

# Reminiscences of Brownfield

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Short Sketches from the  
History of the Town. ❁ ❁

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Published by = Mrs. E. A. G. Stickney

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Illustrated

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E. Brownfield, Maine  
August, 1901

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BY  
MRS. E. A. G. STICKNEY.*

**To the memory of my husband and to my children, whose  
kindly interest has made this possible, is this  
book affectionately dedicated.**



## PREFACE.

**T**HE compilation of the following sketches was undertaken some time ago, but the work has progressed slowly. In no sense is it to be considered a complete history.

When the manuscript of Hon. Eli B. Bean is published, to him will belong the honor of being the Historian of Brownfield.

The free use of Mr. Bean's manuscript with his verification of dates and incidents, have been of incalculable value to the author, who here expresses thanks for the same; also to those who have contributed articles and illustrations, or have in any way aided the work, are thanks due.

Those familiar with much here written are few and growing less year by year. If from these pages any one derives pleasure or profit, if any records or incidents are preserved from oblivion, the author will not have labored in vain.

Many inaccuracies will be noted, doubtless, by those of retentive memory; all that is asked is indulgence for "sins of omission and commission."

It has been a pleasant task and this little volume is sent forth with the good wishes of a loyal daughter of Brownfield.

E. A. G. S.

June, 1901.



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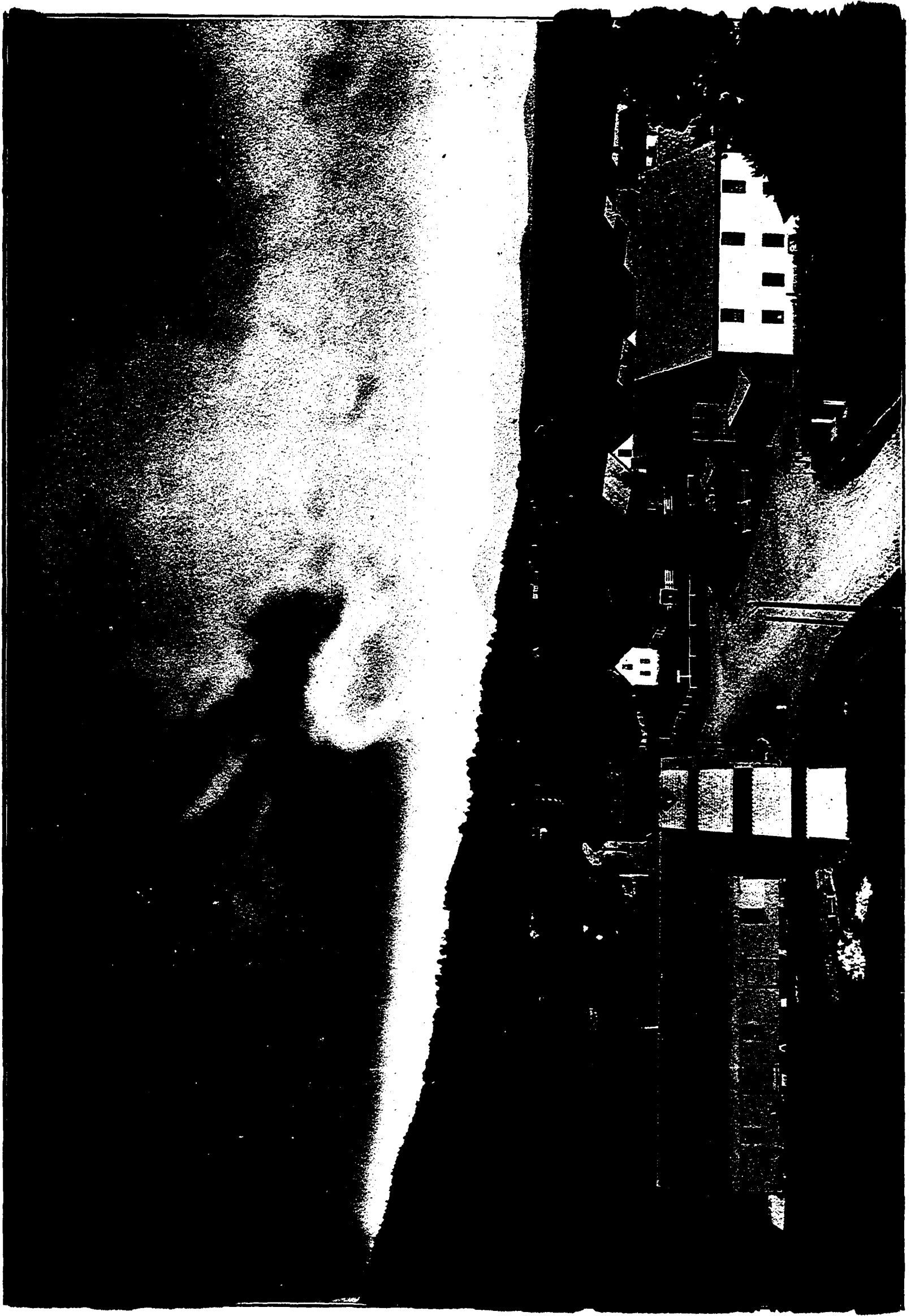
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THE MOUNTAINS FROM "HOTEL UBERTY."



## COLONIAL RECORDS.



HIS township was founded by Henry Young Brown. The following is a copy of the petition sent by him to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, in May, 1763.

### PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

To his Excellency Francis Barnard, Esq., Captain General and Commander in Chief, the Honorable his Majesty's Council, and House of Representatives for said Province in General Court assembled, May, 1763.

Humbly

Shows.

Henry Young Brown,

That as there are a quantity of unappropriated Lands upon Saco River above Colonel Frye's purchase belonging to the Province, and your Memorialist, being desirous of purchasing a Township there for immediate settlement, humbly begs he may be allowed that liberty.

And as in duty bound shall ever pray

Henry Young Brown.

In the House of Representatives, January 23rd, 1764, action was taken upon this petition; and it was resolved to grant the petition, provided certain requirements were complied with. The township was to be of the contents of six miles square, to be located in some place on either or each side of the Saco, above the township owned by Col. Joseph Frye, provided it did not interfere with any former grant.

A bond with sufficient security was to be given by the petitioner, the township to be settled with sixty good families, each family to build within five years from the date of the grant, a house twenty feet by eighteen and seven feet stud. Each one was to clear for pasturage and tillage, a space of seven acres. One sixty-fourth part of the land was to be granted the first Protestant Minister settling there, one sixty-fourth part for the support of the minister, two sixty-fourths for the use of Harvard College, and one sixty-fourth for the use of the town schools, and that the town within ten years should have a Protestant minister settled among them.

June 6th, 1764, the House of Representatives granted a township to Mr. Brown according to plans laid out by him. These plans included land on both sides of the Saco. The township was to be six miles square, exclusive of an allowance of sixty-five

hundred acres, for roads, ponds, bogs, sag of chain, etc. The only change from the original grant, was, that the number of families to settle was reduced from sixty to fifty-nine.

After a number of families had settled and had begun clearing the land, it was discovered that other settlers were clearing the west portion of the township under grants from the State of New Hampshire. These facts were reported to the General Court of Massachusetts by Mr. Brown. A committee was appointed by that body to consider the case, and Mr. Brown was instructed to continue his improvements and to report any further disturbance. The annoyances still continued. Upon still more complaints, both Massachusetts and New Hampshire appointed committees to settle the State Line. It was found that a large part of the township surveyed and located by Mr. Brown was in New Hampshire. The State Line was surveyed and established in March, 1766.

In March, 1767, a grant of eighty-five hundred and forty-four acres lying to the eastward of the original location, was made Mr. Brown, to compensate for the loss on the west.

At this time the land owned by Mr. Brown was known as Brownfield Plantation. A petition bearing the date, December 20th, 1799, was sent to the Legislature, praying that the plantation be incorporated as a town, to be called Dover. For some reason not known, the name Brownfield was substituted for that of Dover, in the act of incorporation. This act passed both branches of the Legislature early in 1802, and was approved by the Governor, David Strong, on February 20th of the same year.

The first town meeting was held at the schoolhouse near John Miller's on Monday, the fifth day of April, 1802. A warrant was also issued calling for a meeting of the legal voters, at the same time and place, for the purpose of giving their votes for state officers, and the transaction of other business. One striking item of business at this first town meeting, was the vote to raise thirteen hundred dollars to make and repair highways.

