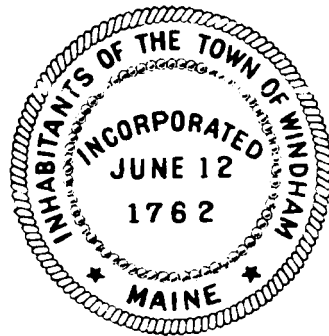


REPORT OF

*Windham Bi-Centennial
Committee*



July 30, 1938

TOGETHER

WITH A COPY OF THE
HISTORICAL ADDRESS

By FREDERICK H. DOLE

REPORT OF

*Windham Bi-Centennial
Committee*

Pageant Committee

Clara Nash Irene Nowell Dawn Grant Hazel Thayer
Marion Hodgdon Frances Ray

Dinner Committee

Emma Haskell All other ladies

Advertising Committee

Fred Haskell Irene Nowell Beulah Proctor

Committee in Charge of Markers

Reginald Lowell Selectmen Fred Dole Neal Anthoine

Committee in Charge of Historical Booklets

Reginald Lowell Neal Anthoine Beulah Proctor

**Committee in Charge of Historical Articles and
Places Being Open to Public**

Dr. Hamblen Reginald Goodell James Pratt Edith Elliott

Brief Program of week as follows:

MONDAY, JULY 25

Forenoon used for getting ready and finishing erecting markers for historical places.

Afternoon program at High School Building.

F. H. Aikins, *presiding*

Prayer by Rev. Clayton Chapman

Music by Rachel Andrew, *pianist*, and Helen Heel, *violinist*

Dedication Speech by F. H. Aikins, Chairman

Vocal Solo by Mrs. Hayward of Fitchburg
(A direct descendant of Thomas Chute)

Response by Georgiana Cushing Lane of Quincy, Mass.
(Direct descendant of Brown, who was born in Old Fort)

Vocal Solo by Mrs. Hayward

Response by James C. Chute of Naples
(A direct descendant of Thomas Chute)

Prayer by Rev. James Pratt

Music by Rachel Andrew and Helen Heel
About 100 present

Dedication Speech

Delivered by F. H. Aikins, *Chairman*

We have assembled on the present occasion for the purpose of dedicating the historical places relating to the first settlement and history of our Town.

Two hundred and one years ago, the Town of Windham was an unbroken wilderness, the home of the wild beast of the field and the hunting ground of the Indians.

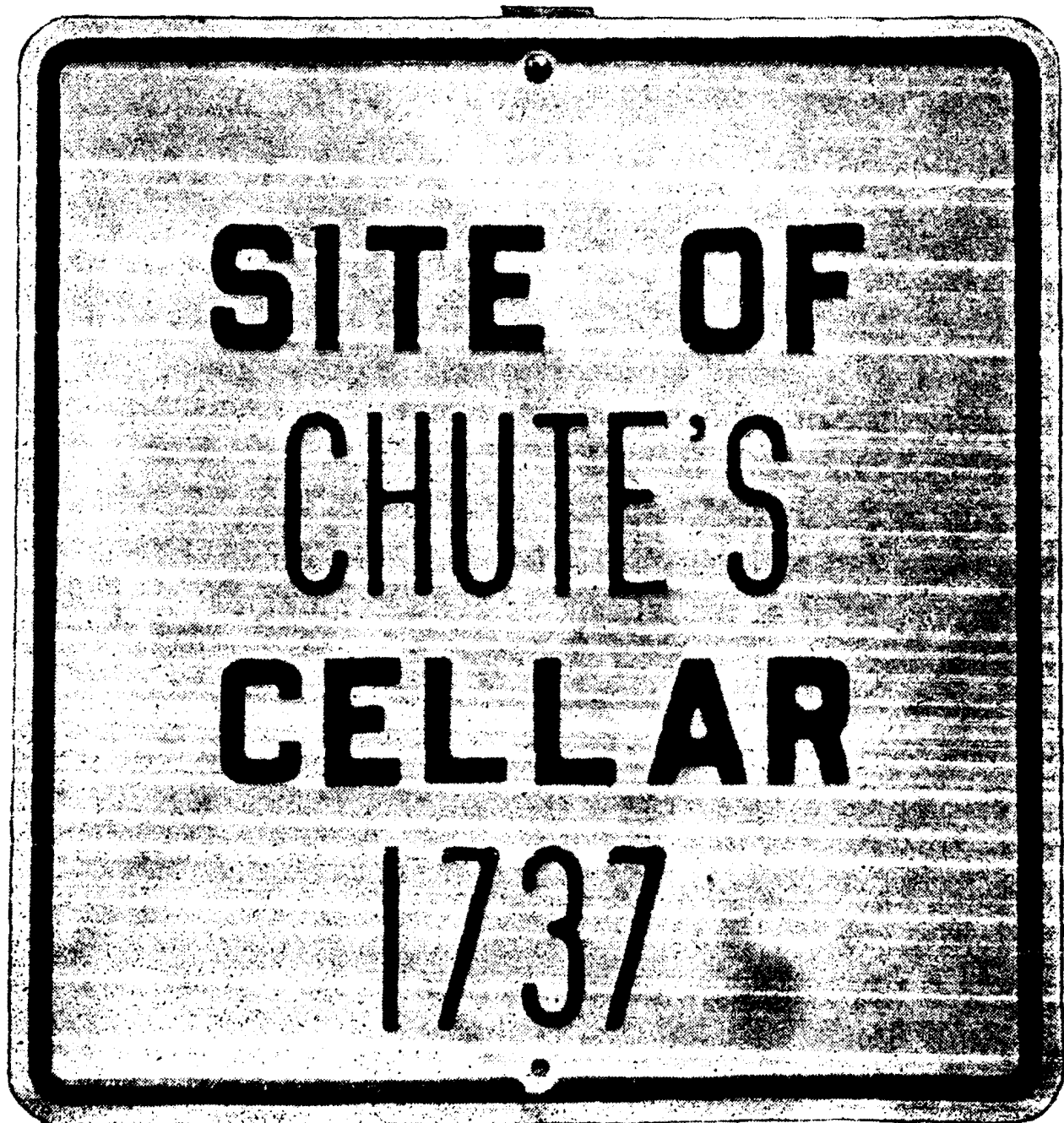
Now, in whatever direction we turn our eyes, we see pleasant and well-cultivated fields, verdant pastures, with their cattle. We see excellent roads with long lines of motor cars speeding along, the sides of the roads dotted with the poles necessary for our many kinds of communication.

