enterprise. Many a hard fought battle by sea and by land during the war of the revolution bears honorable testimony to their bravery, to their attachment to their country, its rights and liberties. Such is the character of the people from whom our ancestors, the first settlers of this town, originated.

The first settlers as has already been observed, erected their habitations near the banks of the Presumscot. Their object in settling there was to have the benefit of a water conveyance, having no other means of transportation. Notwithstanding the proprietors had expended considerable money in making roads from Saccarappa to the upper home lots, it consisted merely in cutting down the trees and "swamping out" the roads. They were in such an impassable condition as to

be wholly useless to the first settlers. The first settlers of this town commenced their settlement under the most discouraging circumstances. They were destitute of roads, carriages, mills, mechanics, physicians, religious meetings, schools, and comfortable dwellings; but poorly supplied with comfortable food and clothing, surrounded by difficulties and dangers, and no succour or supplies could be obtained without travelling six or eight miles through the trackless woods. Yet they persevered with untiring zeal, displayed a fortitude that does honor to human nature, rose superior to every obstacle, subdued the face of nature, turned the barren wilderness into the fruitful field, and ultimately taught the savage Indians, by whom they were surrounded, to know by sad experience, that the first settlers were a class of men who would not suffer them to take life with impunity.

At a proprietors' meeting, January 19, 1738, a vote was passed granting to Messrs. Ebenezer Hawkes, William Goodwin, Isaac Turner and Ebenezer Stacy, all their right to any one of the falls of water on the Presumscot, with ten acres of land adjoining the same, upon condition of their erecting and putting in operation a saw-mill, which was accordingly built on the falls now called Horse-beef, and accepted by the proprietors Dec. 13, 1740. This was the first mill of any kind erected within the limits of this town.

The proprietors at their meeting June 5, 1740, voted to lay out sixty three one hundred acre lots, adjoining and contiguous to the home settlements, which were completed Oct. 22, 1740, and accepted Dec. 4, 1740, as the second division of the common lands in the township, and being the first division of hundred acre lots. And by a subsequent vote, a third division of the common land consisting of 140 one hundred acre lots was completed January 26, 1763, commonly called the third division. And by a vote passed February 24, 1801, a division of the remainder of the common land into 63 lots of seventy three acres each was made Oct. 3, 1801, and accepted and confirmed February 16, 1804, called the fourth division. In these several divisions, each one of the sixty three original rights has drawn 393 acres of land.*

At a meeting of the proprietors March 3, 1742, it was voted to "settle an orthodox minister as soon as may be." It was further voted "that the said settled minister shall have paid to him the sum of forty-five pounds out of the proprietors' treasury for his settlement." "That the sum of thirty pounds per annum be allowed and paid out of the proprietors' treasury for the support of the said minister from the time of his settlement until the said township be incorporated into a town." And James Skinner, Nathan Bowen, and Jonathan Proctor were chosen a committee to contract with Mr. John Wight† according to the foregoing votes. The committee accordingly addressed Mr. Wight upon the subject, March 25, 1743, received his answer consenting to the request of the committee, and on the following day a contract was completed between the parties. At a subsequent meeting, Sept. 1, 1743, seven pounds ten shillings were voted to be expended in the ordination of Mr. Wight; he came immediately to this town and entered upon his clerical duties.

From the first settlement in this town in 1737 to 1743, the settlers had been exempted from any serious difficulties with the Indians. But

* See Note No. 4, in Appendix.

† Mr. Wight anterior to this had preached in this town 29 weeks; he boarded with the first settler, Thos. Chute. Mr. Chute was afterwards the first deacon of the church in this town.

these amicable relations between the native Indians and the first settlers, so essential and important to the latter, and upon which their comfort and the prosperity of their infant settlement mainly depended, were soon to be interrupted. Scarcely had the hardy settlers made a beginning and gained a lodgement in this world of woods, ere the tocsin of war was rung in their ears. A war between Great Britain and France was now anticipated, which would inevitably bring the English settlements in contact with the Indians, and draw down the vengeance of the savages upon the new settled towns. Fully satisfied that a rupture was about to take place, Massachusetts resolved "to put her whole inland frontier, extensive as it was, into a good posture of defence. As the eastern Provinces, Maine and Sagadahock, were most exposed to incursions from the savages, in case of a rupture, the Legislature made an appropriation of about £1280 to be disbursed from the public treasury, and expended among the eastern settlements, for their defence." One hundred pounds of this appropriation was assigned to New Marblehead, and expended in building a fort. This fort was built on home lot No. 33, in the centre of the "Ancient Dominion," or home lots, on the most elevated and beautiful site in the "two mile territory," a few rods south of the dwelling house where Col. Edward Anderson now lives, and formerly the residence of the late Peter Thatcher Smith.— It stood partly on the road and partly on land now occupied by Col. Anderson for a garden. The fort was fifty feet square, two stories high, with walls one foot thick of hewn hemlock timber, the upper story jutting one foot over the lower with a tier of port holes. There were two watch boxes placed at diagonal corners, two stories high, twelve feet square, with walls one foot thick, each watch box having a swivel gun, furnished by the proprietors, and so placed as to defend two sides of the fort. The fort was surrounded with a stockade about 25 or 30 feet from it, made by setting posts ten or twelve inches in diameter, 12 feet long, perpendicularly in the ground, and so near together that "the Indians" could not pass between them. The fort was provided with an iron "nine pounder gun" by the State, which was placed before the fort for the purpose of firing alarms and giving the neighboring settlements notice of the approach of Indians. The fort was built during the spring of 1744, and the only one that was ever erected in this town.

At a proprietors' meeting at Marblehead, July 30, 1744, seven years from the first settlement of the town, it was "voted that the half barrel (or 50 lbs.) of powder purchased by William Mayberry be paid for by the proprietors, being £20 9s. old tenor, and the said powder to be for the use of the inhabitants of said township, on any extraordinary occasion according to further direction." "Voted that the said powder be put into the hands of Mr. William Mayberry, he supplying the inhabitants (who want it) to the value of half a pound each man, and the remainder of said powder to be kept in the block house (fort) for the use thereof, in time of action, in case the same be attacked by the Indians or any other enemies, and no otherwise whatsoever."

"Voted that the present committee be, and hereby are directed, at the public charge of the proprietors, to purchase two swivel guns and send them to said township for the use of the proprietors, to be placed in the block house for the defence thereof."

The inhabitants of this town encouraged by the assistance thus given by the State and proprietors, though manifestly inadequate to such a work, bestowed upon their fort a great amount of labor and made it a place of considerable security.

The war that had been anticipated between England and France in 1743, was declared in March, 1744, and formally communicated to the Governor of Mass., the second day of June following. Thus were the early settlers of this town met at the commencement of their settlement, with all the privations, hardships, and dangers of an Indian war, their settlement retarded, their comfort, happiness, and prosperity blasted!

The first attacks of the Indians upon the English settlements in Maine, in this war, were made July 19, 1745, at St. Georges and Damariscotta (Newcastle.) From this first attack of the Indians until 1751, the inhabitants were shut up in the fort, a period of six years,—this was a time of danger and suffering. It cannot be expected that on an occasion like the present, I should minutely describe every individual case of suffering and danger. At this late period, when all who participated in those scenes have passed from the stage of action and gone down to the grave, a full and perfect account of their hardships and sufferings, their perils by day, and their perils by night, cannot now be obtained. They were not only surrounded by a subtle and savage enemy lurking in ambush to waylay and cut them off whenever they ventured from their dwellings, but they even suffered for comfortable and necessary food. We may form some idea of their sufferings from the fact, that one of the families of the early settlers lived (or rather staid here) three months without bread or meat of any kind.

“A narrative of savage warfare on our frontier must be principally a recital of the sufferings, exploits, escapes, and deliverances, of parties, families, or individuals; a narrative the historian would cheerfully save himself the labor and pains of giving, did not fidelity and duty forbid. But the reiterated distresses of the eastern inhabitants in connexion with their fortitude and other virtues, ought not to be overlooked. In an Indian war they were necessarily watchful, or on their guard, day and night, and when at labor within the field, they were often obliged on a sudden emergency, either to repel an attack, or make a hazardous retreat. Their crops were not unfrequently injured or destroyed, either by their own cattle getting into their enclosures where the Indians had broken the fences; or because the husbandman durst not venture out to collect and secure the harvest. By reason of the danger to which they were constantly exposed, they were unable to cultivate their lands to any advantage; though when they went to public worship, or abroad, they were always armed; and usually when at work, they posted a sentry in some conspicuous place to keep watch. In short the distressed people were afraid even to milk their cows, though they were kept in pastures near as possible to the fortifications; and whole families were not unfrequently, in these Indian wars, shut up for months together in a state of wretched anxiety.”

This painful state of things continued until the close of the war in 1751, usually called the fifth Indian war.

The first outrage committed by the Indians on the inhabitants of this town, was April 14, 1747, when they took and made prisoners of William and Joseph Knights, two sons of William Knights, who came from Manchester, Mass. to this town. They were unarmed and taken by surprise at Saccarappa, in Westbrook, were carried to the Indian settlements, were well treated by the Indians and soon after returned home.

Their next attack was made the same year, August 27, when a body, supposed to be between 20 and 30, entered the town, probably, with the intention to take captive every one of the inhabitants, and to furnish themselves with plunder, while devising the ruin of some other place. They made an attempt to take William, son of Thomas Bolton, and

William Maxfield, a young man living with William Mayberry, prisoners. Bolton and Maxfield were both well armed with muskets. They made a brave resistance. Bolton discharged his musket at his assailants, but before he could have time to reload, the Indians rushed upon, overpowered, and made him prisoner.* Maxfield retreated, walking backward in the direction of the fort, and keeping the Indians at a respectful distance, by occasionally presenting his musket whenever they approached too near. In this manner he made good his retreat, till a body of armed men, who, hearing the firing of the guns, came from the fort to his relief. In his retreat the Indians discharged several shots at him, one of which inflicted a painful though not dangerous wound, of which he soon after recovered. This attack was made in the road near where Z. Hunnewell now lives, about 20 rods north of his house and not more than one fourth of a mile from the fort. Bolton was carried captive by the Indians to Canada, was purchased by a French naval officer, carried on board a French frigate in the capacity of a servant; shortly after the frigate put to sea she was captured by an English frigate and carried into Boston, when Bolton again changed masters and became the servant of Lieut. Wallace, 2d Lieut. of the English frigate. His situation was soon known to the captain of a coasting vessel belonging to Falmouth; he applied to the Governor of Mass. for his release, which was promptly granted, and he returned in his vessel with him to Falmouth, and from Falmouth to this town, to the great joy of his parents.