By the Act of Incorporation of the town, about twenty-six hundred acres of land, lying within the original limits of Brown's grant was annexed to, and became a part of the Town of Fryeburg. The west boundary of this portion passed through the present village of Fryeburg just west of the Governor Dana place and crossed Saco River near Weston's Bridge. In 1806 other changes were made. The portions known as Pleasant Mountain Gore, and Foster's Gore were annexed to Denmark and Hiram. A portion of Porterfield, known as Cutler's Upper Grant was annexed to Brownfield. Also that portion of Porterfield lying west of Cutler's Upper Grant, extending to the line between Maine and New Hampshire.

The town meetings were held in private dwellings until 1815. From 1815 to 1826 inclusive, they were held in the schoolhouse in district number two. From 1827 to 1852, inclusive, at the town-house situated on the site of the present building. This was

burned in 1852. From 1853 till a town building was erected in 1861, the meetings were held in several places, at the stores of S. B. and E. B. Bean, and Allen & Weeks, also at the stable of Dr. J. P. Sweat. Commencing with 1862 the meetings have been held in the present building. Following are the signers of the petition for the incorporation of the Town of Brownfield:—

Joseph Howard,	William Webster,
Amos Poor,	John B. Miller,
Samuel Mansfield,	Johnathan Gibson,
Francis Kimball,	John Howe,
Zadok Wright,	Timothy Gibson,
Joshua Ames,	Timothy Gibson, Jr.,
James Howard, Jr.,	William Lane,
Joshua Snow,	James Bean,
John Lane,	Asa Osgood,
Zachariah Gibson,	Wilson Howard,
Daniel Tyler,	David Miller,
James Howard	Thomas Wood,
Samuel Mansfield, Jr.	

Taken from data furnished by

ELI B. BEAN.

## LOCALITIES.

THE extreme southeastern part of the town bordering on the Porter line, where a few houses are situated in close proximity, used to be known as "Cole City." Some fifteen years ago, Mr. F. D. Osgood, of Boston, bought here, and made a summer home. The picturesqueness of the location attracted others.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Whitney, of Watertown, Mass., built a cottage on a knoll at the base of Cragged Mountain, christening this home "Cragmont."

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. D. Currier of Boston, and others, have also located summer homes near by, till this section has become known as "New Boston."

By the road from New Boston leading northwest, one comes next to "Durgin's Mills," then to the Wentworth neighborhood; here in the earlier days there lived, within the distance of a mile or more, six brothers of that name; also Mr. James Brown, whose wife was a sister of the Wentworths.

These old families are all gone, and on these farms live the Stovers, Durgins, Tibbetts, and Simeon Eaton, the latter occupying the old original Wentworth homestead,

In the same part of the town, a little to the east, is the Blake neighborhood: This still preserves its name, as several of the third and fourth generations still reside there.

The section between the Blake neighborhood and the top of "Dug Way" has always been known as the Buxton Road, for the reason that the original settlers came from Buxton. Among these were the Boyntons, Sands, Thorns, and others.

The road leading from the Blakes towards Frost Mountain passes over Goodwin's Hill to Merrill's Corner. The Merrills have long been gone, but the Corner still bears the name. It is here that the Free Baptist Church has always stood.

Farther on in this direction, we reach "Cottonborough," or the Cotton neighborhood; the name still exists. Here are the old, well-known "Marston's Mills."

The Centre has always been so called, because somewhere in the village is the exact centre of the town.

A road leads from the upper part of the village, across Shepard's River, over through the Notch. On this road lived, in the long ago, the first Mr. Tyler; later, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Kingsbury, Mr. Isaac Keniston, Mr. Buzzell Johnson, and others.

The road from the Centre direct to Hiram, was called, for many years, the new road. This winds to the right "down round the mountain." Here lived the Poors, Durgins, and Days, some of whom still remain.

The road leading northwest from the Centre intersects the main road — so-called, from being the direct highway from the mountains to Portland in the old days of staging. At the junction of these roads, the village of East Brownfield has sprung up. Here is the R. R. Station. Now we hear "at the depot" instead of, "out to the main road."

Across Shepard's River, towards Fryeburg, the old families were the Fessendens, Mansfields, Millers, Clements, Weeks, and Gibsons. There was a location at the junction of the Cotton road with the main road known as "Beech Hill." The schoolhouse here used to be called the "Gibson," then the "Weeks," and is now known as the "Quint" schoolhouse.

Across the Saco, towards Denmark, was the Lord district; here lived the Stewarts, Gees, Goldthwaits, Perkins, Warrens and Lords. Most of these have been gone many years.

On the road toward Hiram across Burnt Meadow Brook, lived the Howards, Stickneys, Colbys, Bradburys, Woods, and later the Paines, and Hills. These old places have since passed into other hands, except the Stickney place.

The district from Rattlesnake Pond to the Hiram line has always been known as the Lane neighborhood.

## SCHOOLS FROM MR. BEAN'S MANUSCRIPT.

VERY soon after the various families had settled and built log cabins upon the grant of land since known as Brownfield, the subject of schools claimed the attention of the settlers.

In many cases the mothers and older children served as teachers; a room in one of the larger cabins or an out-building served as a school-room.

The first building erected for a schoolhouse was situated at East Brownfield railroad crossing, near the present junction of the road from Denmark and the road to Fryeburg.

It was built prior to the incorporation of the town, and in it was held the first meeting for the election of town officers.

In 1806, a town meeting was called at this schoolhouse, which was near John Bolt Miller's; there is no further mention of this building.

In 1803, the town voted to raise fifty dollars for schools, and the selectmen (Joshua Ames, Cyrus Ingalls, and Lieut. John Goodnow) were directed to divide the town into school districts. District No. 1 began at Timothy Gibson's, near the Fryeburg line; it included all the inhabitants about Beech Hill, and extended to Wilson Howard's. It also embraced the neighborhood of Josiah Spring. The recommendation was that two houses be built to accommodate the inhabitants.

There were divisions for districts No. 2 and 3, but no houses were built, the schools being kept in private houses. In 1807, there was a change in the town lines, as is recorded elsewhere. At the town meeting of this year, Timothy Gibson, Esq., John Sands, and Nathaniel Merrill, were appointed a committee to again divide the town into school districts.

It was then that the Centre District was called No. 2, and here, in 1808, the first house was built under the new organization; it was located on the ridge at the foot of "Dug Way" Hill.

This same year, district No. 1 voted to build a house half way between Timothy Gibson's and Wilson Howard's. This location was near the homestead of Major Stickney. (The old schoolhouse seems to have been destroyed.)

There is a record of a vote in this district, in 1810, to put a lock on the schoolhouse, and also to allow it to be used for religious worship.

In 1809, district No. 3 voted to build a house near Andrew Wentworth's. In 1811, the town voted to assist district No. 2 in rebuilding and increasing the size of their house so that town meetings could be held there. This stood at the forks of the road in front of Dr. Hadley's. The first record of a town meeting held in this house was 1814.

In 1815, a district was formed extending from Shepard's River to the Fryeburg line, embracing all families on the west side of Frost Mountain. This was called No. 5.