While contemplating the present prosperous and happy condition of the Town, we cannot avoid asking the question, "Our fathers who caused the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose, where are they?"

Time has swept them to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns". We, who are now living, stand here as representatives of the dead. Generations have passed since those early days of 1737 and the blood of our forefathers now courses in the veins of their descendants.

Let us on this present occasion pause in memory of those great Spirits of the past who were the moving force that took this wilderness and laid the foundations for the great developments that we see today. Let us hope that our forefathers are with us in spirit today and are happy to view the proceedings of this week and this happy occasion.

We are interested in the dedication of the historical places of this town. Large signs similar to the one now presented have been erected throughout the Town. Let us hope that when "Time, that witnesses the consummation of all things, has swept us from among the living" that these signs will be a memorial to the historical past and an example to the present.



“Let us like our pious forefathers, 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 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 free men rather than live slaves’.”

The Historical Sites to be dedicated are as follows :

1. Site of first Mill, completed Dec. 14, 1740.
2. Site of the Province Fort, 1744-1782.
3. Here Chief Polin was shot by Manchester, May 14, 1756.
4. The Parson Smith House, erected in 1764.
5. Birthplace of John A. Andrew of Mass., built about 1797.
6. Site of Chute's Cellar, 1737.
7. Site of Stephen Manchester's Cellar, 1740.
8. Site of 2nd building for Congregational Church, 1795-1834.
9. Probable site of the 1st capture of Joe Knight, April 14, 1747.
10. Probable site of the 2nd capture of Joe Knight, Feb., 1756.
11. Site of the Joe Wier House.
12. The Duncan McIntosh House.
13. Site of 1st School House, 1771.
14. Corner Lot No. 1.
15. Spot where the Inkhorn was lost.
16. Indian Camp Ground near White's Bridge.
17. Site of Pettengill Homestead.
18. All of the School Houses in Town.
19. All of the Churches.
20. Town House at Windham Center, completed 1833.
21. Bridges and Rivers in Town.

If you wish complete information in regard to the sites, I will have to refer you to the book by Frederick H. Dole, entitled “Sketches of the History of Windham, Maine, 1734-1935”, the story of a typical New England Town, published by the Town in 1935 and can be obtained from the Speaker and which are on sale this week.

Time does not allow me to say much about the historical events that lead us to dedicate these sites and erect the markers.

The early history of the town is full of excitement and heroic deeds, and reads in many places like a novel.

With the exception of the Site of the Old Province Fort and the Site of the Chute Cellar, I now dedicate to the living, this long list of places that have been marked.

Truly, the Builder has built better than he knew and the foundations of town were laid with care and fidelity.

"No matter what a man's aims, or resolutions, or profession may be, it is by one's deeds that he is to be judged, both by God and Man." H. W. Beecher.

To change Emerson somewhat,

"On these green fields, by the River,
We set today our votive stones,
That memory may their deeds redeem,
When like our sires, our sons are gone."

"Spirit, that made those heroes dare
To live, and leave this town so dear,
Bid time and nature gently spare
The shafts we raise to them and thee."

TUESDAY, JULY 26

Church Night

Place—Congregational Church at Windham Hill

"The Churches of Windham Invite You To Their Ministrations"

WINDHAM BI-CENTENNIAL CHURCH SERVICE

Rev. Walter W. Swank, *presiding*

Instrumental Prelude—Violin Solo

Miss Helen Heel

Hymn—"Love Divine, All Love Excelling"

(Congregation Standing)

Invocation (Congregation Standing)

Scripture Lesson Rev. Clayton H. Chapman

The Offering

Offertory Anthem—"The Heavens Declare
the Glory of God"

The Choir

Prayer of Dedication (Congregation Standing)

The Place of the Church in the Early Life of the Town

Mr. Chapman

The Place of the Church in the Present Life of the Town:

1. In sponsoring character-building groups.

Exercises by the Boy and Girl Scouts.

2. In cultivating sacred music.

The choir, "Just for Today".

Mrs. Naomi C. McCue, Director

3. In training children in religious culture.

Exercise by children of the S. Windham Vacation

Church School

Mr. Chapman

4. In training youth for leadership.

Exercise by the "Modern Crusaders".

Miss Barbara Libby, Leader

5. In promoting the search for spiritual truth.

Address

Rev. Clarence H. Clark

6. In bringing human souls in closer touch with the Divine.

Evening Prayer

Rev. James R. Pratt

Dedication of Communion Table

A Memorial to the late Rev. James E. Aikins

Address of Presentation

Mr. Orville V. Haskell

Address of Acceptance

Rev. Walter W. Swank

Prayer of Dedication

Rev. Harold G. Booth

7. In expressing the universal Christian fellowship.
 The Lord's Supper Mr. Swank and Mr. Pratt
 Hymn of Fellowship—"Blest Be the Tie That Binds"
 Benediction Mr. Pratt
 Instrumental Postlude
-

PARTICIPATING CHURCHES

First Congregational Church of Windham
 North Windham Union Church
 South Windham Advent Christian Church
 South Windham Community Church
 Windham Meeting of Friends

PARTICIPATING MINISTERS

Presumpscot Union Parish
 Rev. Walter W. Swank
 Rev. Clayton H. Chapman
 Mrs. Naomi C. McCue
 Advent Christian Church
 Rev. James R. Pratt
 First Congregational Church of Newport, N. H.
 Rev. Clarence H. Clark
 Congregational Church, Cumberland Center, Me.
 Rev. Harold G. Booth
 About 300 present.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27

Given over to the Windham Kiwanis Club. Midway all day;
 Bicycle Parade, Baby Show, Flower and Plant Exhibit, Exhibit
 of old papers and antiques, Horse and Cattle Pulling, Baseball
 Game. WPA Entertainment in evening followed by dance.
 Capacity Hall for the entertainment.

THURSDAY, JULY 28**Firemen's Day**

Parade at South Windham at 11:00 A.M.

Dedication of New Fire House at noon

Judge Sanborn, *Speaker*

Dinner by Church in K. of P. Hall

Firemen's Contests—2:00-4:00 P.M.

Baseball game on High School Grounds at 5:00 P.M.

Midway at High School

Dance evening at High School

Capacity Hall evening.

FRIDAY, JULY 29

Bus trip to Historical Places in afternoon.

Historical Pageant evening. About 600 present.

Historical Address by Frederick H. Dole.

Historical Trip by Bus

Windham was settled in 1737 by Thomas Chute. It was called New Marblehead in honor of Marblehead, Mass. Was incorporated as Windham in 1762, the 16th town incorporated in Maine.