August 22, 1750, they surprised and made prisoner of Seth Webb, son of Samuel Webb, who moved from Falmouth to this town March 15, 1742, on home lot No. 23, where Josiah Crague now lives, a few rods east of his house, carried him to Canada, the head quarters of the Indians, but ultimately he returned to this town before the breaking out of the next Indian war.

These constitute the sum of the conflicts with the Indians during what is called the fifth Indian or five years war. It is worthy of remark, that the five persons attacked by the Indians during this war were all young men, none were killed, but one wounded, four were carried into captivity, but ultimately all returned safe to their parents. Notwithstanding this is usually called the five years war, it commenced July 19, 1745, and did not terminate until August 3, 1751. For so late as June 8, 1751, the Indians killed Job Bernal in the adjoining town of Falmouth, and a month afterwards carried away from New Meadows seven of the inhabitants prisoners. August 3, 1751, a treaty with the Indians was fully and formally confirmed.

From this time until the breaking out of the French war, and sixth war with the Indians, at the close of the year 1754, the inhabitants of this town were unmolested by the lords of the "tomahawk and scalping knife." And being no longer imprisoned within their dwellings, they applied themselves to cultivating their lands and improving their buildings. New dwellings were erected, several families moved into town, and there was a progressive increase in population and improvements. The people could now labor on their lands and pursue their several occupations without having any to molest or make them afraid, and the "Ancient Dominion" began to assume a prosperous aspect. All the non-intercourse laws which had been laid by the Indians, for six years past, were now repealed, and although the inhabitants of that day were not like those of the present, smothered with the thousand and one vehi-

* Anecdote of Bolton—see Note 5, in Appendix.

cles of the present day, yet they had that ancient, healthy, and good old fashioned exercise of riding on horse back. Many a gay young man was now to be seen with a lovely maiden of "blooming sixteen," well mounted on a pillion behind him, dashing away through thick and thin, over rocks, stumps, and logs, to the "merry dance." But this pleasant state of things was of short continuance; the people had scarcely begun to live when they were again involved in another Indian war.

At the close of the year 1754, hostilities again commenced between the English settlements on the one side, the French settlements and the Indians on the other. In May, 1755, the Indians commenced their attacks upon the settlements in New Boston, (Gray) North Yarmouth, and New Gloucester. This war, called the French war, continued with the Indians until the fall of 1758, when it ceased on their part, and was the last war between the Indians and the English settlements in Maine. The war, however, continued between France and England until Feb. 10, 1763, when England having completed the entire conquest of all the northern dominions of France in America, a treaty was concluded between the two nations wherein all the English conquests were confirmed.

The inhabitants of this town being in daily expectation of an attack from the Indians, spared no pains to put their settlement in a good state of defence. Three dwelling houses were converted into garrisons, by erecting and attaching to them a sentry or watch box, two stories high, the upper story projecting one foot over the lower, with a tier of port holes, made of hewn timber, bullet proof. They were also surrounded with a stockade in the same manner as the fort. One of these garrisoned houses (Mayberry's) stood on home lot No. 18, near where Reuben Elder now resides; one (Bolton's) on home lot No. 52, where Elias Babb now resides, and one (Graffam's) on home lot No. 61, where Paul Stone now resides.

February, 1756, the Indians surprised and made prisoner of Joseph Knights the second time, on the farm where Josiah Little now lives, (lot No. 2, 1st division of 100 acre lots,) on that part of the lot next Presumpscoot river. Having been for some time a prisoner among the Indians in the preceding war, he had partially learned their language, and ascertaining that they intended to attack all the frontier towns from Brunswick to Saco, he determined on making his escape and alarming the settlements, which he effected the seventh of the following May.—They had travelled to the Androscoggin river, being fatigued they halted, made a fire, and encamped around it for the night. To prevent Knights from making his escape, he was ordered to lie down on the ground, between two Indians, for the night. Knights kept awake,—he could not sleep, "it seemed so odd,"—the Indians soon fell into a sound sleep, when Knights gently took leave of his bed-fellows, gave "leg bail," came into North Yarmouth and gave notice of the intended attack of the Indians.* From North Yarmouth he went to Falmouth, now Portland, where the inhabitants generously contributed to his relief, after which he soon returned to this town.

The next and last "tug of war" between the inhabitants of this town and the Indians, was May 14, 1756.

* "May 10. This morning we are alarmed with young Knights, who escaped from the Indians three days ago, and got to North Yarmouth this morning, who brings news of 120 Indians coming upon the frontier, who are to spread themselves in small scouts from Brunswick to Saco."—*Smith's Journal*, page 64.

On the morning of that day Ezra Brown and Ephraim Winship left the fort for the purpose of laboring on Brown's lot, which was about one mile to the rear or north-east of the fort. They were accompanied by a guard consisting of four men and four boys: the names of the men were Stephen Manchester, Abraham Anderson, Joseph Sterling, and John Farrar; the names of the boys were Timothy Cloudman, Gersham Winship, Stephen Tripp and Thomas Manchester. In going to Brown's lot they had to travel through a piece of woods. Brown and Winship being about sixty rods in advance, and in the thickest part of the woods, were fired upon by a body of fifteen or twenty Indians who lay in ambush. The Indians were of the Rockameecook tribe, (so called) commanded by Poland, their king. Brown was shot dead upon the spot. Winship received two balls, one in the eye and another in the arm, and fell to the ground, when both were scalped by the Indians. Upon hearing the report of the guns, part of the guard, viz. Joseph Sterling, John Farrar, and two of the boys, Stephen Tripp and Thomas Manchester, hastened back to the fort. The residue, Abraham Anderson, Stephen Manchester, and the two lads, Timothy Cloudman and Gersham Winship, determined to pursue the Indians and avenge the blood of their fallen companions, or perish in the attempt. Accordingly this little band of heroes, cheered by the voice of Anderson calling out "follow on my lads," gallantly pressed onward to the attack. They turned to the right, took a circuitous route, and came upon the enemy before they had left Brown and Winship. The Indians immediately concealed themselves behind the trees. But they were no longer to fire from covert places upon men unconscious of their presence. They had now to deal with the intrepid descendants of Englishmen,—men whose presence of mind never forsook them, and whose courage never faltered. Poland, the Indian chief, who was concealed behind a tree, and who had previously shot Brown, was the first to begin the bloody combat. He discharged his musket at Anderson, but without taking effect. In his eagerness to reload his piece, the body of Poland became uncovered and exposed to the view of Stephen Manchester, who was about thirty feet on Anderson's right, when Manchester instantly leveled his musket, took deadly aim and fired; swift as lightning the fatal ball sped its way, and Poland, the warrior king of the Rockameecooks, falls to rise no more. The Indians instantly gathered around their fallen chieftain and made the woods resound with their infernal yells, to which our little band of Spartans replied by giving them the contents of their muskets, when two more of the Indians were killed or mortally wounded. The Indians finding the place too hot for them, fled from the scene of action, carrying with them their dead and wounded, and leaving behind "five packs, a bow, and a bunch of arrows and several other things."*

The alarm having been given at the fort, a small number of armed men from the upper garrison house, (Mayberry's) together with Seth Webb, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians in the previous war, went in pursuit. At a place called "the Meadows," between Canada hill in this town and Westbrook line, they discovered an Indian carrying a quarter of beef upon his shoulder; two of the party gave him a very strong invitation to divide the spoils with them, by discharging their muskets at him. But the Indian considering a possessory title paramount to any other, continued on his course, when Seth Webb, who

* This engagement with the Indians, where Poland was slain, was on lot No. 21, 1st division of hundred acre lots.

was a celebrated marksman, fired and brought him to the ground. He however arose, relieved of his burden, and made his escape, but died of his wounds during the following night,—making the whole loss of the Indians four, in killed and mortally wounded; the mortally wounded died during the succeeding night.

The bodies of Brown and Winship were carried back to the fort, presenting to the inhabitants, particularly the wife and children of Brown, and the children of Winship, a scene beyond the power of language to describe. In less than two hours from the time they had left the fort in the full vigor and strength of manhood, the lifeless remains of one was brought in, and the body of the other so shockingly wounded and mutilated that his life was despaired of. Those who have been called to experience similar scenes, may form a correct idea of the sufferings of the bereaved wife and children of Brown and the children of Winship; and to those who have not, vain would be any attempt of mine to describe the anguish of mind and the heart rending feelings of the families and relatives of the victims of Indian barbarity.*

The death of Poland put an end to all troubles with the Indians in this quarter: they were never known to attack the settlements in this or the adjoining towns after his death, although they continued the war in some parts of this State until the fall of 1758. The inhabitants, however, could not feel secure until the close of the war with France, in 1763, making a second period of war with the Indians and French of nine years. Thus it will be seen that from the first settlement of this town, in 1737, until 1763, a period of twenty-six years, fifteen years were consumed in war with the Indians and French.

From the close of this war until the war of the Revolution, in 1775, the inhabitants of this town were exempted from the calamities of war,—the weapons of death were laid aside for the implements of husbandry. The people again cheerfully applied themselves to cultivating their lands, to recover their farms from the dilapidated condition into which they had fallen in consequence of the neglect and ravages occasioned by war.

April 26, 1759, there were twenty-nine of the home lots settled, and some land had been cleared on all the others except No. 4; after this several other families moved in and commenced the first settlement on the hundred acre lots, and such was the promising condition of the township that it was incorporated by its present name of Windham, June 12, 1762. Windham was the sixteenth town incorporated in this State.