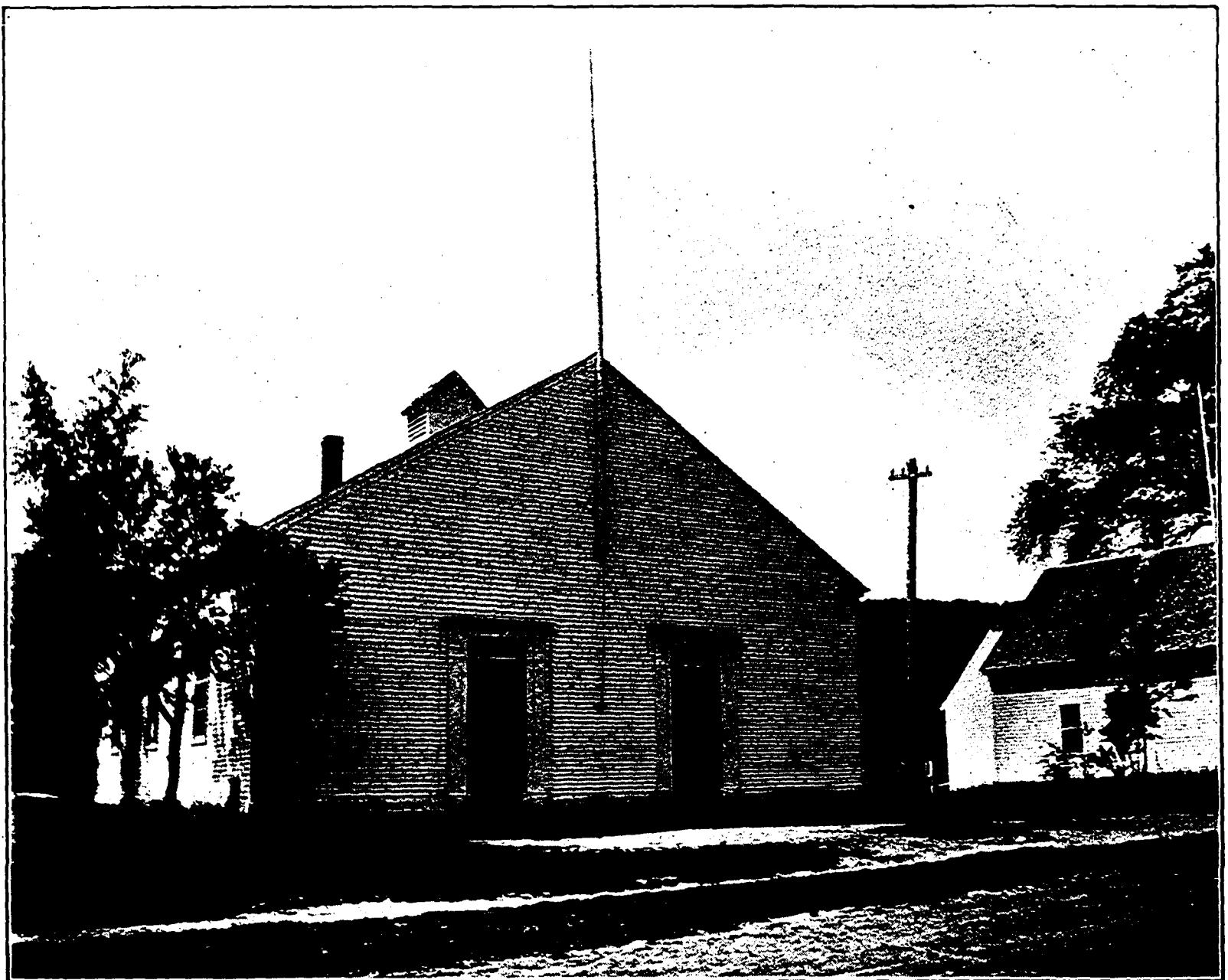
In 1820, district No. 1 was divided and the part above Asa Mansfield's was known as No. 7.

The first mention of school agents is in 1822. In 1823, district No. 1 built a new house which stood near the location of the present building.

In 1825, district No. 2 built a schoolhouse on the Dug Way road near where H. W. Seavey now lives.

In 1827, the town voted to let each district choose its school agent.

In 1831, on account of dissatisfaction with the present division, a committee was



THE OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.  
(Grammar School House.)

selected to redivide the districts. There is quite a full report from this committee. At this time there were fourteen districts.

In 1835, district No. 4 voted to build a house; the location is not given, however. This meeting was held at the home of Eben Wentworth.

In 1837, another district was formed extending from the top of Dug Way Hill to beyond the farm of Charles Fogg. This was known as No. 17.

In 1838, a schoolhouse was built near the spot where the West Brownfield post office now stands.

In 1840, the Cotton district voted to build a house; this had previously been separated from No. 5, and was now known as No. 6.

In 1843, a district was formed on the road leading around Burnt Meadow Mountain; known as No. 17.

In 1845, No. 18 was formed consisting of the families below the Spring place on the road to Hiram. This year the two Centre districts, Nos. 2 and 14, were united.

There were seventeen school districts in 1846, designated as follows: No. 1, The Howard; No. 2, The Centre; No. 3, The Goodwin; No. 4, The Edgcomb; No. 5, The Cole; No. 6, The Cotton; No. 7, The Beech Hill; No. 8, The Lane; No. 9, The Lord; No. 10, The Durgin; No. 11, The White; No. 12, The Hartford; No. 13, The Gatchell; No. 14, The Adams; No. 15, The Quint; No. 16, The Seavey; No. 17, The Cram. In this same year, No. 1 built a new schoolhouse on the high ground about equally distant from Burnt Meadow Brook and the road leading to the Elijah Bradbury place. This was subsequently bought by W. H. Stickney, moved to the Station, and for the past twenty-five years has stood upon his property there, near the present "Uberty House." It is now known as "The Little Red Shop."

The earliest reference to teachers is made in 1802, when mention is made of a petition to employ a Mr. Eaton as such. We have no other record until eight years later.

1810. Samuel B. Merrill  
Sally Mansfield  
Susan Stickney  
1811. Anne Howard  
Alpheus Spring  
1812. Joseph L. Howe  
Rufus K. Goodnow  
1814. David Webster  
Josiah Bridges  
1816. Sally Spring  
Elijah Fox  
Asa Osgood  
1817. Elisabeth Stickney  
Harry Warren  
Amos Osgood  
Susan Steele  
Rebecca Howard

1818. Cyrus Barker  
Salome Bridges  
1819. William Goodnow  
Sally Spring  
Mary A. Molineaux  
1820. Elizabeth Webster  
Ann Colby  
Samuel Stickney  
Philip Paine  
Isaac Spring  
Martha Gibson  
Jacob Stickney  
1821. Esther Ingalls  
Jacob Clement  
Hannah Wentworth  
1822. Mary Merrill  
John Moulton

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1822. Phebe Merrill   | 1829. James Goodwin    |
| Sally C. Merrill      | William Wentworth, Jr. |
| 1822. Eliza Molineaux | Jane O. Stickney       |
| Mrs. Isaac Linscott   | Andrew Tyler           |
| Sally W. Stickney     | Nancy B. Lane          |
| 1823. Patty Gibson    | 1830. Thomas Moulton   |
| 1824. Betsy Spring    | Jane Colby             |
| Almina Ingalls        | Francis L. Rice        |
| Simeon Clement        | Elizabeth Cram         |
| Polly Merrill         | Lydia Merrill          |
| Phebe Tyler           | Samuel Greenlaw        |
| Samuel E. Merrill     | Betsy Lord             |
| Benjamin D. Eastman   | 1831. Charles Lougee   |
| Eliza Bean            | Sally Rice             |
| 1825. Temple Emery    | Patty Wentworth        |
| Patty Merrill         | Martha Stickney        |
| Daniel Tyler          | Olive Goodwin          |
| Mary Towle            | Lydia Hadley           |
| Ansel Bray            | 1832. Mary J. Burbank  |
| Selina Hamlin         | Clarissa Merrill       |
| Samuel Cole           | Sally Johnson          |
| Ira Towle             | 1833. S. B. Bean       |
| Eliza Smith           | Martha O'Brien         |
| Lorana Bean           | Meribah Wentworth      |
| Abigail Colby         | Thomas Drown           |
| 1826. Nancy Lovejoy   | Nancy Barrows          |
| 1827. Ann Evans       | Hannah Treadwell       |
| Hepzipah Gibson       | Phedora Merrill        |
| Ann Merrill           | 1834. Mary White       |
| Nancy Randall         | Sally Ann Lougee       |
| Priscilla Colby       | Lois Gibson            |
| 1828. George Bickford | Dolly Parker           |
| Asa Parks             | Nancy Bean             |
| Mary A. Merrill       | 1835. Royal M. Ayer    |
| Samuel King           | Samuel Greenlaw        |
| Thomas Binford        | Susan Weeks            |
| 1829. Mary Delano     | Clarinda Merrill       |
| Ira Chase             | Sarah M. Stickney      |
| Lucinda Wentworth     | Betsy Mansfield        |