Start at High School to Windham Hill—On the right we pass the old residence of Major Edward Anderson built about 1760 by Major Anderson.

Cross Bridge over Pleasant River—Site of old grist mill. One of the mill stones is now at Windham Center near Rogers Blacksmith Shop.

Windham Hill—Site of 1st Post Office in Windham, established in 1798. Major Anderson was first Postmaster.

We pass the Old Congregational Church. Society founded in 1743, 6 years after first settlement. This is the fifth building. Only three were completed. It was erected in 1834. Old Cemetery back of Church—Major Edward Anderson and other Revolutionary Soldiers buried here.

Old Webb Tavern on right. Before R. R. came to Windham, this was the last stop for teamsters from White Mts., etc. before Portland. There were 26 families at Windham Hill in 1790, which was called Windham Corner.

Turn left on Pope Road. At Bridge you see the site of the old Pope Mill. Manufactured woolen goods etc. Brick house on left is the Pope home, old Quakers, and site of underground R. R. used to get escaped slaves to Canada.

Turn right onto Black Road No. 4—Old Friend Church, erected 1849. New Friends School, erected 1926.

Turn to Newhall, formerly called Gambo.

The queer name of Gambo, which the falls at Newhall bore for nearly a century has given rise to considerable dispute in modern times. Some claim it to be an Indian word. A daughter of one of our early settlers told Mr. Samuel T. Dole that she heard it from her father that a sea captain belonging to Gorham brought home from the West Indies a negro named Gambo. In the course of time the black man built a small house near the falls and lived a sort of wild life there. He was an excellent performer on the violin and his music attracted the young people to his homely dwelling so that it soon became a common saying "Let's go to Gambo". On this site are the powder mills owned by DuPont. They now manufacture wood flour. Saw mill erected about 1769. In 1817 erected mills for gunpowder.

Go to South Windham

We will point out developments of Portland Water District, a WPA Project and fire protection arrangements.

At South Windham pass

New fire house to be dedicated 1938

New apparatus

Plant of Androscoggin Pulp Co.
New bridge over the Presumpscot River.
First mill on this site in 1756.

Turn to R. R. Station
Plant of L. C. Andrew

Turn on High Street. Markers as follows:

J. A. Andrew birthplace
Capture of Joe Knight
Joe Wier House
Site of First Mill, 1740

Pass State Reformatory

Turn on River Road

Pass Markers

Site of Lot No. 1. From here original 63 Home Lots
Site of Chute and Manchester Cellars
Site of first school house
Site of old Province Fort
Site of Parson Smith House, built in 1764 by Rev. Peter T. Smith. It has a fireplace in every room. The kitchen one is 10 feet wide. The Old Fort was built in 1744-1751. Settlers lived in it during that period.

Site near where Chief Polin was shot and killed. "After a few years of peace the raids began again; Ezra Brown, Ephraim Winship, four other men, and four boys went out to work in Brown's lot; Brown and Winship, who were at some distance from the others, were fired on and scalped by a band of 20 Indians led by Chief Polin. Four of the party hurried back to the settlement for help and in the fighting that followed Polin was killed."

Smith and Anderson Cemetery—Tomb of John Anderson, 1807.
Has door resembling bank vault and combination lock.

First Capture of Joe Knight

Site of Inkhorn Brook—In surveying for the Town of New Marblehead, the surveyors had to cross the brook. In the

spring it flooded its sides and in crossing they lost their ink-horn and so the brook carries that name today.

Turn Back over Weber Road to site of 4th building of Congregational Church.

Pass Chute Cemetery

Follow Range way to site of Duncan McIntosh Place near head of Duck Pond.

“Shortly after Mr. McIntosh arrived in America he purchased a lot of land at the head of the Duck Pond in Windham, near the Falmouth line. There being no roads at the time, he purchased a boat, into which he loaded his household effects and a few tools and paddled across the harbor from Portland to the mouth of the Presumpscot River; thence to the outlet of the Duck Pond near Pride’s Bridge; then up the outlet to the pond. He was compelled to tow the boat by main strength a greater part of the way, after leaving the Presumpscot, in which labor, it is said, he was materially assisted by his wife, who was no weakling. After reaching the pond he quickly paddled the remaining three miles to the land he had purchased.”

Over Road by Ireland School to North Windham

Cross Narrows

Site of Old Mill and dam—Cause of bad wash-out in 1861.

“On May 7, 1861, at 7 A.M., the dam gave way, and literally ‘great was the fall thereof’. At about ten o’clock, a low, sullen roar, like the rushing of a mighty wind, gave evidence that the hour of peril was near at hand; and in a short time, around a curve in the river came an immense wave bearing on its crest a large quantity of debris, consisting of stumps, the ruin of bridges, mill logs, cord wood and trees that had been torn up by the roots, all in one confused mass, and borne along with irresistible force by the rushing waters. In this wide-spread destruction, every bridge below the mouth of Ditch Brook to Presumpscot River was carried away, excepting the one on the New County Road, near the residence of

the late A. J. Morrell; while on the Presumpscot, considerable damage was done at Gambo, Little Falls, and Mallison Falls, the bridges at all these places being destroyed."

North Windham Village to White's Bridge

"At this point Chief Polin of the Rockameecook tribe assembled his warriors for an attack against the settlers who had gathered at Old Province Fort. Below the bridge, at the mouth of the Presumpscot River and below the present dam is an early dam built by the Indians".

At the Harry Kennard house is a collection of over 1,000 Indian relics, including chisels, gouges, and pieces of pottery.

Site of Indian Camp Ground

Pettingill Pond

Site of Pettingill Homestead

Back to Windham Center and High School

Pass Fire House

Church, Community Building, and School

Masonic Hall



BI-CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

8:00 P.M.—Historical Address Frederick H. Dole

8:30 P.M.—A Pageant of Windham History (in pantomime)

Written by Clara A. Nash

Opening Chorus—"To Windham"

Words and Melody by Clara A. Nash

Arranged by Dawn Conant Grant

Readers

Mrs. Frederick H. Aikins

Rev. James R. Pratt

Coaches

Miss Frances Ray and Mrs. Irene Nowell

(In the opening scene, six of Windham's early Colonial settlers, our Bi-Centennial guests, return from The Past to the changes of 1938. The monotony of narrative is broken by occasional portrayal of scenes from "the old life" as realistic as was found possible to make them.)