The name of Windham given to this town, like the names of most of the old towns, is of English origin. It was so named for Windham, formerly Wymondham, a town in the county of Norfolk, England, containing in 1820, a population of 4,023. There are also seven other towns and two counties by the name of Windham in the United States. The aggregate population in towns and counties by the name of Windham, in 1820, amounted to 70,000, and at the present time it probably amounts to 100,000.†

The first settlement in this town was in 1737, 245 years from the first discovery of America by Columbus, 117 from the first settlement in New England, (Plymouth) and 107 from the first settlement in Maine, (York.)

The town at the time of its incorporation contained 20 families; the

* See Note No. 6, in Appendix.

† See Note No. 7, in Appendix.

precise number of inhabitants at that time is not known; however, in 1764, two years after, it was estimated to contain 250 inhabitants.—Until 1760 all the settlements in this town had been confined to the “home lots.”

Immediately after the incorporation of the town, agreeably to encouragement from the proprietors and inhabitants of the town, Peter Thatcher Smith was ordained Pastor over the Church and Parish of this town, Sept. 22, 1762.

At a meeting of the proprietors, Aug. 23, 1764, “Voted, that the sum of £19 19s. 9 1-2d. (being 1/3 of the charge of the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Smith,) be paid out of the proprietors’ treasury, for that use, to such persons that made the advancement of the whole sum.”

The following account of the ordination is taken from the Journal of the Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth, (now Portland.) “Sept. 22, an ordination at Windham, a prodigious concourse of people, a great and admired solemnity. Mr. Morrill began with prayer, Mr. Langdon preached, I gave the charge, Mr. Loring gave the right hand of fellowship, Mr. Elvin preached. It was thought by all to be the most finished solemnity of the kind ever known.” So it seems our ancestors, among their numerous other virtues, possessed the rare faculty of “doing up” ordinations in good style.

From the close of the French war until the war of the Revolution, a term of twelve years, but little occurred to interrupt the prosperity of the inhabitants. Two events, however, occurred, which it may not be improper to notice. The first was a violent hurricane on the 31st of July, 1767. It commenced near Sebago Pond, took an easterly direction, passing through the north-east corner of Gorham, crossed the Presumscot at Loveitt’s falls, passed through the middle of Windham, directly over the Duck pond, through the north part of Falmouth, and the south part of North Yarmouth to the sea. It appears to have been most violent in the town of Falmouth. It unroofed the house of Mr. Purington, situated near the Duck pond, and prostrated every tree in its way except a few sturdy oaks—but abated in some measure after it entered North Yarmouth, so as not to do much damage in that town. It extended in breadth about three-fourths of a mile. The second was a destructive fire in 1775. It commenced at Gambo falls on the Presumscot and passed through the town in the same direction, and following the course of the hurricane. This fire did considerable damage. It consumed seven dwelling houses and their contents, with other buildings. By this calamity, seven families were burnt out, four near where the fourth Congregational meeting house now stands, and three at Gambo falls.

The first town meeting after the incorporation of the town, was held by virtue of a warrant from the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, at the old fort in Windham, July 5, 1762. Abraham Anderson was chosen Moderator, Thomas Chute Town Clerk, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mayberry, and John Farrar, Selectmen, and Abraham Anderson Town Treasurer. From this time until the war of the Revolution, the population of the town was considerably augmented by emigration. The town was now fast settling and in a flourishing condition, and continued so until the war of 1775.

The war of the Revolution had its origin in a struggle for the exercise of unconstitutional power on the part of Great Britain, and a firm determination on the part of the Colonies to resist the exercise of such illegal authority. The Parliament of Great Britain contended that they had the right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatever without their

consent. In conformity with these pretensions, Parliament passed an Act June 29, 1767, imposing a duty, to be paid by the Colonies on all paper, glass, painter's colors, and teas imported into the Colonies. The king of Great Britain was also authorised to appoint revenue officers to enforce and collect the duties. These measures the Colonies pronounced oppressive and unconstitutional. They contended that, having no representation in Parliament, Parliament had no right to tax them without their consent. That taxation and representation were inseparable, and that this principle was recognized by the fundamental laws of the British Empire. Indeed, this was the main pivot on which the whole controversy between the Colonies and the mother country turned.

During that long and arduous struggle which ensued between Great Britain and her American Colonies, and which ultimately terminated in the independence of the latter, the town of Windham entered warmly and zealously into the contest. From the commencement to the termination of the war, we may safely say, that facts bear us out in the assertion, that this town contributed more than her full quota of men and money.

Feb. 16, 1773, a town meeting was held at the meeting house, "To choose a Committee to act on any thing the town may think proper, in answer to the letter of correspondence sent by the town of Boston to this town, concerning the infringements which are made upon the rights and privileges that we ought to enjoy, and to do any thing that this town may think proper in answer to said letter." Capt. Caleb Graffam was chosen Moderator, Thomas Mayberry, Richard Mayberry, Z. Hunnewell, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Trott, William Knights, and Hugh Crague were chosen a committee to make answer to the letter of correspondence from the town of Boston. The meeting was then adjourned to the 25th day of the month to hear the report of the committee. At the adjourned meeting, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, accepted, and ordered to be recorded in the town clerk's book.

"To the worthy gentlemen who are the committee of correspondence for the town of Boston:—Gentlemen, We, who are the committee for the town of Windham, have considered of your pamphlet which you sent to this town and we report as follows: We understand that many towns older and much more capable of judging of affairs than we are, have fully investigated the subject, therefore we think it needless for us to be very particular in the affair. But we fully agree with you, gentlemen, in your sentiments concerning the liberties and privileges which we ought to enjoy, and the infringements which are made on the same. We, the people of Windham, have suffered much by the Indians, and did expect no other from them if we fell into their hands. But little did we think that unconstitutional and unbearable measures would be taken by those whom we depended upon to protect and defend our interests and privileges, both civil and sacred, even to bring us and our posterity into the greatest bondage, slavery, and misery that people can well be under, even equal to or greater than the Egyptian bondage. Therefore—

Resolved, That we declare ourselves to be true and legal subjects to our king, and are ready to do our utmost whenever we are called to defend his royal person and interest.

Resolved, That we look upon it our duty as well as interest, both for ourselves and our posterity, to stand up in the defence of those privileges and liberties that our goodly forefathers purchased for us at so

dear a rate as the expense of their own blood, and that we used formerly and still ought to enjoy.

Resolved, That the town of Windham returns humble and hearty thanks to the town of Boston for the care and regard that they discover for us and the whole province.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolves and proceedings be registered in the town clerk's office, that the rising generation may see what care their forefathers have taken to defend their liberties and privileges, that they may take the like care if they are called to it as we are."

In Jan. 1774, a further communication was received from the town of Boston relative to public affairs. A town meeting was held Jan. 24, 1774, "To see what the town think proper to do relating to the late papers from Boston." At this meeting it was voted, "That the committee of correspondence for this town, send to the committee of correspondence for the town of Boston, their sentiments relating to our public affairs." Which the committee accordingly did, expressing in bold and energetic language, their determination to adhere to and support their brethren in every measure touching the rights and liberties of the country. And, at a subsequent meeting, Feb. 14, '74, the proceedings of the committee were sanctioned and accepted by the town.

Aug. 30, '74, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Falmouth was held, at which Jedediah Preble, Enoch Freeman, Stephen Longfellow, Enoch Hsley, and Samuel Freeman, were chosen a "committee to meet committees from the several towns in this county to consider what measures it will be expedient to adopt for the general interest of the county, in the present alarming situation of our public affairs; and that the said committee write to the said towns, acquainting them with this vote, and appoint the time and place of meeting."

Agreeably to this vote a convention of delegates, from nine towns in this county, assembled at Falmouth, now Portland, Sept. 21, 1774. The town of Windham was represented in this convention by Zerubbabel Hunnewell, Thomas Trott, and David Barker. In this convention the Cumberland County Resolves were passed, which are probably the ablest exposition of public affairs, at that time, now extant. In point of clearness, ability, and sound reasoning, they will not suffer in comparison with any of the productions of that day. Their great length must be my apology for the omission, on the present occasion, of all, except one, of their recommendations to the several towns in the county.

"9th. As the very extraordinary and alarming Act for establishing the Roman Catholic religion and French laws in Canada, may introduce the French and Indians into our frontier towns, we recommend that every town and individual in this county, should be provided with a proper stock of military stores, according to our province law, and that some patriotic military officers be chosen in each town, to exercise their several companies, and make them perfect in the military art."

Agreeably to the recommendation of the county convention, a town meeting was notified and held at the block house, (fort,) Nov. 7, 1774, "To choose three officers to teach those who are so inclined, in the military art." At this meeting, Richard Mayberry was chosen Capt. David Barker Lieut. and Edward Anderson Ensign, and at the annual town meeting in March, 1775, it was "voted that William Knights be Capt. for the militia for this town.—Voted, that David Barker be Lieutenant. Voted, that Richard Dole be Ensign."

At a town meeting, March 15, 1775,—“ Voted twenty seven pounds to be raised as soon as possible, to provide a town stock of ammunition.” “ Voted to choose a man to fix up the great gun and swivels.” “ Voted that Capt. Caleb Graffam be the man to fix up the great gun and swivels as soon as possible.”

Although the ordnance department of Windham was not quite equal in magnitude, to that which accompanied the army of Napoleon in his invasion of Russia, yet it was their all, and they were determined to bring all their artillery into the field.*

So far had the inhabitants of this town proceeded in anticipation of a war with England. Although for several years past, events had been ripening which could not fail of producing an explosion, the fatal blow had not yet been struck. It was, however, near at hand. Events were now rapidly approaching to a crisis. On the 19th of April, 1775, the dark and portentous cloud of war, which had long been gathering, burst upon the devoted colonies. On that day, the British troops at Lexington, Mass. fired upon, killed eight of the Americans, and wounded several others. This was the first blood spilt during the Revolutionary war. The soil of Lexington was moistened and consecrated by the blood of the first martyrs of liberty. The ever memorable battle of Lexington opened the long and bloody drama that ensued between Great Britain and her American colonies, and lighted up the flames of war, which continued for the long period of eight years,† during which, they consumed every vestige of British authority, and were extinguished only by Great Britain's acknowledging the thirteen United Colonies to be free, sovereign, and Independent States.