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| <p>1836. Joshua Lincoln<br/>John McHenry<br/>George Cox<br/>Rhoda Harnden<br/>Eliza Rand<br/>Dolly Merrill<br/>Eliza W. Spring<br/>Moses Sweat</p> <p>1837. Zachariah Gibson<br/>Jane Jewett<br/>Rufus Ingalls<br/>Irene Merrill<br/>Eli B. Bean</p> <p>1838. Newton P. Gibbs<br/>Marshall S. Hadley<br/>Mary O. Spring<br/>Judith Merrill<br/>Andrew Wentworth<br/>Sarah Ann Bradbury<br/>Dudley Bean, Jr.<br/>Mary Miller<br/>Izah Gibson<br/>Ann Augusta Gibson</p> <p>1839. Sarah Irish<br/>Sarah Bowers</p> <p>1840. Elias Berry<br/>Urania Gibson<br/>Cyrus Wentworth<br/>Phebe Clement<br/>Emeline Miller</p> <p>1841. Susan Mansfield<br/>Sabra Wentworth<br/>Olive White<br/>Caroline E. D. Spring<br/>Elizabeth Goldthwaite</p> <p>1842. Samuel Gibson<br/>Alonzo White<br/>Mary Weston<br/>Lydia Pike</p> | <p>1842. Deborah Lord<br/>Lydia A. Thorn<br/>Hannah Dutch<br/>Elizabeth Robertson<br/>Eunice Seavey</p> <p>1843. Frances A. Tyler<br/>William Spring<br/>Nancy Cram<br/>Caroline Gibson<br/>Ruth Pierce<br/>Elizabeth A. Gerry<br/>Mary Fogg<br/>John W. Cram</p> <p>1844. Selden Wentworth<br/>Daniel S. Wentworth<br/>C. G. Gibson<br/>Caroline Blake<br/>Sylvia Smith<br/>Joseph Bennett<br/>E. H. Hart<br/>Angeline Fogg</p> <p>1845. Timothy White<br/>James F. Lord<br/>Mary Moulton</p> <p>1846. Mary Ann Brackett<br/>Ann E. Jones<br/>Richard Lord<br/>Laura Gibson<br/>Abbie Towle<br/>Avildia Fogg</p> <p>1847. Mary A. H. Clement<br/>Sarah Buck</p> <p>1848. Zilpha Barker<br/>Luther Milliken<br/>Alvan Emery<br/>Moses Hadley<br/>Helen Gibson<br/>Sarah V. Rice<br/>E. A. Seavey</p> |
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- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1848. Thomas Brown     | 1851. Benjamin Walker  |
| John Fogg              | E. A. Littlefield      |
| 1849. Paris Gibson     | Sally C. Bean          |
| S. H. Gibson           | Hannah Eaton           |
| Sally Bean             | 1852. Eliza Ann Gibson |
| Eleanor C. Thomas      | Jonathan E. Stickney   |
| Lydia Bickford         | Alpheus R. Eaton       |
| Eliza Ann Cotton       | Elizabeth Lucy         |
| Lydia J. Cram          | Annette M. Swan        |
| Maria Colby            | Charles H. Shackfond   |
| 1850. Sarah Flint      | Ezra H. Meserve        |
| Mary Ann Stickney      | Ann E. Hazelton        |
| J. W. Emery            | Miss R. Walker         |
| James Spring           | Ann L. Eaton           |
| Mary Ann Bean          | Julia A. Lougee        |
| Alonzo P. Blake        | Miss A. Moore          |
| Calvin D. Palmer       | 1853. S. A. Lovejoy    |
| Phebe Blake            | C. A. Linscott         |
| S. D. Marston          | Valeria G. Sweat       |
| William Gould          | Meribah W. Fogg        |
| J. P. Eaton            | T. W. Brown            |
| Laura Templeton        | Phebe Merrill          |
| Elizabeth F. Mansfield | Lorenzo D. Parker      |
| Elizabeth A. Robertson | 1854. Amanda M. Ames   |
| Miss Williams          | Sara Brown             |
| Lydia S. Bradbury      | I. B. Stone            |
| Annette Greenlaw       | Charles C. Ela         |
| David Taylor           | James E. Perkins       |
| 1851. M. R. Brackett   | J. M. Frye             |
| M. L. Eastman          | Daniel A. Wentworth    |
| John L. Stone          | Olive H. Broad         |
| Julia A. C. Wentworth  | D. Wakefield           |
| S. Eldridge            | Lizzie S. Colby        |
| L. W. Williams         | Sarah Spring           |
| Valeria G. Lord        | 1855. Maria L. Ames    |
| L. Pendexter           | Ebenezer Bean          |
| Izah Bradbury          | S. B. Sawyer           |
| C. S. Hazelton         | Julia Ward             |
| R. H. Stuart           | Narcissa J. Freeman    |

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| <p>1855. Sarah B. Fox<br/>Emily Clement<br/>Sarah G. Howard<br/>Eliza J. Hamlin<br/>Amos Towle</p> <p>1856. A. C. Stockin<br/>Charles E. Maloy<br/>Abbie B. Osgood<br/>John Libby<br/>Benjamin Linscott<br/>C. F. Fernald<br/>M. Augusta Spring<br/>C. M. Leighton<br/>Rebecca Walker<br/>Olive Wood<br/>Abbie Fogg<br/>John H. Rand<br/>B. E. Blake</p> <p>1857. Miss Richardson<br/>C. Norton<br/>C. S. Nichols<br/>Phebe S. Hurd<br/>Charles C. Frost<br/>Emily Perkins<br/>W. R. Thompson<br/>Eliza J. Rice<br/>Miss Wentworth<br/>Hannah S. Gordon<br/>Ruth Richardson<br/>Miss Storer<br/>Miss H. P. Colby<br/>George H. Miller<br/>William W. Paine<br/>E. J. Wakefield</p> <p>1858. Almira Richardson<br/>I. F. McKusick<br/>B. R. Rogers<br/>Louisa Sawyer<br/>Esther Thomes</p> | <p>1858. Ransome E. Smith<br/>S. L. Mason<br/>May Gould<br/>Charles C. Cole<br/>Charlotte Lord<br/>Caroline A. Irish<br/>Harriet B. Weeks<br/>B. F. Durgin<br/>Jonathan C. Ela<br/>N. F. Leavitt</p> <p>1859. S. A. Leavitt<br/>Mrs. M. A. C. Bean<br/>William B. Davis<br/>Amelia E. Hatch<br/>O. A. Blake<br/>Emily A. Lord<br/>Lyman Peary<br/>Sabrina D. Cram<br/>Eliza J. Seavey<br/>Clara Leighton<br/>Sarah A. Wentworth<br/>Thomas C. Walker<br/>Sara F. Hill<br/>David H. Cole<br/>Mary Hanscom<br/>Fannie Blake</p> <p>1860. A. Parker<br/>William Broad<br/>E. C. Tatton<br/>John M. Libby<br/>Lydia L. Brooks<br/>Ann Stickney<br/>David Sanderson<br/>Clara Hazelton<br/>Augusta G. Bickford<br/>Jane M. Lord</p> <p>1861. Olive Hurd<br/>Mrs. S. D. Bean<br/>J. E. Chandler</p> |
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| <p>1861. Susan Brooks<br/> M. A. Emery<br/> Lizzie Goodwin<br/> Mary Wentworth<br/> Sarah A. Gibbs<br/> Lydia M. Morton<br/> Clement M. Perkins<br/> Lydia A. Cotton<br/> S. Hanscom<br/> A. W. Dutch<br/> E. J. Randall<br/> S. J. Staples</p> <p>1862. Henry Andrews<br/> Mrs. J. S. Johnson<br/> Abbie Allen<br/> George S. Blake<br/> Cara E. Fogg<br/> Perlina O. Greenlaw<br/> Elvira M. Stuart<br/> Sarah M. Whitney<br/> Sarah A. Merrill<br/> C. Marr<br/> Mary A. Boynton</p> <p>1863. Mary M. Fessenden<br/> Charles J. Abbot<br/> John Swan<br/> J. W. Johnson<br/> Charles P. Snow<br/> Abbie F. Lougee<br/> Lydia A. Marston<br/> Charles E. Perkins<br/> Helen McMillan<br/> Ada C. Moulton<br/> P. L. Chandler<br/> M. S. Hurlin<br/> Frank M. Hacket<br/> Marilla Greenlaw<br/> Clark Wakefield</p> <p>1863. Sara S. Bickford</p> | <p>1864. Emma Brown<br/> Osborn G. Lord<br/> Lavinia Ames<br/> John Lord<br/> Eveline P. Greely<br/> A. R. Blake<br/> Lucinda Wentworth<br/> Sarah L. Bickford<br/> Avilda Goldthwait<br/> Delcena B. Tatton<br/> Mary E. Loves<br/> Laura A. Fessenden<br/> Frank M. Hatch<br/> Lizzie G. Dutch</p> <p>1865. Mary S. Cleaves<br/> Mary S. Brown<br/> Millie McNeal<br/> Lydia A. Libby<br/> Sarah M. Weeks<br/> Eliza J. Devine<br/> Sarah J. Gowen<br/> F. O. Snow<br/> Alina Brown</p> <p>1866. Z. O. Wentworth<br/> Miss Farrington<br/> F. W. Ridlon<br/> Mary E. Hazelton<br/> Israel Boothby<br/> J. B. Wentworth<br/> R. E. Stacy<br/> J. R. Hill<br/> Lizzie G. Carlton<br/> Mary J. Johnson<br/> Miss A. Black</p> <p>1867. Angie Allen<br/> Louisa Larrabee<br/> E. Hunt<br/> L. R. Giles<br/> Alice O. Cram</p> |
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|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1867. Lizzie Hurlin : | 1871. Jay L. Frink       |
| Francena Bartlett     | Henry Gibson             |
| 1867. Eliza S. Bean   | Amanda Dutch             |
| A. G. Black           | A. Merrill               |
| 1868. S. A. Hale      | Nettie L. Gerish         |
| Antonette Ayer        | 1872. Harville Wentworth |
| Sarah G. Hubbard      | C. F. Wadsworth          |
| Maria B. Mansfield    | G. S. Hamlin             |
| Lucy E. Brooks        | Mabel Towle              |
| S. Swan               | Ezra Lord                |
| James Linscott        | John C. Godfrey          |
| L. Hazelton           | Estella March            |
| Nellie Johnson        | Ellen M. Peary           |
| 1869. Olive Hanscom   | Almira Brown             |
| F. B. Fletcher        | Carrie M. Miller         |
| Maria T. Merrill      | T. Libby                 |
| Luella Swan           | Alice Wentworth          |
| Rose R. Giles         | George B. Parsons        |
| Augusta A. Wormwood   | Ella F. Barrows          |
| Clara J. Giles        | Elizabeth Wadsworth      |
| Laura A. Hastings     | 1873. F. E. Hanscom      |
| A. P. Bartlett        | M. K. Mabury             |
| Jane Boothby          | Samuel D. Stuart         |
| Jennie H. Bean        | Mina Bean                |
| Byron Hutchins        | G. F. Mason              |
| Mary Boothby          | Arvetta Walker           |
| 1870. Sarah Swan      | Mary Linscott            |
| F. L. Saunders        | W. H. Lord               |
| S. Mabury             | Elmira Bean              |
| Nancy E. Merrill      | Mary K. Lunt             |
| M. E. Marr            | Lina A. Frink            |
| Louisa Rowe           | Jennie Lord              |
| Mary P. Wentworth     | Hattie H. Durgin         |
| Ella M. Storer        | Carrie E. McMillan       |
| Abbie L. Wentworth    | 1874. Thomas B. Seavy    |
| Maria A. Goodwin      | Susie S. Bean            |
| 1871. Laura A. Rounds | S. W. Gould              |
| Edwin J. Cram         | Irving Sawyer            |
| Ida M. Griggs         | Annie E. Parsons         |