Cast of Voices

Captain Thomas Chute (first settler)	Reginald Lowell
William Mayberry (second—first blacksmith)	John Shaw
John Farrow (third)	Harold Aikins
Stephen Manchester (fourth)	Alley Hawkes
Abraham Anderson (fifth)	Carroll Hawkes
Rev. John Wight (twelfth—first minister)	Lawrence Allen

Cast of Impersonators

Captain Thomas Chute	Ralph Lowell
William Mayberry	Roland Mayberry
John Farrow	Eugene Jorgenson
Stephen Manchester	Stephen Manchester
Abraham Anderson	Benjamin Hill
Rev. John Wight	Rev. Walter W. Swank
Mrs. Thomas Chute	Mrs. John Shaw
Curtis Chute	Wayne Rogers
Samuel Webb (first official school teacher of Windham)	John Shaw
Polin (Indian chieftain slain by Stephen Manchester)	Benjamin Hill
Whittier's "Funeral Tree of the Sokokis"	
Read by	Mrs. Irene Nowell
Music composed by	Dawn Conant Grant
Knight Brothers	Charles Anthoine, Willard Hawkes
Indian Captors of Knight Brothers	James Aikins
George Fogg, Jr., Milton Van Vliet, Linden Verrill	
Father and Mother of "Old Fashioned Family" of fifteen children	Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hunt
Children	

Shoemaker	Charles Neal Anthoine
"Gambo" (darkey fiddler)	Harold Aikins
Dance, "Four Hands Around" and "Minuet"	Maurice Porter
	Clarice Porter, Lulu Burdge
	Carol Burdge, Willard Grierson
	Richard Morton, Edward Thayer, Clayton Nowell
Grandma in Spinning Scene	Mrs. Annie Skillin of Portland
	(Substitute for Mrs. Lucius P. Libby of Windham)
Revolutionary and Civil War Soldiers	Mr. Warren Nowell
	Mr. Robert Partridge, Mr. Leon Rogers, Mr. Fred Aikins
	(Members of American Legion)
Musicians—Piano	Dawn Conant Grant
Violin	Helen Heel
Flute	Rachel Andrew

Historical Address

WINDHAM, MAINE, BI-CENTENARY 1938

(Frederick Howard Dole)

Mr. Chairman, Citizens and Friends of the Town of Windham:

In my talk tonight I intend to refer but briefly to those incidents that led to the founding and settlement of New Marblehead. They are familiar to you all in the three published histories of the Town of Windham and also in the beautiful pageant that will be presented here this evening. Nor do I intend to dwell upon such later events as may be obtained from the same sources. Rather shall we be concerned chiefly in identifying the history of Windham with that of the Nation at large—to show how our beloved Town, as a unit in the greatest Country on earth, has always taken its proper share in the founding and development of the Nation—and, in addition, to make a pledge for the continuance of her patriotic devotion in helping to solve present and future national problems. For the United States of America is made up of just such small units as the Town of Windham; and the Nation will fall or rise, will suffer or prosper, only insofar as the units fail or succeed in doing their individual share in its future development.

With this brief introduction, let us start at once on the subject at hand—an historical address.

Marblehead in Massachusetts is a comparatively small town in area. By the early part of the 18th Century she had begun to be overcrowded. The visitor to Marblehead today may easily see that there has been but little room to expand for a community so surrounded by the sea as she is. It was to remedy this condition, by gaining for Marblehead a township in the District of Maine, that she petitioned the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, on Nov. 20, 1734 for a grant of land. No opposition to this petition was voiced from any source that we know of. Within one month, on Dec. 17th, it was granted,

and a committee of the Court was appointed to go to Marblehead and "admit 60 of the inhabitants as Proprietors or Grantees of the new Township."

So far this sounds like the statement of a real problem and a real solution. We shall not question the problem; let us now examine the solution. We do not know the names of those who selected the 60 grantees, but may assume that, as Abraham Howard and Joseph Blaney, the representatives of the town in the General Court, were among those chosen, it is probable that they had considerable influence in selecting the others.

This, however, was the outcome. Of the sixty selected, only Thomas Chute, William Mayberry, and Nathaniel Evans came here and developed their claims. Howard and Blaney sold out to Stephen Manchester and Thomas Bolton, respectively, and these purchasers came here and settled. Ebenezer Hawkes, Jr. developed the claim his father had drawn. The other grantees, after having received a free gift of ten acres of land from the Court, decided that the life of a pioneer in the Maine woods was not for them; and, as soon as taxes began to be levied to build roads and bridges, they sold their claims to the highest bidder.

But whereas Marblehead gained but little because of this outcome, New Marblehead was much the better for it. Chute, Mayberry, Evans, and Hawkes were of the real stuff from which pioneers are made; so also were Manchester, Bolton, Brown, Bodge, Anderson, Graffam, Knight, Winship and others who purchased claims for the express purpose of making a home for themselves in the wilderness. They were our real founders.

In the spring of 1735 the Township was surveyed by Rowland Houghton, official colony surveyor, accompanied by a committee of the grantees. It was laid out just back of the Town of Falmouth, which then included the present Falmouth, Portland, and Westbrook, and extended up the east bank of the Presumpscot to Sebago Lake; it included thirty-six square miles of land area, as nearly as the surveyors could estimate.

By 1735 the entire coast of what is now Cumberland County had been organized into townships. They included the present

towns of Scarboro, Falmouth, as above defined, Brunswick, and North Yarmouth, which then included the coast towns of Cumberland, Yarmouth, Freeport, and Harpswell. There were no roads inland, and the next block of townships must use the rivers as a means of communication with the coast. Hence, we find Narragansett No. 1 (Buxton) and Narragansett No. 7 (Gorhamtown) located on the Saco and the west bank of the Presumpscot, respectively. For the same reason our own township was located on the east bank of the Presumpscot from Saccarappa Falls to the Lake. The advantages of such a location may be seen from the fact that New Boston (Gray), granted in 1735, was not settled until 1750, and New Gloucester, granted the same year, not until 1743. Neither of these towns had a favorable outlet to the sea.

Among the conditions imposed upon the grantees were these: They must settle a "learned Orthodox minister", provide him with a grant of land, provide another grant for the support of the church, and a third for the support of schools, all within five years of settlement. A suitable church edifice must be erected within the same interval. Failure to observe these conditions would result in the reversion of the grant to the Province. Puritanism must flourish everywhere in Massachusetts.