Every mild and constitutional measure had been exhausted in vain. Petitions, expressed in the ablest manner, and in language the most respectful, were unheeded. The Throne and Parliament were deaf to the voice of justice and reason. And no alternative was left but an unconditional surrender of those rights which the colonies held dearer than life—or an appeal to arms. Our fathers, appealing to heaven for the sincerity of their intentions and the justness of their cause, chose the latter alternative, regardless of the consequences.

From this time to the close of the war, the calls upon this town for men, money, clothing, and provisions, were incessant. Some idea may be formed of the number and magnitude of the requisitions made by the State, and the amount of money expended by this town, from the following brief but imperfect summary of a part of the men, money, provisions, and clothing furnished by the town.

1775, 7 men in the State service at Cambridge, for 8 months.—4 men in the State service at Falmouth, for 8 months.—6 men in the State service at Cambridge, for 2 months.

1776, 13 men in the State service at Peckskill, for 3 months.—9 men in the State service at Dorchester, for 4 months.—4 men in the State service at Rhode Island, for 4 months.—6 men in the State service, for 12 months.

1777, 3 men in the State service at Rutland, Vt.—Feb. 21, State tax, £97, 5, 4.

1778, April 14, “ Voted £150, to provide shirts, stockings, and shoes for the army.”—“ Voted, that £20 be raised to support the soldier's wives.—May 15, 3 men drafted into the State service at Peek-

* See Note No. 8, in Appendix.

† See Note No. 9, in Appendix.

skill.—£600 voted by the town for the same.—May 25, 2 men drafted in the State service.—£88 voted by the town for the same.

1779, Jan. 12, "Voted £80 for the support of the women whose husbands are in the army.—May 24, "Voted £300 for the support of the women whose husbands are in the Continental service."—June 21, 13 shirts, 13 pr. shoes and stockings for the army.—July 9, 16 men drafted into the service at Penobscot, for 2 months.—£960 voted for the same.—Sept. 10 men drafted into the service at Falmouth, for 2 months.—Sept. 20, £300 voted for the same by the town.

1780, 11 men in the service at Camden, for 8 months.—Sept. 25, 2760 lbs beef for the army.—Dec. 4, 5011 lbs. beef for the army.—State tax £6090.*—Nov. 29, 6 men furnished the Continental for 3 years.

1781, Jan. 16, "Voted 2280 dollars, silver money, for the soldiers who are to go into the army for 3 years."—State tax £394, 6s.—June 22, 9 shirts, 9 pr. shoes and stockings, and 4 blankets for the army.—July 14, £60 voted by the town to procure beef for the army.—July, 4 men for the Continental army for 3 years.—Nov. 8, State tax £555.

1782, March 1, 3 men for the Continental army for 3 years.—May 31, "Voted £173 to pay the soldiers."†

In addition to the above, there was a considerable number of men belonging to this town who enlisted into the service, several of whom served nearly the whole of the war; to which may be added those in this town belonging to Capt. Mayberry's company. In Nov. 1776, Capt. Richard Mayberry, of this town, enlisted a company of 64, including officers and privates, into the Continental service for three years.‡

The captain of this company and eleven of the members belonged to this town. This was the fifth company in the eleventh regiment of the Mass. Bay Forces. This company was in the left wing of the army commanded by Gen. Gates, in the memorable campaign of 1777, and shared in common with their brethren in arms, in all the hardships and dangers of that campaign, which terminated so gloriously in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. They were in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, in which they suffered severely, and also in the engagement at Hubbardstown. We may judge of the efforts put forth by the inhabitants of this town during the revolutionary war from the facts, that there was but one military company in town during the war, that the number of men enrolled at any time did not amount to 55, of whom more than 30 were known to be out in the continental service and service of the State at one time, and during the war 71 men performed service in the continental army and drafted militia, being 16 more than the number enrolled at any time, 40 of whom served three years in the army: that this town, small in numbers, poor in point of pecuniary means, in one of the darkest periods of the revolution, voted 2280 dollars in silver money, to support the war, are facts which will forever stand forth as living mementoes of the devotion and attachment of this town to the cause of civil liberty.

The sufferings of the armies and people of the United States during the war of the revolution surpass description. The armies suffered by the attacks of the enemy, by cold, by heat, by hunger, by disease, and

* See Note No. 10, in Appendix.

† See Note No. 11, in Appendix.

‡ See Note No. 12, in Appendix.

by all the privations and hardships incident to war. At one time there were but two pair of shoes in Capt. Mayberry's company, which belonged to Josiah Chute,* the grandson of Thomas Chute, the first settler of this town. He was sergeant of the company and was wounded by a musket shot in the battle of Hubbardstown. Indeed, it was not uncommon to track the march of the American armies by the blood from their lacerated feet.

"At the battle of the Eutaw Springs, Gen. Green says, 'that hundreds of my men were naked as they were born.' Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many brave men who carried death into the enemy's ranks at the Eutaw, were galled by their cartridge boxes, while a folded rag or a tuft of moss protected the shoulders from sustaining the same injury from the musket. Men of other times will inquire, by what magic was the army kept together? By what supernatural power was it made to fight?"

Gen. Green, in his letters to the Secretary of War, says: "We have three hundred men without arms, and more than one thousand so naked that they can be put on duty only in cases of a desperate nature."—Again he says: "Our difficulties are so numerous, and our wants so pressing, that I have not a moment's relief from the most painful anxieties. I have more embarrassments than it is proper to disclose to the world. Let it suffice to say, that this part of the United States has had a narrow escape. I have been seven months in the field without taking off my clothes."

Gen. Washington, in his letters to Congress, in 1777, says: "Soap, vinegar, and other articles allowed by Congress, we see none of, nor have we seen them, I believe, since the battle of Brandywine. The first indeed we have little occasion for, few men having more than one shirt, many only the moiety of one, and some none at all. In addition to which as a farther proof of the inability of an army under the circumstances of this, to perform the common duties of soldiers, we have by a field return this day made, besides a number of men confined to hospitals for want of shoes, and others in farmer's houses on the same account, no less than two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight men now in camp, unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked."†

Nor were the calamities of the war confined to the armies. The people of the United States were beset at all points with enemies, external and internal. They had not only to contend against the whole power of Great Britain and her foreign mercenaries, against the savage hordes employed by Great Britain, "whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions," but also against domestic enemies more treacherous than the savage. Towns were wrapt in flames, hundreds of families turned houseless into the streets, and reduced from affluent circumstances to abject poverty. In short, the people of the United States passed through every calamity and every species of suffering attendant upon war.—Well might they say these were times that "tried men's souls." But amidst all their sufferings they never despaired of success. Trusting in the justness of their cause, they pressed forward with unabated ardor, until their efforts were crowned with complete success.

In the second year of the war, July 4, 1776, the Colonial Congress declared the thirteen united colonies to be free, sovereign, and independent States, and pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to

* See Note No. 13, in Appendix.

† Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 1, page 220.

support it. This declaration they made good to the very letter in all its length and breadth, and subsequently compelled the gigantic power of Great Britain, by the treaty of 1783, to sanction and acknowledge it. Thus terminated the long and arduous struggle between Great Britain and her American Colonies.

It has been stated that Great Britain in this war lost of her own subjects and mercenaries 100,000 lives, and added to her national debt £120,000,000 sterling, winning nothing but an inglorious defeat. The United States established their National Independence, at an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure, losing, probably, more than 50,000 brave men, and expended \$135,193,703,* besides individual expenditures and damages to an untold amount.

“The loss of men to Massachusetts, in the field, in the camp, and in prison ships, has been estimated at a number between 8 and 9 thousand. Her own debt incurred was about five millions of dollars in specie value, besides her proportion of the national debt, which was estimated to be as much more. The quota to Maine of these and all other public burthens was one tenth. The men belonging to Maine, who fell during the war, must have exceeded a thousand.”†

Virtue and Intelligence, the sure foundations of Republican Governments, and the solid basis of good society, have been fostered by the inhabitants of this town with a commendable constancy and vigilance. During the most trying periods they have been called to pass through, the public worship of the Supreme Being, and the cause of education, have been strictly attended to.

Samuel Webb taught the first school in this town. He moved from Falmouth to this town March 15, 1743, and was employed by the inhabitants for many years after, to instruct their children.

At a town meeting “Oct. ye 7th, 1765,” three years after the incorporation of the town, it was “Voted, that a school be kept in said town of Windham till the next annual meeting.” (March 26, 1766.) Also, “Voted, that twenty-six pounds be allowed to pay a schoolmaster till March meeting next.” Benjamin Moody taught school in Windham in 1772, and John Patterson in 1773. These were the venerable schoolmasters of “olden times.”

The town at different times have voted the following sums for the support of schools. In 1770, £30; 1775, £40; 1778, £80; 1780, £400; 1781, £60 silver money; 1785, £30; 1790, £40; 1795, £70; 1800, £100; 1805, \$700; 1810, \$700; 1815, \$1000; 1820, \$946; 1825, \$1017; 1830, \$1016; 1835, \$1146; 1839, \$1146.

In 1789, there were 6 school districts; in 1821, 13, and at the present time, 18, and as many school houses, some of which, particularly those recently built, are of the best materials and upon the most improved construction, and reflect great credit upon the districts to which they belong. The number of scholars in this town, between the ages of 4 and 21, were in 1825, 778; 1830, 812; 1835, 830; and in 1839, 877.‡

Although this town like the great majority of towns in the State, has no colleges or academies, yet it is believed that its population will not suffer on comparison in literary attainments with the most favored towns. It has a school fund of the annual income of \$146, being the avails of the school right reserved for the support of schools in the grant of the

* See Note No. 14, in Appendix.