1874. Fannie Durgin  
Mary E. Emerson

1875. Georgie A. Frye  
Florence M. Day  
N. W. Norton  
Ellen Seavy  
N. N. Moulton  
Annie Nason  
Annie E. Linscott  
Myra J. Bean  
Marion G. Gatchell  
Francina Bryant  
V. Crockett  
A. F. Mills  
Minnie C. Black

1876. Mrs. B. M. Wentworth  
L. A. Poor  
Louisa Evans  
Martha B. Stuart  
E. P. Woodbury  
Mabel Gould  
Myra J. Johnson  
Mary E. Smith  
M. S. Bartlett  
L. E. Morrison  
Hattie G. Cousins  
L. D. Black

1877. Elida V. Wadsworth  
A. L. Hurd  
L. M. Griggs  
C. A. Wakefield  
Nettie F. Berry  
Mary D. Evans  
Auriville Cotton  
Flora Cotton  
Emma Peary  
Nellie Davis  
E. H. Kimball  
P. J. Pingree

1878. Minta B. Small  
M. F. Daggett  
Lizzie Parker  
Carrie D. Osgood  
H. J. Binford  
Lizzie S. Godfrey  
Anna Bean  
Miss J. M. Bickford  
Grace E. Weeks  
Mrs. L. M. Whitney  
S. K. Whitney  
Lydia S. Cheney

1879. L. M. Harriman  
E. V. Scribner  
F. W. Davis  
Mrs. Jas. Linscott  
Carrie Moulton  
Addie L. Allard  
Susie E. Libby  
Eva N. Wentworth  
Fannie E. Fogg

1880. Chas. S. Bickford  
Eunice S. Edgcomb  
Ida M. Ham  
Mary E. Stickney  
Flora M. Bradbury  
John Greenlaw  
John E. Danforth  
Angie Fogg  
A. P. Brown

1881. E. W. Hatch  
Lucy F. Durgin  
Thomas Denning  
Edith E. Stacy  
Ivory Hill  
Anna E. Seavy  
Hattie L. Goodrich  
J. Warren Johnson  
A. L. Hill

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|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1881. Bertha M. Chadbourne | 1885. O. A. Morton       |
| Linna M. Davis             | 1886. S. A. Clough       |
| Rosetta E. Chapman         | H. F. J. Norton          |
| 1882. Irving Weeks         | Geo. S. Eveleth          |
| Hattie H. Straw            | Pauline Marston          |
| Fred E. Cram               | Georgia Thorne           |
| C. E. Allard               | Rose Marston             |
| Annie E. Harnden           | Miss J. Keith            |
| Ada L. Mackay              | 1887. C. H. Gould        |
| Lizzie A. Stanley          | M. B. Edgcomb            |
| Cora Hill                  | Vina M. Morrill          |
| Hattie Wormwood            | Avilda Bean              |
| Valeria Morrison           | Sadie Locke              |
| Alice O. Waldron           | F. C. Stacy              |
| 1883. Hinnie Hubbard       | Rose Meserve             |
| Georgie Colcord            | 1888. Mary E. Fitch      |
| A. J. Manson               | Louis L. Leavitt         |
| C. A. Washburn             | C. M. Stanley            |
| Anne Smith                 | Annie Sanborn            |
| Mary O. Hill               | Helen S. Gatchell        |
| Anna Peary                 | Gardner F. Rankin        |
| C. E. Richardson           | Edith Swan               |
| Lilla Edes                 | 1889. Lillian G. Segon   |
| Chas. Fox                  | Carrie Kilgore           |
| 1884. Minnie Pingree       | Cora A. Southard         |
| Moses F. Norton            | Whitman G. Stickney      |
| Gertie Gould               | Dora A. Day              |
| Sherman Morrison           | Anna E. Nickerson        |
| Geo. E. Davis              | Eugene P. Rogers         |
| Annie E. Marston           | Mary Nickerson           |
| Emma S. Irish              | 1890. Mary E. Mansfield  |
| Wilda G. Warren            | F. J. Morton             |
| Levi Cook                  | Lula A. Rankins          |
| 1885. Flora S. Randall     | Josie Heath              |
| Flora Catchell             | Georgie Eaton            |
| C. E. Ridlon               | Emily C. Gould           |
| Sadie Bickford             | 1891. Fannie M. C. Brown |
| F. A. Fox                  | Louisa I. Eastman        |
| Cora Gatchell              | Floria B. Sanborn        |

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|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1891. Addie R. Marston | 1895. Carrie M. Dannels |
| Blanche L. Quint       | Edith Whitney           |
| Mary E. Lane           | Eugene Thorne           |
| Mabel E. Stone         | Bessie Page             |
| 1892. Florence Pike    | Jesse Rowe              |
| E. P. Eastman          | Chas. Redlon            |
| Lizzie P. Noble        | Estella Eaton           |
| Hattie Eastman         | Edith Edgcomb           |
| 1893. Fred A. Hobbs    | Sidney Stanley          |
| E. L. Stone            | 1896. Anna V. Hunt      |
| Daisy A. Stover        | Augusta Colby           |
| Charles Weeks          | Goldie Dyer             |
| Frank L. Marston       | Avilda Fessenden        |
| Carrie E. Marston      | John E. Martin          |
| Vesta H. Lord          | 1895. Florence Jewett   |
| Mary G. Bartlett       | Priscilla Harmon        |
| Mabel B. Seavy         | Luella Swan             |
| 1894. Annette Kimball  | Emmogene R. Marston     |
| Carl C. Blake          | Susie Leavitt           |
| Grace M. Bartlett      | Lucian Hunt             |
| Georgie F. Gatchell    | 1899. Cora Giles        |
| Flora E. Wakefield     | Meddie A. Linscott      |
| Edwin H. Blake         | Mary W. Griggs          |
| Ernest N. Stone        | 1900. R. S. Emrich      |
| Lura M. Clough         | Marion Johnson          |
| 1895. George Haley     | Jennie S. Betts         |

## A BEAR STORY.



WE have hardly a city, town, or village in New England, but what has connected with its earlier history some story of valor, some deed of daring, some quaint tradition well worthy the dignity of a printed record. Many of these tales have been lost through the gradual disruption of the older families; others through garbled repetition have lost their character for veracity, and are regarded simply as unreliable folk-lore.