No sooner had Thomas Chute "Taylor" of Marblehead drawn Lot No. 12, than he prepared to go at once to Maine. His first stage was to Falmouth in 1737. There he located his family and at once set out for his lot. He doubtless took the ordinary route to Col. Westbrook's dam at Saccarappa, thence by row boat about three miles up the river. On July 30th of that year the momentous journey was made. Chute landed at his lot not far from opposite the mouth of Little River, climbed the bank, selected that site for his log hut, and cut the first trees felled in the township. New Marblehead was begun. Not until the following spring—just 200 years ago, did the Chute family come here to settle. By that time the hut was finished and a good beginning made on clearing the seven acres that must be completed in five years to hold the claim.

According to the official report of the settlement, now to be found in the Massachusetts Archives, no other axe is heard here for two years. Then in 1740 came William Mayberry, Farrow, the Manchesters, Stephen and Gershom, and Abraham Anderson. Mayberry located down the river from Chute, Farrow and the Manchesters still farther south along the river; while Anderson built his log hut on the road that had been cut along the head of the original lots. By this time another tier of ten-acre lots had been added to the first survey, on the other side of this road. These two grants, comprising 1260 acres together, make what is known as "the first division of home lots". The road is now known as the River Road and led then to Saccarappa Falls. A little above the falls was built the first bridge over the Presumpscot in New Marblehead.

But who is that sinister figure who has paddled down river from the Lake to see what these new settlers are doing? It is none other than Chief Polin of the Indian tribe having headquarters near the present White's Bridge and claiming all the land along the river from the Lake to the sea. He is thoroughly alarmed by this invasion of his ancestral domain; and, on Apr. 10, 1739, he goes to Boston to lodge a protest with Governor Shirley, complaining chiefly because the passage of salmon up river was being hindered by Col. Westbrook's dam, and because he well knew that other dams would soon be built in New Marblehead. From the Governor he got the assurance that suitable "fish ladders" should be placed on all dams and that suitable trading places should be available for the Indians to purchase "a small quantity of Rum, but not so much as to get drunk on, for it is contrary to our Religion". On the matter of limiting and restraining white settlement, however, he got no satisfaction and returned bitter and revengeful. Here let me point out the fact that the Indians who had sold land for a trifle had no intention of giving up their right to occupy that land, but sold merely hunting and fishing rights. From that time until his death in 1756, Polin was a constant menace to our forefathers.

In order to defend their eastern townships against a bloody and implacable foe the General Court, in 1743, voted to New Marblehead and certain other townships the sum of one hundred pounds each for the erection of a fort and the purchase of ammunition and cannon. By this time a suitable location for the fort—then the highest in the settled portion of the township—had been made. As you all know, it was on the lot just south of the present Parson Smith House, where the outline of the foundation is still visible. It is a peculiar fact that much of the heavy timber used in building the fort came from the unfinished church structure, and was taken for this purpose by advice of the first minister, Rev. John Wight.

It is proper, at this point, to turn for a moment to the church situation in the township.

For their twelfth settler the grantees had secured the Rev. John Wight, a Harvard graduate, to minister to the township, as the conditions of the grant required. Mr. Wight received a lot of land outright and thirty pounds per annum as salary. The grantees had contracted with one of their number, Nathaniel Coggeswell, to erect a suitable meetinghouse and had paid him the sum of 120 pounds in full for the job. After the shell had been completed this "Iscariot", frightened by the Indians, as he said, departed, leaving no doors, windows, flooring, or pews, and was heard of no more. Because of Indian troubles the General Court made no protest when the shell timbers were removed to erect a fort and did not punish the township, so long as the fort was used as a church, as well as a dwelling place. Not until 1790 was a church building erected.

During the Indian wars that followed, New Marblehead met every demand for soldiers. In Capt. George Berry's company of Falmouth (1746-7) we find a record of Sergeant Thomas Chute and 17 others. In the company of Capt. Daniel Hills (1749) are the names of 22 men from this community. In consideration of the fact that there were but 29 families living here at the time, this proportion is remarkable. Finally, with the death of Polin at the hands of Stephen Manchester on May 14, 1756, hostilities ended in this township, and the Indian troubles were over.

In 1753 the settlers had met with a terrible loss from the death of Mr. Wight, who had been a tower of strength during those dreadful days. For six years following there was no settled pastor here. During that entire period there was a constant quarrel between the settlers and non-resident grantees about paying the salary of a successor to Mr. Wight, since each holder of a lot in the township was legally bound to pay his share. At last, early in 1762 the grantees all agreed to help financially, the more so, as there was a movement afoot to incorporate the town. With that the obligations of non-residents would cease. New Marblehead was duly incorporated as Windham, the 16th town in the District of Maine, on June 12th of that year.

Let us now see what had been accomplished in the development of New Marblehead. Twenty-nine families were settled there. From the road that separated the two divisions of ten-acre lots at least four cross roads connected the log houses near the river with the main road. A mill had been built and completed at Horsebeef in 1740. A church had been formed. A school started in the fort by Mrs. Mary Chute, was now taught by Samuel Webb, a regular schoolmaster. Further divisions of the common land had been made in this order: sixty-three 100-acre lots in 1740; one hundred and forty 100-acre lots in 1760; and sixty-three 70-acre lots, known as the Fourth Division lying in the extreme northerly part of the township. Last, but not least, the Town lost the entire area lying between Saccarappa Falls and a point just south of Inkhorn Brook, which is now the southern boundary. With its present boundaries determined by a new survey, Windham began its history on the date mentioned above.

As we enter the first period of the history of Windham, let us not lose sight of the enormous amount of labor necessary to bring about that situation described by Thomas L. Smith in his anniversary address eighty years later, in 1840. He says in part: "Since Chute came here, the face of nature has been changed; the barren wilderness turned into the fruitful field. The venerable oak and the lofty pine peering to heaven have given place to gardens, orchards, and fruitful fields."

In 1762 this condition existed only in the extreme southerly part of the Town. The last three divisions of lots that include what is now Windham Center, East Windham, and North Windham, had been scarcely touched by the hand of man. Yet the eighty years that followed produced that remarkable change described above.

We now propose to divide the account of the Town's history into periods corresponding roughly to those that mark the progress of the Nation; and shall consider the first period in the history of the Town as ending with the beginning of our national history in 1789.

Leaving the discussion of the Revolution until the last, let us now attempt to describe the progress of Windham between 1762 and 1789.