† Williamson's History of Maine, vol. 2, page 505.

‡ See Note No. 15, in Appendix.

township. There are two social libraries in this town. One at Windham Corner, established in 1817, containing 166 volumes, and one at Little Falls, established in 1831, containing 180 volumes.

The Congregational is the oldest and largest religious society. They built the first meeting-house in this town in 1740. In 1743, a church of seven persons was formed and a Pastor settled.

John Wight was the first settled minister. He graduated at Harvard College in 1721, came from Dedham, Mass. to this town, ordained Dec. 14, 1743, and preached here until his death. He died May 8, 1753, aged 55 years.

Peter Thatcher Smith was the second minister. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth, now Portland, and grandson of Thomas Smith, of Boston, merchant. He was born in Falmouth, June 14, 1731, graduated at Harvard College 1753, ordained Sept. 22, 1762, dismissed Nov. 26, 1790, died Oct. 26, 1826, in the 96th year of his age, having preached 28 years and 2 months.

Nathaniel Stone was the third minister. He graduated at Harvard College in 1795, came from Provincetown, Mass. to this town, ordained Oct. 1, 1798, dismissed Feb. 3, 1805, and is now living in Naples, Me.

Asa Lyman was the fourth minister. He was born in Lebanon, Conn. about 1777, graduated at Yale College, 1802 or '3, installed Nov. 30, 1809, dismissed June 1, 1810, died in the State of New York, 1836, aged 59 years.

Gardner Kellogg was the fifth minister. He was born in Old Hadley, Mass. in 1765, graduated at Yale College about 1786, installed April 25, 1811, and continued Pastor until his death. He died Nov. 29, 1826, aged 61 years.

William Gragg was the sixth minister. He came from Groton, Mass., graduated at Harvard College 1820, ordained Oct. 15, 1828, dismissed Aug. 31, 1831, and is now living in Bedford, Mass.

Jonathan Lee Hale was the seventh minister. He was born in Canaan, Conn. in 1790, graduated at Middlebury College in 1819, came from Campton, N. H. to this town, ordained Sept. 12, 1832, and continued Pastor until his death. He died at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, Jan. 15, 1835, aged 45 years.

John W. Shepard was the eighth and present minister. He came from Gilmantown, N. H., and was ordained Aug. 3, 1836.

This society has two meeting-houses for public worship: one in the south part of the town, standing on land given to the town by Joseph Blaney and Paul Little, Esqrs. and Capt. Thomas Barker, for a training ground, burying ground, and a site for a meeting-house, which was erected in 1795, being the fourth Congregational Meeting-house erected in Windham. The other, the north meeting-house at Windham Corner, was erected in 1834, and is the fifth Congregational Meeting-house.* They have a ministerial fund of the annual income of \$225, being the proceeds of the ministerial right reserved in the grant of the township, for the support of the ministry.

The Friends Society are the next oldest in town. There were persons of this denomination in town anterior to 1774. At a town meeting, Oct. 13, 1774, it was voted to excuse eight persons of this society from paying ministerial taxes. They had a meeting for worship established in this town in 1779, a preparative meeting in 1793, a quarterly meeting in 1801, and a monthly meeting in 1802. They have a large and convenient meeting-house nearly in the centre of the town, erected

* See Note No. 16, in Appendix.

in 1800. There are forty-five families in town belonging to this society.

The Baptists are the next. They were incorporated in 1791—they have a meeting-house in the south part of the town, opposite the residence of the late Dr. Rea, erected in 1822.

The Methodists are the fourth society. They have a small meeting-house at the centre of the town, erected in 1792. The number of families in town belonging to this society are supposed to be about forty. There are also persons of other religious denominations in town.

Doct. Caleb Rea was the first physician in this town. He was the youngest son of Dr. Caleb Rea, of Danvers, Mass. and was born in that town, March, 1758. He read medicine with Drs. Holyoke and Putman, two eminent physicians of Salem and Danvers. Towards the close of the revolutionary war he entered the navy as surgeon, where he acquired much practical information in that important branch of his profession. At the close of the war he took passage to the East Indies, where, and in Europe, he passed between two and three years. Soon after his return to his native land he moved his family to Windham, in 1785—6, and entered upon the duties of his profession, where he continued to labor until his death. He died Dec. 29, 1796, at the age of 39 years.

Dr. James Paine was the second physician. He was born Feb. 16, 1759, in Eastham, Barnstable County, Mass., where he lived until 1779, engaged in studies preparatory to a profession under the instruction of the Rev. J. Crocker. One year of this time he passed in the army, serving in the revolutionary war as a volunteer. In 1788 he commenced the practice of medicine in Limerick, York County, where he remained until 1797.—He then removed to this town, and devoted himself to his profession until 1818, when his health failed, he gave up his profession, removed to Portland, and acted as magistrate until his death, which occurred Feb. 22, 1822, aged 63 years.

Drs. — Folsom, Calvin How, Jacob Hunt, James Merrill, John Waterman, S. W. Baker, Charles G. Parsons and Joseph Addison Parsons, have also practiced medicine in this town.

Joseph Pope first opened an office in this town, for the practice of law, in 1803, since which Barker Curtis, Asa Mitchell, Hezekiah Frost, Thomas Amory Deblois, and John Eveleth have successively practiced law in Windham.*

The first post office established in Windham was in 1798, at Windham Corner. Col. Edward Anderson was the first post-master. Since which two others have been established—one at Little Falls, in 1828, (South Windham,) of which Jonathan Andrew, Esq. was the first post-master, and the other at Windham Upper Corner, in 1833, (North Windham,) of which Daniel S. Littlefield was the first post-master.

The population of this town, at different periods since the first settlement, was, in 1759, 29 families; in 1762, 39 families; in 1764, 250 inhabitants; in 1790, 938; in 1800, 1329; in 1810, 1613; in 1820, 1793; in 1830, 2186; in 1837, 2207; (and in 1840, 2274.) There has never been any very rapid increase or diminution of inhabitants in this town; the population has increased but little recently, owing to emigration to the new settled towns. The increase of population for the last ten years being only four per cent.

There was but one military company in Windham until after the Revolutionary war. At the present time there are two companies of

* See Note No. 17, in Appendix.

Infantry, one of Light Infantry, and one of Riflemen, composed of the citizens of this town and Gorham.

This town has five public Burying-grounds. The first and most ancient is on the farm where Abraham Anderson now lives, which was given to the town by his father, Abraham Anderson, in 1768. The second is on the farm now owned by Col. Edward Anderson, and formerly the farm of the late Peter T. Smith, and given by him to the town. These depositories of the dead are in the centre of the "home lots." In these cemeteries the bones of most of the early fathers of the town are interred. The third is in school district No. 2. The fourth at Windham corner, and the fifth at Windham upper corner.*

Thomas Manchester, son of Stephen Manchester the fifth settler of this town, was the first child born in Windham. He was born in 1739. Nancy Mayberry, daughter of Wm. Mayberry the second settler, was the second child born, and first female birth. She was born May 23, 1740, and died Feb. 12, 1808, aged 68 years. Her remains are interred in a burying-ground on the farm formerly owned by Paul Little, Esq.

The committees of safety, correspondence, and inspection, were in 1775, Z. Hunnewell, Tho. Trott, David Barker, and Caleb Graffam.—1776, Z. Hunnewell, Caleb Graffam, Richard Mayberry, Tho. Trott, and Isaac Hardy.—1777, Z. Hunnewell, Abraham Osgood, William Knights, Daniel Pattengall, and Caleb Graffam.—1778, Z. Hunnewell, Paul Little, and David Noyes.—1779, Wm. Knights, David Barker, and Daniel Pattengall.—1780, Caleb Graffam,^f Paul Little, and Zerubabel Hunnewell.—1781, Abraham Osgood, Richard Mayberry, and Thomas Trott.—1782, A. Osgood, Richard Mayberry, and Thomas Trott.—1783, Z. Hunnewell, David Barker, and Thomas Barker.

Windham was first represented in the General Court of Mass, in 1767, by Abraham Anderson. Josiah Chute and Noah Read, were the delegates who represented the town in the convention which framed the Constitution of Maine in 1819, and Gen. Daniel Hall first represented the town in the Legislature of Maine, in 1820.

Many of the inhabitants of this town have attained to a great age. Probably no town in the State, of the same population, can produce a greater number of instances of great longevity. Since the first settlement of the town, 73 persons have died of 80 and under 90; 22 of 90 and under 100; 1 of 100, and 1 of 101 years—making 97 of 80 years and upwards. At the present time, there are 70 persons living in the town, of 70 and under 80, and 18 of 80 and under 90, one of 91, one of 92, and one of 95 years,—making the whole number of persons living in the town, at the present time, of 70 years and upwards, 91.†

Time admonishes me that I should close this address. We have been taking a retrospective view of the past. But who shall disclose the future? Of the immense number who compose the assembly on this occasion, probably not one will survive the lapse of a hundred years. Ere the return of another Centennial Anniversary, we, the intervening generations who connect the past with the future, shall have passed from the stage of action, and shall have been gathered to the graves of our fathers, and our places supplied by generations yet unborn.

* See Note No. 18, in Appendix.

† See Note No. 19, in Appendix.

May we be permitted to indulge the hope, that the example of our ancestors, in all that is good and worthy of imitation, will not be lost upon us, their descendants. Let us indulge the hope that the rich legacy bequeathed to us, and sealed with the blood of our fathers, will be transmitted pure and untarnished by us and our posterity to the latest period of time.

In conclusion permit me to say, fellow citizens, that I have endeavored to give as faithful a sketch of the early historical events of the town, as the short notice, the little time I have had to devote to the subject, and the difficulty of obtaining correct information, relative to events which have long since transpired, would allow.

While contemplating the various scenes through which the inhabitants of this town and nation have passed during the past century, and contrasting them with their present prosperous and happy condition, let us ascribe all the praise to that Being from whom cometh every "good and perfect gift." Let every heart, on the present occasion, expand with gratitude to the God of our fathers who has raised us from such small and feeble beginnings to be a large, prosperous, and happy town, and exalted our nation to heaven in point of privileges, and given it the first rank among the nations of the earth.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Names of the Grantees of New Marblehead, now Windham.