The following story I know to be absolutely true, as the facts were given me by a daughter of the principal actor, who although but five years of age at the time, distinctly remembers the incidents of the day.

When Elijah Bradbury moved to Brownfield that entire region was but sparsely settled, and wild beasts, more especially bears, were very numerous. One day as he was with his team in his wood-lot some quarter of a mile from his home, he noticed a hole under the roots of a decayed tree which curiosity prompted him to examine, appearances indicating that it might be the lair of some wild beast. After knocking about the entrance for some time without any effect, he introduced the brad-end of his goad stick, which coming in contact with the hide of some animal, caused it to utter a deep growl, and to leap out of the hole with evident hostile intent. Mr. Bradbury sprang to one side, and the bear, for such it proved to be, immediately returned to the back part of the den. It soon became evident that Bruin was not the sole occupant of these snug quarters, but that her family, consisting of two half grown cubs, shared the place with her.

He again introduced his goad-stick for the purpose of stirring the animals up, which he had no sooner done than all three rushed out upon him. He gave the foremost one, which happened to be a cub, a blow with the ax which fortunately killed it, the second cub he stunned with a blow upon the head, and the next blow broke the jaw of the dam. She then again retreated into the den giving Mr. Bradbury a chance to dispatch her wounded offspring.

He attempted to force the old bear from her retreat, but without avail. He then stopped the entrance to the den by means of blocks of wood, and then with his ax made a new opening just over her. As soon as this opening became visible from the inside the enraged beast sprang out, receiving as she did so the blade of the ax upon her head, wielded with such force that it broke through the skull and entered the brain. This blow was twice repeated before she succumbed. Mr. Bradbury immediately loaded his three bears upon his sled, and drove home.

Being something of a wag as well as a pioneer, he left his loaded sled in the barn, and going into the house, told his children, three in number, to go out and bring in his coat. Trained to habits of instant obedience, they went unquestioningly, returning immediately in dire confusion.

The lady who told me the story assured me that the passing years had never dimmed the memory of that momentary fright, or the subsequent pride and delight which she took in her father's wonderful achievement.

CATHERINE JEWETT.



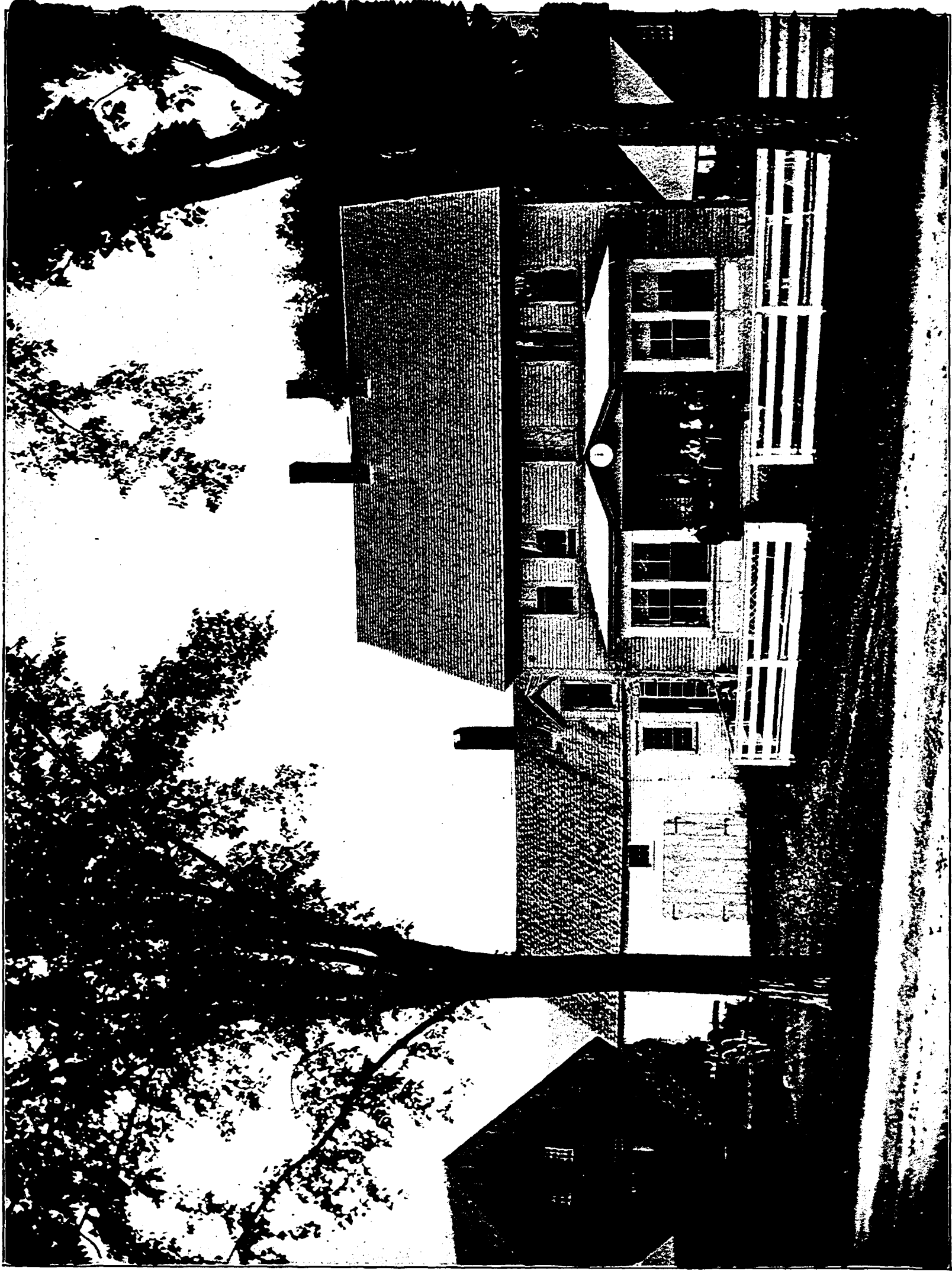


Photo. by G. C. Poor.

HOME OF DEA. WILLIAM WENTWORTH.



MEMORIES.

A little fragile flower ;  
It bloomed a while at morn ;  
A chilly blast swept by,  
I looked, and lo! 't was gone.

With mute appeal I gazed,  
Then asked : And can it be  
The flower I've loved and tended  
No more on earth I'll see ?

A few strown leaves was all  
The blast in passing left.  
I gathered up the fragments  
And to my sad heart pressed.

The truth came to me slowly,  
That what I held so dear,  
Was far too frail for earth-land,  
More like the other sphere.

Beyond our earth bound vision,  
Faith tells me there's a land  
Where this sweet fadeless flower  
Will bloom at God's right hand.

We'll brush the falling tear,  
We'll check the half drawn sigh,  
For in that land immortal  
We'll gather by and by.

E. A. G. S.

## THE SCHOOLS OF LONG AGO.



My father moved into town in the spring of 1812. At that time there was no schoolhouse in this district, number two, it having been burnt. The house was situated on the flat, on the "Dug Way" Road, near where H. W. Seavey now lives. The school in the summer of 1812 was held in Dr. Hadley's house, he having gone to Henniker, N. H. Mehitable Bucknal taught the school. Religious meetings were held here also. This building stood on the spot now occupied as the residence of Mrs. Julia Bean. In that year a town house was built on the little common between William C. Rowe's and Eli B. Bean's. This was used as a schoolhouse.

In the winter of 1824 the town house was burned; Daniel Tyler was teaching at the time. The school was finished in a room, built for a store, attached to General Bean's house. This house stood between Eli B. Bean's and the Universalist Church. The next schoolhouse was built on the "Dug Way" road, near where the first one stood. The first teacher in this building was Thomas Beach.