During this entire period the Congregational Church had for its pastor Rev. Peter T. Smith, son of Rev. Thomas Smith, first minister of Portland. Mr. Smith was a typical Orthodox preacher of the age and a graduate of Harvard, like his predecessor. He received a salary of 80 pounds per annum, which was paid by the Town more or less regularly; and was, besides, independent financially. Two years after he came here he built the beautiful house on the hill, next to the old fort. This house served as a refuge for his father when the British burned Portland in 1775.

By 1774 so many Quakers were settled here that they were excused from paying for the support of the established church. They formed no organized body until 1793.

A schoolhouse was built across the road from the fort in 1772. The first regular teacher, Samuel Webb, was succeeded by Benjamin Moody, John Patterson, and Timothy Kennard in that order. At Gambo in 1779 a schoolhouse was built nearly where the present schoolhouse stands. Up to 1789 there was only one school district; in that year six districts were established, extending up river from Westbrook to Gray.

Business was represented during this period by sawmills at Little Falls and at Gambo, owned by William Knights and Jonathan Loveitt, respectively; and by another sawmill on Pleasant River near the Hill owned by Col. Edward Anderson. Smaller businesses were represented by John Robinson, tanner; Nathaniel Hawkes, shoemaker; Timothy Pike, blacksmith; Nathaniel Evans and Richard Dole, carpenters; and John Knight, bricklayer. Caleb Rea, the first physician, built a house on his farm near the present County Farm.

By 1773 it was seen that war with the mother country was inevitable. On Feb. 16th of that year a town meeting was held and a committee appointed, at the request of the Town of Boston, which was sending letters of correspondence to all the towns in the Colony. Z. Hunnewell, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Trott, William Knights, and Hugh Crague were appointed to draw up a suitable reply to said letter. On Feb. 25th their report was accepted and ordered recorded. The substance was as follows:

"Because we are a comparatively new town, we are willing to trust fully whatever action may be taken by the Town of Boston and older towns for the preservation of our liberty. We suffered terribly at the hands of the Indians and little expected to suffer further from the British government by having our liberties as British citizens impaired. We remain true and loyal subjects of King George and are ready to defend his royal person and interest—But, it is our duty to defend those privileges and interests that we freemen have inherited.

"We thank the Town of Boston for its care and regard for the whole province.

"We put these resolutions on record that our descendants may see what care we have taken to preserve our rights and privileges as British freemen."

On Sept. 22, 1774, Z. Hunnewell, Thomas Trott, and David Barker represented Windham at a meeting of towns in Portland and voted, along with every other delegate present, to accept and send to the towns for approval a complete statement of

grievances and purposes as affecting relations with the mother country. This paper covers five printed pages in WINDHAM IN THE PAST. It was unanimously approved by the Town Nov. 7th. Three men were appointed to teach others who wished to learn the military art. Ammunition was purchased and the old guns from the fort were put in condition to resist an invasion. The last mentioned action has always aroused risibility, but it shows the determination of Windham to neglect nothing that might help win the war.

Men began to join the army at once. Ninety-one soldiers in all from Windham served in the Revolution. Of these twenty-five were "three-years men". During the entire war the Town contributed men and money, food and clothing to its limit. Soldiers were paid by the Town. On Jan. 16, 1781, 2,280 silver dollars were voted for the war. Windham was represented by soldiers at Valley Forge, Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown, and at Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. The story of Windham, as given in the town histories, is a marvelous one and well calculated to make every citizen swell with pride.

At the close of hostilities Windham was as poor in money as all other communities, but the returning veterans led the way in taking up the further development of the Town by clearing away the forests remaining, sowing crops, planting orchards, and making this a home to be proud of.

From 1790 to 1860 Windham saw its greatest growth, both in population and industry. Let us recall now just what must be done. Much of the central, eastern, and northern portions remained to be cleared, planted, and beautified, just as the southern portion had been. It was again a struggle of pioneers, who must do here what the original settlers had performed elsewhere. Enormous lumbering projects were necessary. As fast as the land was cleared, the logs were hauled to mills here and in neighboring towns to be sawed into planks and boards; and these, in turn, made into smaller stuff for every kind of use. Just as long as the supply of lumber lasted, just so long did Windham prosper financially; but, when this supply stopped prosperity began to decline.

A cotton factory took the place of the Knights sawmill at Little Falls; while, at Gambo, powder mills were erected on the site of Loveitt's old sawmill.

Windham Corner, now called the Hill, the Center, Bakers' Corner, and Windham Upper Corner (North Windham) joined the river villages at Horsebeef, Little Falls, Gambo, and Great Falls, each with its local industries. The Corner became the leading center. Here in 1835 was built the new Congregational Church; here resided clergymen, lawyers, physicians. The causes for the decline of this community are fully described in the book of SKETCHES.

Let us now name a few who had a large part in the settlement and development of the newer parts of the Town. At the Corner are the clergymen, chief among whom is Rev. William Warren, the lawyer Eveleth, Drs. John Waterman, Charles Parsons and J. Addison Parsons; Col. Edward Anderson, mill owner and first postmaster. At the Center are Alley Hawkes, merchant, and William Goold, lawyer. At Popeville are the Pope brothers, who ran a flourishing business in many lines until wiped out by the disastrous freshet of 1861. At Bakers' Corner are County Sheriff Seward M. Baker and his brother Benjamin. At East Windham are the Elders, descendants from Samuel Elder, born in Ireland, from whom comes the name of that neighborhood. Of no less importance is Arthur Libby, for whom Libby Hill is named. He came here in 1802 and has left a line of descendants of whom the Town is justly proud. South of Ireland, Duncan McIntosh, the famous Scotchman settled and gave the name Scotland to that community at the head of Duck Pond. At North Windham we find among the early settlers Columbus Hunt and John Collins, merchants, followed by Charles Rogers and Henry Boody. David P. Barker is the local lawyer there.

At this same period came Jonathan Andrew, father of the War Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Andrew operated a grist-mill at Little Falls. There on May 31, 1818, John Albion Andrew was born.

The chief incidents of national importance during this period were the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. In the former conflict Windham furnished the "Windham Company", consisting of 10 officers and 65 men, which went to the defense of Portland from an expected attack by the British that did not materialize. Only three Windham men served in the Mexican War.

Churches were formed during this period by the Friends in 1793; Baptists in 1827 at South Windham, who later moved across the river into Gorham; the Universalists in 1840; the Adventists in 1842.

After several former divisions the schools were finally grouped into nineteen districts—abolished by law in 1893. Among the notable teachers were Nicholas Anthoine, John Webb, John W. Goodell, Edwin Elder, and Huldah Hawkes.