Jeremiah Allen, Micah Bowden, Robert Bull, Nathaniel Bartlette, John Bailey, Thomas Bartlette, Nathan Bowen, Francis Bowden, Jedediah Blaney, Samuel Brimblecom, Joseph Blaney, Thomas Chute, Peter Coleman, Moses Calley, Nathaniel Cogswell, Richard Dana, Benjamin Dodge, Humphrey Deverux, Nicholas Edgscome, Nathaniel Evans, John Gelton, Thomas Frothingham, Joseph Gallison, Joseph Griffin, William Goodwin, Robert Hooper, Ebenezer Hawkes jr., Abraham Howard, Benjamin Hendley, Edward Holyoke, Joseph Howard, John Homan, Ebenezer Hawkes, Benjamin James, William Ingalls, Giles Iremy, Samuel Lee, Joseph Majory, Isaac Maxfield, William Mayberry, John Oulton, Robert Paramore, George Pigot, John Palmer, Jonathan Proctor, James Perrimon, James Pierson, John Reed, Richard Reed, Samuel Stacy 3d, James Sharrar, John Stacy, Ebenzer Stacy, James Skinner, Joseph Swett, Joseph Smithurst, Andrew Tucker, Isaac Turner, Calley Wright, Thomas Wood.

No. 2.

The original boundaries of New Marblehead, as laid out May 15, 1735, were as follows, to wit :

"We began at a place called Saccarappa Falls, in Presumscot river, and so as the river runs to a great pond called great Sebago Pond, thence north 45 deg. east 4 miles and 120 rods, thence south 45 deg. east to North Yarmouth back line, thence 3 miles south 45 deg. west to the corner of North Yarmouth and Falmouth bounds, thence south 24 deg. 20 minutes west 8 miles and 60 rods to Saccarappa Falls."

No. 3.

Boundary lines between Windham and Falmouth, as established by an act of the General Court, Nov. 27, 1761.

“Viz. Beginning at a white rock by the water side in Casco Bay and running northwest ninety-five rods to the stump of a red oak tree, which was formerly marked F, and from thence northwest on the line between the towns of Falmouth and North Yarmouth eight miles to a pine marked F, for the northwest corner of the said town of Falmouth, and from thence and the lines between said town of Falmouth and the said New Marblehead. To run on a straight line to come fifteen rods to the eastward of a brook, called Inkhorn brook, below the mouth of said brook, whence it enters into the river called Presumscot river.—To run again from the said pine tree back on the line of Falmouth, ninety-five rods to the southeast corner of North Yarmouth, being a stake, and from thence northeast three miles on the bounds between North Yarmouth and New Marblehead to the lines of New Boston.”—(Gray.)

No. 4.

The following exhibit shows the number of acres of land in Windham, exclusive of roads, and how disposed of, viz :

1st division ten acre lots assigned to the 63 original rights,		630 acres.
2d do.		630 “
1st do. of one hundred acre lots	do.	6300 “
2d do.	do.	12600 “
1st do. of seventy-three acre lots	do.	4599 “
		24759

$$24749 \div 63 = 393$$

Twelve 100 acre lots sold by proprietors to individuals,	1200 “
Nos. 76 and 140 not drawn,	200 “
	26159

No. 5.

Bolton was carried captive to Quebec ; here the captain of a French frigate purchased him for a servant ; he went on board the French frigate in that capacity. Shortly after she put to sea she came in contact with an English frigate—a severe engagement ensued—the French frigate was captured, and her crew transferred on board the English vessel. Lieut. Wallace, 2d Lieut. of the English frigate, having learned the history of Bolton, out of motives of kindness obtained him for a servant. He was directed to make tea for the Lieutenant’s mess,—he had a canister containing one pound of green tea, and a copper tea-kettle large enough to contain two quarts. Bolton, who had never seen any tea before, and wholly unacquainted with making it, put the whole pound of tea into the kettle, filled it with cold water and put it over the fire to steep. In process of time the water waxed hot, the tea began to swell, blew the “kiver” sky high and foamed out. Presently news came to the Lieut. that there was a “tempest in the teapot,”—he “piped all hands,” and in a few minutes Bolton found himself surrounded by a dense little congregation, and stood palsied with astonishment at the wonderful phenomenon before him. The Lieut. supposing that Bolton had done this of his “malice aforethought,” foamed with as much violence as the teapot. He ordered Bolton to be lashed to the gangway and whipped. The French captain believing Bolton had done this through ignorance, soon ascertained the fact and communicated it to Lieut. Wallace, when Wallace interrogated Bolton upon the “affair,” and particularly whether he had ever made any tea before. Bolton replied that he had not, but supposed he must make it as his mother did herb tea. Upon hearing this the Lieut. was as much excited with laughter as before with rage,—he ordered him to be discharged from

duress. The particulars of this transaction were soon communicated to all the officers and crew of the vessel, and occasioned much merriment and laughter. Eight or ten years after Bolton's return to this town, he was at Falmouth, now Portland, where he fell in company with his old master, Lieut. Wallace—a cordial greeting ensued—Wallace was now out of employ and poor. Bolton, who always entertained a strong attachment for Wallace, took him home with him to Windham, treated him with great kindness, where he lived with him until his death. He died at the advanced age of 80 years. His remains are interred in Anderson's burying ground, the most ancient in town.

No. 6.

Ezra Brown, who was killed by Poland, left a wife and four children—three sons, William, Ezra and Amos, and one daughter, Lydia, whose descendants are numerous. One of his sons, Ezra, died in this town March 31, 1826, aged 76 years. He was a man of superior abilities, was representative of the town in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1797, and 18 years one of the Selectmen of the town. He was one of the Selectmen from 1782 to 1802, excepting 1789 and 1799; also, one of the Selectmen in 1807.

Ephraim Winship, anterior to his being wounded by the Indians, had been married, but at the time he was wounded he had no wife, she having deceased before, leaving six children. Winship recovered of his wounds, notwithstanding the Indians had taken two scalps from his head and gave him a blow with a hatchet, leaving him for dead. The Indians took two scalps from Winship in consequence of his having two crowns on his head. They left a narrow strip of skin extending from the forehead directly over the top to the back part of the head, between the two scalps which they had taken off. In consequence of this "searching operation" of the Indians upon the head of Winship, it ever after presented a very singular appearance. Some time after this Winship was married to his second wife, by whom he had five more children, thereby strictly fulfilling the commands given to Noah and his sons, "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth." He was a native of Lexington, Mass., and died in Windham, June 4, 1766, aged 55 years.

No. 7.

Towns and Counties by the name of Windham, where situated, and the population they contained in 1820:

Towns.	Counties.	States.	Pop.	Towns.	Counties.	States.	Pop.
Windham,	Cumberland,	Me.	1793	Windham,	Windham,	Ct.	2489
Windham,	Windham,	Vt.	931	Windham,	Greene,	N. Y.	2536
Windham,	Rockingham,	N. H.	889	Windham,	Bradford,	Penn.	350
Windham,	Luzerne,	Penn.	889	Windham,	Portage,	Ohio,	472
Population of the County of Windham, in Vermont,							28457
" " " " " in Connecticut,							31684

"Windham or Wymondham, town in the county of Norfolk, Eng., market on Friday, 9 miles W. S. W. Norwich, 103 N. London, population 4,023.—The chief trade of the place is making wooden ware."

No. 8.

In the summer of 1776, the great gun and one swivel were carried to Falmouth and put on board the privateer *Reprieve*, commanded by Capt. Joshua Stone. The other swivel was intentionally destroyed, a few years ago, at Windham Upper Corner, so that none of these relics of antiquity are now to be found.

No. 9.

The entire time from the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, April 19, 1775, until Sept. 3, 1783, the time when the definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris, was 8 years 4 months and 14 days.—Hostilities, however, ceased in a great measure after the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in Virginia, Oct. 19, 1781.

No. 10.

“The whole amount of continental money issued from June 22, 1775, to Nov. 1779, was 241,552,780 dollars. The depreciation was rapid; by an act of the General Court the rate of depreciation on all contracts, was as follows: for every \$100 in gold or silver, in January, 1777, \$105 in paper of the United States was to be received; in July, \$125 in paper; in October, \$275; 1778, Jan. \$325; April, \$400; July, \$425; Oct. \$500; 1779, Jan. \$715; April, \$1104; July, \$1477; Oct. \$2030; 1780, Jan. \$2934; April, \$4000; from April 1st to 20th, 1780, one Spanish dollar was equal to \$40 in paper of the old emission; May 25, it was equal to \$60. The paper depreciated gradually until Feb. 27, 1781, when one Spanish dollar was worth \$75 in paper. At that time a new emission was made of paper, which was a little short of \$2 for \$1 of silver. This, however, continually depreciated until Oct. 1, 1781, it stood at \$1 to \$1.”—*Willis' History of Portland, part 11, page 163.*

No. 11.

“During the winter session (1776) the General Court arranged the militia anew; and formed Massachusetts proper into three divisions and Maine into one.” “All able bodied males between 16 and 60 years were enrolled and compelled to do military duty, except Quakers, settled ministers of the Gospel, the officers of Harvard College, colored men and Indians.”—*Williamson's History of Maine, vol. 2, page 445.*

List of men belonging to Windham, who performed service in the Continental army and drafted militia during the revolutionary war.

Those who served three years.

Elias Legrow, Joseph Legrow, Caleb Young, Richard Thurrill, Amos Brown jr., Stephen Tripp, Samuel Knights, James Jordan, Job Hall, Richard Mayberry, Josiah Chute, William Mayberry, John Swett, Samuel Tobin, John Mugford, Hezekiah Hall, Nathaniel Gammon, Stephen Lowell, William Cammell, Enoch Hall, Jeremiah Small, Richard Dole, Edward Webb, Samuel Chandler, Eli Webb, Samuel Lord, Amos Brown,* Richard Presson, Stephen Hutchinson, William Hardy, John Knight, Nicholas Hughes, Robert Millions, Ebenezer Barton, Enoch Graffam, Stephen Manchester. *Colored men*—Flanders, Romeo, Lannon, Peter Smith.