The schools in those days were, as a rule, very good. The want of suitable books was a great drawback, a difficulty which the schools now do not have. Not as advanced scholars were produced as might have been, had they had the privileges of the present time. The schools in winter were crowded, and the teachers were obliged to ask some in the advanced classes to assist in teaching the smaller ones. In the summer it was customary for the girls to carry sewing and knitting. Fancy work, such as lace and cambric for neck wear, was often done by the older ones. If they did not have as many studies as desired, they had lessons in work; the little tots of four years were trained in needlework.

The length of the schools was three months in summer and four in winter, none in the spring and autumn. The traveling was so bad in the winter, that only those living near by, and the older boys, could attend. The schools in districts No. 1 and No. 3 were closed in the winter, about a month before the Centre School. Scholars from these districts would come to the Centre and so fill the house. When they came for the sake of learning, this was no disadvantage. In some cases, their absence would have been better than their presence.

During the winters of 1834, and 1835, the schoolhouse was so crowded that a division was made. Lydia S. Hadley took the smaller ones into the ell of Mr. Bangs' house. This place is now occupied by William Rowe. The ell spoken of was moved to East Brownfield and is now the residence of Bradford Cole. Before the division of the school, there were more than one hundred pupils.

This district extended from the present residence of Samuel Warren to that of Milton Seavey, on the Merrill's Corner road to where Orlando Wentworth now lives,

and on the "Dug Way" road, to the place of the late John Thorne, now the residence of Mr. Millikin. The limit on the Portland road was the Webber Rowe place. On the Notch road it extended to the old Tyler place.

It was found that a permanent division of the district must be made or the schoolhouse enlarged. The division was decided upon, and made in 1836, thus forming district No. 14. A house\* for the new district was built on the spot where Mrs. Bradeen now lives (opposite the primary schoolhouse). Mr. James Steele contracted to build the house, but died before it was finished.

The first term in the new district was taught by Lydia Hadley. Later a portion of No. 2 was taken away to form district No. 16, No. 14 was again united with No. 2. The schoolhouse now occupied by the primary school, was built in 1853, at a cost of eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty cents. The old building on the "Dug Way" road was used as a cooper shop until it was burned.

Among the teachers in No. 2 the following were Medical students, Josiah Bridges, Ansel Bray, Charles Lougee, and Royal M. Ayer. Stephen Merrill was studying for the ministry. Thomas Beach also became a minister.

PATTY WENTWORTH.

#### I. O. O. F.



PEQUAWKET Lodge, No. 46, was instituted, May 13, 1847, in Brownfield, — it being the first Lodge formed in Oxford Co. — by D. D. Cyrus M. Pearl. The Charter Members were: S. B. Bean, Mark Treadwell, Ephriam Elliot, John Ricker, Zachariah Gibson, Samuel Tyler, Eli B. Bean of Lagonia Lodge, Portland, Maine, and members of Harrison Lodge in Harrison, Cumberland Co. The only Charter Member now living is Eli B. Bean. Of the original members only William F. Bickford, 1848, C. H. Bean, 1851, Jay L. Frink, 1852, are living. The first death of a member was Joseph H. Gibson, in December, 1852.

During the years of the Civil War, so many members were engaged in the service of their Country, the Lodge was not prosperous, since that time it has flourished. From the year 1868 up to the present time, five thousand dollars has been paid in relief.

This Lodge has been the nucleus of the following: Trinity Lodge, Snowville, N. H., instituted January, 1880. Edwin Snow, A. J. White, C. S. Warren, Charles Morton, and Charles L. Washburne, the Charter Members, withdrew from Pequawket Lodge.

\* This "Red Schoolhouse" was the scene of the incident described on another page in "An Occurrence," September, 1861. It was burned a few years later.

Ossipee Valley Lodge, Cornish, Maine, instituted March, 1877. S. D. Wadsworth, W. W. Thompson, James Edgcomb, J. M. Sweat, R. G. Knight, I. M. Brackett, G. W. Gilpatrick, George F. Ridlon and Walter Newbegin, Charter Members, withdrew.

Denmark Lodge, Denmark, Maine, instituted February, 1877. L. A. Poor, Amos Sanborn, Abel Ingalls, and George W. Moulton, Charter Members, withdrew.

Kezar Falls Lodge, instituted 1884, Charter Members, withdrawing from Pequawket Lodge.

In 1880 the building, owned and occupied by the Lodge, was erected at a cost of upwards of two thousand dollars. In 1897 its semi-centennial was celebrated. After fifty years of continuous work for the good of the Order and for their motto, "Friendship, Love and Truth," the Lodge is still prosperous, numbering over one hundred members. The whole number received up to date is two hundred and sixty. The present secretary has held the office for the last twenty-five years.

JAY L. FRINK, *Secretary.*

April, 1901.

#### MAJOR BEAN AND DAN.



ERVICE in the Madawaska War and as Captain of the Pequawket Guards was a slight preparation for the civil war, and Major Bean's patriotism did not allow him to stay at home long after Sumter was fired upon. Thus it was that a stageful of S. B. Bean's recruits and Dan with us, but not enlisted, left Brownfield one October day and a little later found themselves in camp at Augusta, a part of the Eleventh Maine rendezvoused there. Dan was bound to go any way, and as he was only sixteen the Major yielded, thinking he'd better be with his father; this accounts for Dan's enlistment dating Nov. 2d, a few days before the Regiment left Augusta, instead of Oct. 4th, the day when "we-uns" all signed the papers.

Soon after we reached the Peninsula the then Lieutenant Bean was detailed to the Quarter Master's Dep't. as mail agent on the boat running from Fortress Munroe to White House at Fair Oaks. Dan behaved very gallantly, and was wounded in the arm, a severe flesh wound. The Major succeeded in getting him upon the boat with himself, and when Dan recovered, he was detailed in the Quartermaster's department. It was then I lost Dan's sunny but indomitable spirit, missing him sadly as he had been my tent and bunk-mate up the Peninsula. Dan shared the fortunes of his father with the Army of the Potomac, while the Eleventh was in the Carolinas and Florida.

The Major, now Capt. and Ass't. Q. M. Vols. served with the Artillery Reserve, later with Gen'l. G. R. Paul's brigade, in July, '63, was Q. M. of Gen'l. Baxter's brigade at Gettysburg, and in July, '64, was assigned to the First Div. Fifth Army Corps.

In May, '64, the Eleventh, coming from Morris Island, was in the First Div. Tenth A. C. under Butler. An order that all enlisted men on detached service outside their Div's., should be sent to their Regiments, returned Dan to the Eleventh, and he joined us at Bermuda Hundred May 21st.

June 2d, the Regiment being on picket, the line was assaulted, the enemy breaking through on the left of the Eleventh. Captain Folsom, commanding Dan's company, by his disposition of his command on the flank, and by stubborn resistance, saved the Regiment from disaster, but it was costly: fourteen wounded, four mortally, was Company A's roll of honor that day. Brave Dan had just joined the Regiment and was too anxious not to be outdone by the veterans of many fields: he was cautioned by his chums to cover and not to be so reckless, but the brave soul could not bear to do what seasoned soldiers allowed themselves to do, and he fell, shot through both thighs, and was borne to the rear. As Sergt. Major, I was not on picket, but hearing that Dan was hit, I got permission, after the fighting was over, to go to the field hospital. I found him on a stretcher, bearing his pain without a murmur.

Going back to the Regiment without much encouragement from the Surgeon, I wrote his father, who got leave to visit Hampton Hospital, but when he reached there, found only his boy's grave, he had died on the sixth. Thus perished one of the bravest and brightest of the sons of Brownfield, and Daniel A. Bean Post, G. A. R., could not bear a prouder name.

The Major went through that campaign as brigade Q. M., and in Mar., '65, was Q. M. of the first Div. Fifth A. C. in the last campaign after Lee. In June he was ordered West and served as A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Hallack, now Wyoming, till Dec., then after a short service at Denver, Col., closed his military career. He was brevetted Mar. 13th, '65, Major and A. Q. M. "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

He was held in high esteem by Gen. Chamberlain and all the officers with whom he served. The writer went to school to him, served in the Eleventh with him, and in the Q. M. Dept. from Feb. to Dec., '65, was his confidential clerk, and can knowingly and feelingly testify to his rare qualities. His duties seldom brought him under fire, but at such times he was absolutely cool and fearless. Spotless in character, bearing under a somewhat careless exterior a fine poetic nature, he commanded an attachment which finds expression in this tribute to his lofty qualities of heart and mind. Major Bean and Dan now clasp hands in the beyond.