Famous clergymen of this period include Rev. Luther Wiswall of the First Church; Elijah Cook and John Cartland of the Friends Society; James M. Buzzell, Baptist, and S. S. Fletcher, Universalist.

Nothing better illustrates real patriotism in Windham during this period than her attitude at the time of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. On the fourth Monday of July in 1819 the District of Maine voted on this momentous subject. Although there was a majority of nearly 10,000 votes in favor of separation, Windham's vote was 52 in favor and 86 opposed. Noah Reed and Josiah Chute represented the Town at a convention called to draft a State Constitution. On the first Monday in December, 1819, this constitution was ratified by popular vote, and Windham voted unanimously in favor of ratification. That's real patriotism—the wholehearted acceptance by a minority of a majority decision.

From the first beginnings of the Civil War, Windham again met every demand for men and money to her fullest capacity. Statistics are as follows: number of men furnished by the Town, 302; number mustered into service, 374; died in service, 44; State aid to soldiers' families, \$7,596; bounties paid to soldiers,

\$50,125. No other Maine town of her size has a better record for service and money. Business had a brief abnormal growth in the powder mills and certain forms of agriculture during the war, but was followed by the inevitable depression.

From 1865 to date the Town has had its ups and downs in business. The falls at Horsebeef have had a woolen mill since 1866. Under Thomas Robinson and his sons, Joseph L. and Charles, it ran almost continuously until about 1900. Since then it has had several owners and is now owned by a committee of citizens and is not in operation. At Little Falls the cotton factory was followed in 1879 by a pulp mill. The Sebago Woodboard Company, established by C. A. Brown in that year, was succeeded by the Androscoggin Pulp Co. The mills are operating more or less regularly.

The powder mills at Gambo, which were established in 1817 and were most prosperous during the past century, have been torn down. The Atlas Powder Co., associated with the DuPonts, use this immense power for one small wood flour mill.

Great Falls has flourished, passed and gone. All lesser mills on the rivers have vanished.

The most prominent figure in church life in this period was Rev. James E. Aikins, who served the Congregational Church forty-five years until his death in 1936. No new churches have been formed, but this church and nearly all of the others have been organized into the Presumpscot Larger Parish, which is doing the finest kind of church work suited to modern conditions. The spirit of religion in this town is thoroughly Christian in the best sense of that word.

The town schools have been consolidated and well organized along modern lines. In the high school one may prepare for college, take a commercial course, or vocational courses in agriculture and domestic science. No high school can prepare for college unless the lower schools do their work well. We know that there is sound educational training given throughout the school system. No men have done more for Windham schools in recent years than the late Hiram C. Hawkes, the late

Clarence W. Proctor, who served as teachers, superintendent, and member of the school board; and the present Superintendent Frederick H. Aikins, a product of our schools, who has their welfare dear to his heart.

In the political field Windham may well boast of William H. Cram, who has done such fine work on the board of County Commissioners that he has been re-elected term after term throughout all party upsets. The late Fred S. Hawkes, Howard H. Boody, and Orville V. Haskell have been most valuable public servants in the halls of legislature.

In the World War Windham furnished 88 men for the army, 8 for the navy, and a war nurse, Marie A. Allen. Again, if we compare these figures with those towns of the same population, we have no reason to be ashamed. Our great military hero in this conflict was Charles W. W. Field, who is said to have been the first officer from this County to make the supreme sacrifice. Hawkes, Knight, Libby, Manchester, Mayberry—these old Windham names which have appeared in every war that this Nation has fought—are here increased by a multitude of new names of patriots in this momentous conflict.

Since the decline of the older industries here there has come a new activity—the care of the summer visitors. Because of her marvelous situation on Sebago, Little Sebago, the Duck Pond, and many other smaller bodies of water, Windham has just begun to appreciate her natural assets from a financial point of view. No other Maine town should surpass her, as VACATION-LAND becomes more and more popular.

As we behold the achievements of the past and consider the nature of her present citizenry, we need have no fear for the future of the Town. New problems face the Nation; others of the most momentous nature are sure to follow. “By their fruits ye shall know them.” Men and women of Windham have always done their patriotic duty; they will continue to do it as long as time shall last.

SATURDAY, JULY 30**Parade**

Started at Bean Hole Beans, place of R. A. Lowell's. Ended near Church and School House. Later, it was assembled near the Friends Church where it marched to the High School. In the meanwhile, a tour of the town was made by the floats and cars. Speaking followed at the High School.

Hon. George Hill, Speaker of the House in place of the Governor who was unable to attend

Hon. Louis J. Brann, Ex-Governor

Hon. Gail Laughlin

Chairman F. H. Aikins, presided

Followed by Dance in the evening. A few pictures and descriptions of decorated cars follows:

Girl Scouts' Float

The Girl Scouts' float was decorated with evergreens and evergreen trees to symbolize the first of the "Ten Program Fields of Revised Rank Requirements", namely "Out-of-Doors".

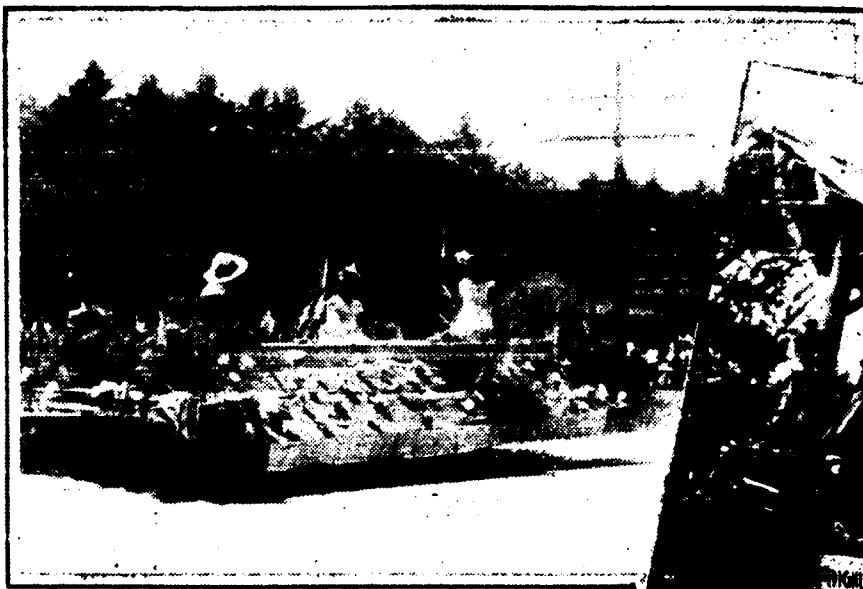
The girls who rode upon the float were arranged in groups to represent the other fields of the program.