* Killed at the Battle of Hubbardstown.

Those who served less than three years at one time.

James Chute, Ichabod Hanson, George Knights, John Winship, Nathaniel Chase, Joseph Hutchinson, Samuel Hutchinson, George Crockett, Stephen Harris, Thomas Chute, Thomas Crague, Jeremiah Jordon, Daniel Crockett, John Young, Edward Anderson, Abraham Anderson, John Anderson, Thomas Trott, Benjamin Trott, James Mayberry, John Mayberry, William Mayberry jr., Thomas Mayberry, David Mayberry, Thomas Bolton, John Elder, William Elder, Joseph Elder, Richard Hunnewell, Benjamin Bodge, Thomas Bodge.

No. 12.

“Muster Roll of Capt. Richard Mayberry’s company in Battallion of Massachusetts Bay Forces, in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Benjamin Tupper, 11th Regiment 5th Company.—Taken for Dec. 1778.”

Commissioned Officers.—Richard Mayberry, Captain, W; Silas Chadbourn, Lieutenant; Jonathan Libby, Ensign.

Serjeants.—Joab Libby, Josiah Chute, W, Amos Allen.

Corporals.—Nathaniel Lombard, Chandler Rackley, Ebenezer Barton, W.

Drummer.—Josiah Wallace.

Fifer.—Christopher Dunn.

Privates.—Joab Black, Sylvanus Bramhall, Charles Branscum, Geo. Berry, Benjamin Cresey, Ephraim Dyer, William Davis, John Green, David Guston, William Hunt, Nicholas Hughes, W, Hezekiah Jordon, Henry Jackson, James Jordon, W, Robert Jackson, Jedediah Lombard, Butler Lombard, Caleb Lombard, Francis Libby, William Mayberry, W, Robert Millions, W, George Robinson, John Swett, W, Walter Simonton, Ephraim Sawyer, Peter Smith, W, Joseph Stone, Daniel Small, Elisha Small, Joseph Thompson, William Thompson, Jesse Whitney, Joseph Webber, Jonathan Webster, Jonathan Bean, Thomas Chute, W, Peter Crockett, Thomas Guston, Jeremiah Hodgdon, Richard Hollis, Samuel Jordon, George Leach, David Mayberry, W, John Orion, Joseph Phinney, Peter Sandborn, Jonathan Swett, Samuel Small, Ebenezer Sawyer, Benj. Trott, W, David Truill, Daniel Whitmore, Robert MFarling.

“West Point, Jan. 1, 1779, mustered then Capt. Richard Mayberry’s company, as specified in the above Roll.”

No. 13.

Josiah Chute was the son of Curtis Chute, and grandson of Thomas Chute, the first settler in Windham. Thomas Chute, the first settler, died in this town in 1770, aged 80 years. He had one son and two daughters. His son Curtis was killed by lightning at Portland, June 5, 1767. His daughter Sarah married to John Bodge, was drowned at Horse-beef Falls in 1776; his other daughter, Abigail, married with Mr. Cobham. Curtis Chute left a wife and five children—four sons, Josiah, Thomas, John and James, and one daughter. Three of his sons, Josiah, Thomas and James, were in the service in the course of the revolutionary war. Josiah was born in Windham, June 4, 1759, and died here Oct. 2, 1834, aged 75 years. His brother, Col. Thomas Chute, died here several years since. James died at sea. John, who now resides in Naples, is the only one of the family now living. Josiah Chute served five years in the army of the revolution, he frequently represented this town in the Legislature of Mass., was one of the delegates in the State Convention that formed the Constitution of Maine, and for twenty years one of the Selectmen of the town. He left a wife and seven children, all of whom except one son (Josiah) are now living.

No. 14.

Expenses of the war of the revolution and the number of men furnished by the several States.

“Owing to various causes the precise amount of expenditures for the war cannot be ascertained. The following estimate is supposed to approximate to the expense incurred:

Estimated expenditures of 1775 and 1776, in specie,	\$20,064,666 66
1777,	24,986,646 85
1778,	24,289,438 26
1779,	10,794,620 65
1780,	3,000,000 00
1781,	1,942,465 30
1782,	3,632,745 85
1783,	3,226,583 45
To Nov. 1st, 1784,	548,525 63

Forming an amount total of \$92,485,693 15

To which should be added,

Army debt upon Commissioners' certificates,	11,080,576 01
Supplies furnished by citizens of the several States,	3,723,625 21
Supplies from the Quarter-Master and Commissary's Dep't.,	1,159,170 05
Other supplies, certificates for which issued by Register,	744,638 49
The foreign expenditures, civil, military, &c.	5,000,000 00
Estimated expenditures of the several States,	21,000,000 00

Estimated expense of the war, in specie, \$135,193,703 91
Goodrich's Encyclopedia, page 437.

Number of Troops (Continental and Militia) employed during the revolution, and the quotas furnished by each State, taken from the Collections of the Hampshire Historical Society.

	1775		1776		1777		1778		1779		1780		1781		1783		1783
	Cont.	Mil.	Cont.	Mil.	Cont.	Mil.	Cont.	Mil.	Cont.	Mil.	Cont.	Mil.	Cont.	Mil.	Cont.	Mil.	Cont.
N. Hampshire,	2,824	3,019	1,172	1,111	1,253	1,004	222	1,017	760	700					744	733	
Massachusetts,	16,444	15,372	4,000	7,516	2,775	7,010	1,927	6,287	1,451	4,553	3,436	3,732	1566	4,423	4,370	4,370	
Rhode-Island,	2,193	798	1,102	548		630	2,426	507	756	915			464	481	372		
Connecticut,	4,507	6,390	5,737	4,563		4,010		3,544		3,133	554	2,420	1,501	1,732	1,740		
New-York,	2,075	3,629	1,715	1,903	921	2,194		2,256		2,179	668	1,728		1,198	1,169		
New Jersey,		3,193	5,893	1,408		1,566		1,276		1,105	162	823		660	675		
Pennsylvania,	400	5,519	4,876	4,983	2,481	3,684		3,476		3,337		1,346		1,265	1,598		
Delaware,		609	145	229		349		317		325	231	89		164	235		
Maryland,		657	2,592	2,030	1,535	3,307		2,849		2,065		770		1,250	974		
Virginia,		6,181		5,744	1,289	5,236		3,973		2,486		1,215	4,331	1,204	629		
North Carolina,		1,134		1,281		1,287		1,214				545		1,105	697		
South Carolina,		2,069		1,650		1,650		909						139	139		
Georgia,		351		1,423		673		87						145	145		
Total.....Continental	28,443	46,901	26,060	34,750	10,112	32,899	4,353	27,699	2,429	21,115	5,811	13,832	7,399	11,256	13,076		
Militia		231,971		56,163													

No. 15.

No. of Dwelling Houses, No. of Families, and No. of Scholars in the several School Districts.

No. of the Districts.	No. of houses.	No. families,	No. scholars.
		1833.	1839. 1840.
No. 1 or Anderson's,	16	18	35 40 40
" 2 " Little Falls,	29	30	59 47 52
" 3 " Gambo,	26	26	46 50 56
" 4 " Pleasant river,	13	12	34 29 27
" 5 " Windham corner,	21	22	39 47 40
" 6 " Amos Hawkes,	25	25	69 56 63
" 7 " Kenards'	17	20	37 44 54
" 8 " Baker's corner,	24	26	66 68 68
" 9 " Columbian or Dole's	27	28	75 74 78
" 10 " Ireland,	18	20	60 62 65
" 11 " Scotland,	14	16	37 44 37
" 12 " Hardy's,	7	9	18 13 15
" 13 " Plains,	26	26	69 73 62
" 14 " Windham upper corner,	25	26	51 64 65
" 15 " Hodsdon's,	29	26	63 67 64
" 16 " Friends'	26	30	55 57 57
" 17 " Great Falls,	12	12	32 30 34
" 18 " Outlet,	6	6	11 12 7
Total, - - -	361	378	856 877 884

No. 16.

Between 1740 and 1795, two meeting house frames were erected by the Congregationalists; one near where Reuben Elder now lives, and one near where Rowland Rand now lives, neither of which were finished, and subsequently the frames of both were taken down. The fourth Congregational meeting house is 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 22 feet posts, well finished and painted. The fifth Congregational meeting house is 48 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 17 feet posts, well finished and painted, with a steeple, and cost \$1300. The Friends' meeting house is 45 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 20 feet posts,—they had a meeting house in this town prior to this, but not so large. The Methodist meeting house is 28 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 9 feet posts. The Baptist meeting house is 38 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 12 feet posts, well finished and painted.

Proprietors of the Fourth Congregational meeting house, and the amount subscribed by each. (Let out to Col. Edward Anderson to build, Feb. 8, 1795, for £160.)

Paul Little, £12,00s	Thomas Crague, £13,00s	George Knights, £10,10s
Paul Little, Jr. 9,00	Curtis Swett, 6,00	Daniel Hanson, 7,00
Thos. Barker, 11,00	John Swett, 7,00	William Knights, 9,00
Thos. Barker Jr 11,00	John Gallison, 6,00	Elizabeth Andrew, 6,00
Thomas Chute, 10,00	Josiah Chute, 7,00	Josiah Webb, 5,00
Thomas Smith, 10,10	John Chute, 8,00	Edward Anderson, 12,00
	63,10	49,10
Total, £160.		

No. 17.

Joseph Pope opened an office at Windham corner for the practice of law in 1803. He was born in the town of Spencer, county of Worcester, Mass. Graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H. in 1798. Read law with Pliny Merrick of Brookfield, Mass. Admitted to the Cumberland bar as counsellor at law, in 1804,—delivered an oration before the citizens of Windham, July 4, 1804,—moved from Windham to Portland, 1805,—returned to Windham, 1813, and resided there until 1815, when he again removed to Portland, where he now resides.

Hezekiah Frost came to Windham and commenced the practice of law in Feb. 1807. Born in Canterbury, Conn. 1778,—graduated at Yale College in 1802,—read law with Judge Griswold of Conn.—resided in Windham from 1807 until his death,—died May 27, 1827, aged 49. He did much, while he resided here, to elevate the character of our primary schools.

Thomas Amory Deblois,—born in Boston,—graduated at Harvard University, Mass. 1813,—studied law with Col. S. A. Bradley of Fryeburg and Gen. S. Fessenden of N. Gloucester,—came to Windham and commenced the practice of law in 1816,—removed from Windham to Portland in 1819, where he now resides.

John Eveleth,—born in N. Gloucester,—graduated at Brunswick College in 1814,—studied law with Gen. Samuel Fessenden of New Gloucester,—came to Windham and commenced the practice of law Dec. 7, 1819, where he has continued in the practice of the “glorious uncertainty of the law” until the present time.

No. 18.

The first persons buried in Windham are on home lot No. 32, about 30 rods from the Presumscot. They are the first wife of Stephen Manchester, a brother of hers, (Farrar,) and a child. I have not the means of ascertaining the time when they were buried, it was probably soon after the first settlement in the town. Although these graves were on the first land cleared in Windham, they are now in the midst of a thick forest of pines, some of which are 18 inches in diameter. The first person buried in Anderson's cemetery, is an infant child of A. Anderson, the fifth settler. Rev. John Wight was the first person buried in Smith's cemetery, May, 1753. Josiah Chute, Esq. was the first person buried in the new cemetery in District No. 2, Oct. 1834.

No. 19,

Names of aged persons who died in Windham.

Eleanor Cobbey, 101. Robert Martin, 100. Nathaniel Evans, 99. Mrs. Sarah Rogers, (1827) 98. Jonathan Wilson, (1823) 86,—his wife Mary, (1838) 97. David Purrington, (1816) 84,—his wife Sarah, (1830) 96. Thomas Trott, (1821) 91,—his wife Sarah, (1837) 97. Matthew Tobey, (1810) 96,—his wife Elizabeth, (1816) 83. Amos Hawkes (1826) 94,—his wife Deborah,

(1818) 83. Peter T. Smith, (1826) 96. Zacheus Allen, (1829) 93. Mrs. Eunice Stevens (1800) 96. Mrs. Sarah Swett, (1819) 92. Stephen Manchester, (1813) 92,—his wife Mary, 81. Mrs. Rachel Buffom, 90. Thomas Bolton, 90. Mrs. Martha Mayberry, 90. Mrs. Anna Hawkes, (1797) 92. James Hawkes, (1828) 93. Andrew Dennis, 90,—his wife Elizabeth, 84. Mrs. Mary Cook, 91. Israel Hodsdon, (1832) 91,—his wife Mary, (1827) 81. George Crockett, (1834) 90. Zerubbabel Hunnewell, (1803) 89,—his wife Hannah, (1791) 80. John A. Knight, (1834) 81. Robert Millions, (1816) 84,—his wife Mary, (1820) 87. Mrs. Sarah Lowell, (1833) 84. Mrs. Sarah Knapp, 87. Jonah Austin, (1834) 80,—his wife Sarah, (1837) 80. Nathaniel Jordon, (1829) 84. Margaret Mugford, (1833) 81. John Stevens, 85,—his wife Elizabeth, 84. John Brown, (1836) 80. Thomas Chute, (1770) 80. William Mayberry, [C B] (1829) 84. Mrs. Ann Anderson, (1801) 85. Samuel Webb, 80. Mrs. Lois Graftam, (1804) 83. Mrs. Rebecca Hunnewell, (1830) 83. Bathsheba Mayberry, 85. Mrs. Mary Elkins, 84. Jacob Elliott, (1819) 84. Mrs. Lydia Lowell, 84. Jonathan Stevens, (1821) 80. Jonathan Hanson, (1818) 80. Isaac Hardy, (1821) 85,—his wife Susannah, (1822) 86. John Webb, (1835) 85. Thomas Barker, (1806) 80,—his wife Eunice, (1809) 80. Elijah Pope, (1828) 85. Mrs. Elizabeth Southwick, (1818) 80. Abraham Osgood, (1816) 87. Paul Stone, (1831) 86. Richard Dole, (1825) 89. John Mayberry, [B] 88. Mrs. Rachel Bolton, (1813) 84. Mrs. Hannah Hanson, (1827) 84. John Bodge, (1798) 84. Samuel Elkins, 84. John Morrell, (1817) 85. Mrs. Elizabeth Crague, (1810) 83. Mrs. Jane M'Intosh, (1826) 81. Joseph Riggs, (1806) 86,—his wife Anna, (1812) 86. Thomas Kenard, (1818) 84. Elisha Handy, 80. Mrs. Mary Bolton, 88. Samuel Kenard, (1817) 85,—his wife Elizabeth, (1815) 83. Wm. Proctor, (1806) 84. Stephen Hutchinson, 85,—his son Stephen, (1826) 85,—his wife Elizabeth, (1827) 85. Lieut. Wallace, 80. Joseph Griffin, 85. Mrs. Anna Johnson, (1838) 87. Mrs. Abigail Hooper, (1798) 80. Mrs. Ellen Holmes, (1833) 81. Robert Mugford, (1781) 81,—his wife Mary, (1796) 80. Robert Mugford, (1836) 80. John Ingersol, (1811) 81,—his wife Lydia, (1825) 85. John Chase, (1829) 81.

STATISTICS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

The town of Windham contains 26159 acres of land,—2274 inhabitants,—361 Dwelling Houses, viz: 250 of one story, 80 of two, and one of three stories,—5 Saw Mills,—2 Shingle Mills,—2 Carding Machines,—1 Clothier's Mill, for fulling and dressing cloth,—1 Factory for manufacturing woollen cloth,—1 Mill for manufacturing chair stuff,—1 for manufacturing kegs,—1 for cleansing saltpetre,—3 Grist Mills,—10 Blacksmith's Shops,—7 Groceries,—5 Taverns, and 2 Tanneries. There are 16 Brick and 2 Stone Buildings in town. The public property belonging to the town, consists chiefly of a poor-house, farm and buildings, purchased in 1835, and cost \$2500,—a brick town house erected in 1833, cost \$750, it is 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 13 feet walls.

Windham is a good agricultural town. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturalists. The soil in the south part of the town is a moist yellow loam, free from stones, based upon an understratum of clay, about one foot from the surface,—the north-west corner of the town is plains, and approximates to a sandy soil. There are inexhaustible quarries of granite in the south part of the town.

The oldest building now standing in town, is the dwelling house where Reuben Elder now lives,—it was built by Thomas Mayberry, the year when built not known.

The oldest Musical Instrument in town (and by some supposed to be the oldest in the U. S.) is a Spinnet, made in London, by Thomas Hitchcock in 1390. It was formerly owned by the widow Wendall, the third wife of the Rev. Thomas Smith of Portland, and is now owned by Mrs. Lucy Anderson, wife of Abraham Anderson, and daughter of the late Rev. Peter T. Smith.

Abraham Anderson, son of Abraham Anderson the fifth settler, in the 82 year of his age, is the oldest person now living in Windham who was born in the town, and the only person now living who was born in the old fort.

The Rockmeacock tribe of Indians mentioned in this Address, are reported to have been a branch of the St. Francois.

The Presumpscot, so frequently mentioned in the preceding Address, is a noble stream; it discharges the waters of Lake Sebago into the Atlantic; is about 20 miles in length, and falls 270 feet in its passage to the ocean. It makes the entire boundary line between Windham and Gorham, and a portion of the boundary line between Windham and Standish. It has 13 falls of water suitable for mills, viz: Wescott's, Steep, Anderson's, Great, Whitney's, Dundee, Lovett's, Gumbo, Little, Horsehoof, Sacarappa, Congin, and Presumpscot Falls. The ten first mentioned, are partly in Windham. "The Presumpscot has a very devious channel with abrupt banks and numerous falls and rapids, which afford excellent hydraulic powers for mills and manufactories." It receives four tributaries on the Windham side, viz: Pleasant river, Black, Calley Wright's and Inkhorn brooks. Probably no stream in the State, of equal magnitude, is so little affected by freshets, ice, and droughts, and therefore so safe for mills, as the Presumpscot. Pleasant river passes through the middle of the town. Black, Calley Wright's and Inkhorn brooks are in the south part of the town. They all run a southwest course from their several sources to their junction with the Presumpscot. Pleasant river has many falls suitable for mills and factories.

There are several small ponds of water in the north part of the town. The Duck pond, on the east side of the town, is partly in Windham and partly in Westbrook. Little Sebago, in the north part of Windham, is a pond of considerable magnitude, about one third of which is in Windham, the residue in Gray. A part of this pond, about one mile in length and one half mile in width, has been drained of its waters. Col. Edward Anderson caused an artificial outlet to be made from the south end of Little Sebago into Smith's brook, which empties into Pleasant river, for the purpose of supplying the mills on the latter with an additional quantity of water. This outlet gradually increased in size, till two saw-mills were erected upon it. June 4, 1814, the water undermined the mill-dam, swept it and the mills from their foundations, disrupted the bed of the stream, rent away with irresistible force the opposing barriers of nature, and forged its way into Pleasant river. In a few hours the outlet was increased 50 feet in depth and 200 feet in width. Thus this body of water, which had been confined within its native embankments from time immemorial, rapidly disappeared, and was soon swallowed up in the waters of the Atlantic. The sudden irruption of this great body of water carried away one saw-mill, one grist-mill, and six bridges on Pleasant river, and also Gumbo and Horsehoof bridges on the Presumpscot; inundated the intervals and low lands, caused the water to run up Pleasant river and the tributaries of the Presumpscot, and made many who saw the laws of nature thus reversed, and were unacquainted with the cause, believe the world would come to an end before 1843.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 995 863 9