Standing near the trees were Pauline Greenlaw, Roberta Atherton and Lucille Atherton, equipped with bird glasses and handbooks on birds and on stars to suggest "Nature".

Ruth Southard carrying dust pan and brush, Sadie Southard with mixing bowl and spoon, Pauline Fields holding in her arms a life-like baby doll, each girl wearing apron and cap—illustrated "Home-making".

"International Friendship" was portrayed by Shirley McCabe as an American Girl Scout, Shirley Weeks as a Dutch girl, Janet Cole as a Russian peasant, Marilyn Rogers as Japanese, Jane Sylvester as a Swedish girl, and Bobbie Burgess as an American Indian.

"Arts and Crafts" was represented by Natalie Jameson and Ruth Alley, who exhibited metal work, knitting and weaving.



Mrs. Clayton Chapman, Captain of the South Windham Troop, dressed as an old lady, and Virginia Wentworth, in Scout uniform, demonstrated a phase of "Community Life".

Shirley Berry and Mary Jane Livermore with tennis rackets, Dorothy Wescott in bicycle culotte, Mary Fogg and Mildred Anthoine in bathing suits and with beach balls represented the large field of "Sports and Games".

Margaret Dyer, Mae Griffin, and Natalie Dyer demonstrated bandaging and carried a first aid kit to suggest "Health and Safety".

Anna Fields and Marjorie Fogg in symbolical costumes represented "Literature and Dramatics".

Dorothy Mason, dressed in white, carried the United States Flag.

Mrs. Winifred Burgess, Captain of the Windham Center troop, rode on the float with the girls.

J. Carroll Hawkes, wearing a scout beret and scarf, drove the float. Beside him Mrs. Hawkes, Lieutenant of North Gorham troop, in Scout leader's uniform, greeted on-lookers with the Scout Salute.

The signs which labelled the float, "Girl Scouts", were made by C. N. Anthoine.

Windham Fire Department

The Windham Fire Department had one piece of fire equipment and eight men in the parade. The men were: Robert Douglass, Robert Smith, Frank Pride, Walter Peavey, Harry Mains, Adelbert Gordon, Irving Page, Arthur Philpot.

The Highland Lake Beaches Association

The Katahdin Mountaineers furnished the music on the float, which was built to represent as near as possible an outdoor open air pavilion with fire-place, which would make a proper setting for these musicians and typify recreational facilities to be found at Windham's many beaches. The float was furnished by N. T. Fox Co., Inc.

The Grange Float

The Pleasant River Grange Float consisted of a green hay rack with red wheels decorated with evergreen, drawn by a red homemade tractor with a red plow attached to the end of the tractor. This was made and driven by Charles N. Anthoine who was dressed as a negro. The officers and members rode in the hay rack. The officers were dressed as farmers. Some of the members were dressed to represent Harvesters and Gleaners. The others were dressed in white to represent the tableaux. The following officers were present: Master Robert C. MacDonald, Overseer Stanley Hall, Lecturer Margaret Newcombe, Chaplain Marian Hall. Members Edith Fogg, George Fogg, Jr., Florence Anthoine, Percy Hawkes, Edna Hawkes, Archie Laffin, Carrie Laffin, Mary Hall, Woodrow Otis, Charles Anthoine, Jr., Mary Belyea of Highland Lake Grange.

The hay rack also contained the grange staffs, flags, etc.

A car decorated in red, white and blue, driven by Walter Hussey contained all the Charter Members of the Grange. The slogan: "Once a Granger, Always a Granger", was placed in the side windows of the car. The following is the list of Charter Members: Mr. Walter Hussey, Mrs. Julia Hussey, Mr. Orin Stone, Mr. L. P. Libby, Mrs. L. P. Libby.

Elizabeth H. Read's Float

Elizabeth Read's car was "In memory of Noah Read", a Revolutionary Soldier, and her Great Grandfather. Occupants of the car were Elizabeth Horton Read, dressed in her Mother's "Ball Dress", Charles Warner Read, her brother, a Spanish War Veteran, Rev. Frederick Austin Groesbeck, dressed as Revolutionary Soldier, Mrs. Agnes B. Noyes, in ancient dress, Mr. Albert Ball in tall silk hat.

A list of known organizations and floats in line were:

Jack Larribee
Sylvester's Store
Seavey's Store
Alley Hawkes
Sully's Store

Girl Scouts
Newhall Parent Teachers Association
Almon Manchester
Dean Pray
Kiwanis
Windham Hill
Helen Allen
Hiawatha, Daughters of Pocahontas
N. T. Fox Co.
DuPont
G. Timmons
H. H. Boody
Highland Beaches Association
Fred Lovett
Quakers
Presumpscot Parish
S. Windham Firemen
N. Windham Firemen
Grange
Walter Hussey
R. D. Timmons
Mrs. Murphy
Salubritty Hill Camp

The Parade was headed by Grand Marshal H. W. Joy with aides. Jason Pride and 4 generations followed.

Windham Kiwanis Float

The Windham Kiwanis Float consisted of a decorated 1933 Pontiac car with signs, Windham Kiwanis on it. Riding in it were Jack Marchi, driver, Dorothy Irish, Angie Morton, (Miss Kiwanis), and Katherine Reeves.

Hiawatha Council, No. 58

On October 3, 1919, Hiawatha Council No. 58, Degree of Pocahontas, a branch of The Improved Order of Red Men, the oldest and largest strictly American Fraternity was instituted in Forest Hall, North Gorham. The membership was drawn

from the three adjoining towns, Windham, Gorham, and Standish. Charter members numbered 74. Forming this council was largely the work of the late O. D. Haskell and his wife Locada B. Haskell.

The float entered in the Windham Celebration, was to represent the natural abode of the early tribes, and the canoe, their mode of travel. Bunting and flags allegiance to the U. S. On the float were Elliot Hatch, Locada B. Haskell and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Smith, Charter Members, and Mildred Dyer and Velma Plaisted. Those in costume were Locada Haskell as Pocahontas, Velma Plaisted as Wenouah, Mildred Dyer, Keeper of Records, Maude Smith as Prophetess.

Several bands in the parade line were: Windham Kiwanis Band, Gorham Band, American Legion Band, South Portland Post.

(Note: We were unable to obtain descriptions of other floats although we sent a letter asking for the same to every known organization or individual in line.)

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK H. AIKINS,

Chairman.