E. P. MORTON.

Webster, Mass., April, 1901.





MAPLE RIDGE COTTAGE,—E. B. BEAN'S.

Photo. by G. C. Poor.



## A CENTENARIAN.



ONE of the unique and interesting characters of Brownfield was Lancaster Hodges. He was of African descent, born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 31, 1771. The house was standing a few years ago in which it was said he first saw the light. It was always supposed that he was born in slavery, although he was very reticent on the subject; when once asked about it, he made the reply in his characteristic way, "I've been slave enough."

He came to Brownfield with a family named Jacobs, but when, is now uncertain; they settled on land near the Fryeburg line.

In 1798 Mr. Jacobs exchanged farms with Timothy Gibson of Henniker, N. H. Lancaster went with the Jacobs family when they moved and returned with the Gibsons, helping the boys drive the flocks. There was a large family of the Gibson boys and he preferred to stay in Brownfield. He lived in the family till Timothy Gibson died; after which for a time he lived with the Millers.

After Timothy Gibson, Jr., was married he went to live with him; he remained there till after Mr. Gibson's death, when he went to live with Mr. Gibson's daughter, Mrs. Lois Gibson Howard.

The last few years of his life was spent at Williams Mansfield, where he died May 1, 1878, aged 107 years and 3 months.

Lancaster was blind for more than forty years, but never gave up work until the change of homes made him unfamiliar with his surroundings. He can be remembered, dressed in his "best," with his cane making his way alone, to the "main road" for his annual visits with those whom he so well knew, and where he was always a welcome guest.

On one of those trips he came near perishing; it was when the snow was on the ground, he lost his way on the "plains" and after trying in vain to find his way back to the road and night setting in, he began calling for help. The Hadley boys by mere chance heard the call of some one in distress and recognizing the voice went in search of him.

His 104th birthday was celebrated at Mr. Mansfield's and a large company gathered for the occasion. He entertained them for a little while by dancing to the music of Abner Gee's "fiddle." He was as light and agile as a much younger person.

Lancaster had a host of friends and is kindly remembered by those who used to know him.

## THE SOCIAL INCARNATION.

I HAVE seen the greater glory of the God-like sons of men,  
Of the race and grace of Jesus, who appears in them again,  
A distinct united family, revealed in human ken —  
And the earth like Eden fair!

Out from Babylon they're passing, leaving all the strife of old  
After gain and place and power, after what is bought and sold;  
And as brothers they are toiling — bringing in the age of gold,  
Bringing in the years of peace.

Work is worship — love is labor — social love shall evil cure:  
Tell it to the hungry-hearted, and to all who want endure.  
And proclaim the glad evangel everywhere, to rich and poor,  
Of the King and kingdom come.

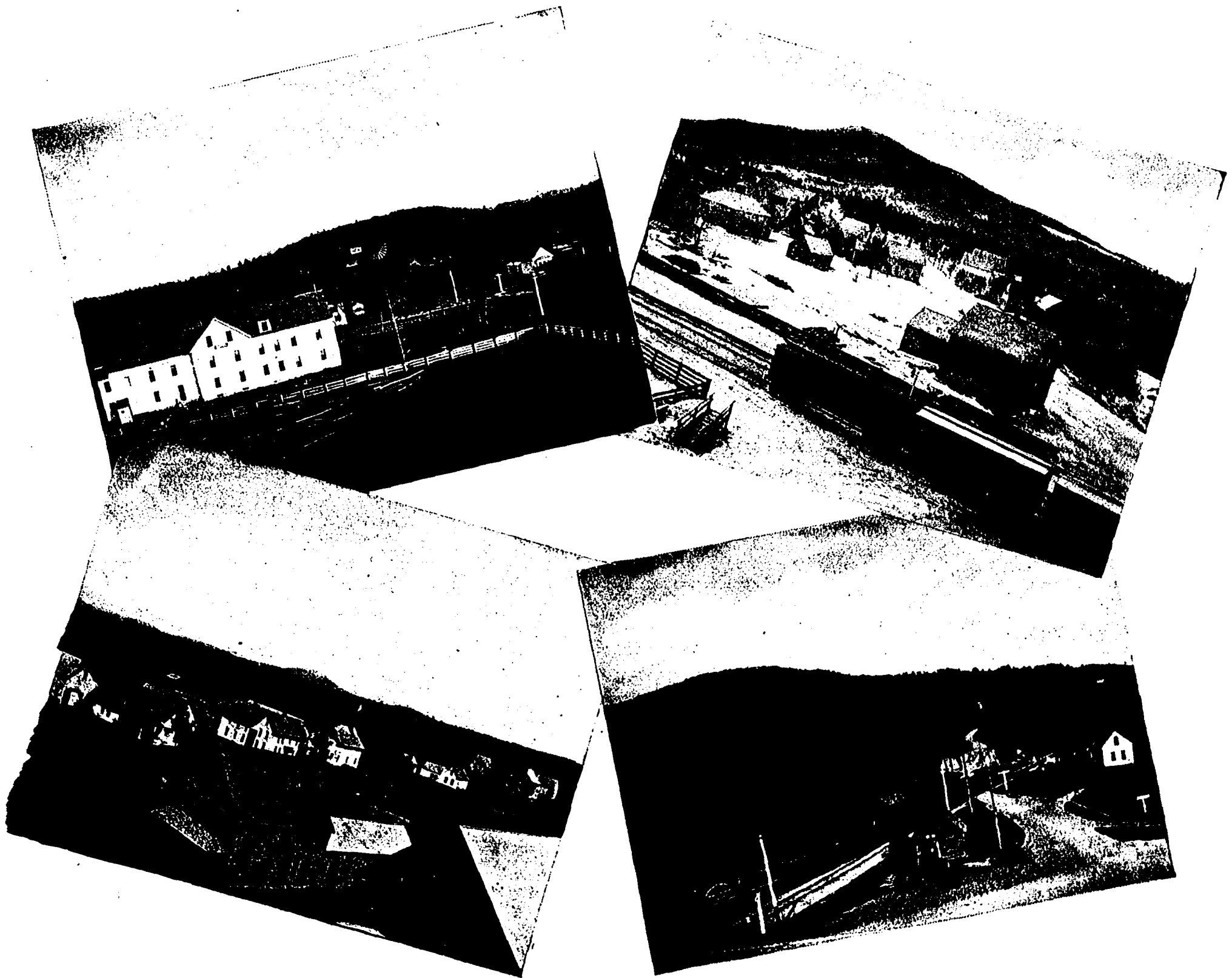
To the hopeless struggling millions who have labored long in vain,  
To the whole creation, groaning and travailing in pain,  
Comes the help of Love incarnate, comes the Social Christ to reign,  
In this brotherhood begun.

Who are these, as clouds in heaven, and as doves that swiftly come,  
Who are these that fly for shelter to the open doors of home?  
It is they who love as brothers, and who long have suffered, dumb,  
Helpless held in Mammon's mart.

Dreams of poets and of prophets who have lived in all the past,  
Dream fulfilled in toil fraternal, and the earth redeemed at last.  
War and strife and strain and struggle to the backward ages cast,  
And the hearts of men made one!

GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON.

Commonwealth, Georgia, 1897.



EAST BROWNFIELD FROM GILES TOWER.

Photos. by Ralph Giles.

## SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF BROWNFIELD.



BROWNFIELD claims to have been the birthplace of not a few who have given distinction to their native town, and who have been leading spirits in their adopted towns and states. One of its sons, now resident on the Pacific Slope, has said, "Brownfield is a good place to be born in."

Of Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, as well as of the pliers of all the trades, there have been many.

The first Pastor of the Congregational Church — Parson Rice, or Priest Rice, as he was better known in the olden time — was a graduate of Harvard College. Revs. Joshua and Horatio Merrill were prominent Congregational clergymen in other parts of the state. Rev. Samuel Merrill, though not a native of the town, was a resident here for some time before he studied for the ministry. Rev. Zachariah Gibson was a successful Methodist clergyman; he labored chiefly in Kennebec County. His son, Rev. Luther Sampson Gibson, graduated from Nassau Hall, N. J. — now Princeton College — and from the Princeton Theological Seminary, traveled for the American Sunday School Union, was settled in Houston, Texas, died in Philadelphia Penn., in 1853, during the Presbyterian Synod to which he was a delegate. Rev. Frank E. Barton is at present serving very successfully in the Universalist church at Bethel; he is a graduate from Canton, New York.

Lawyers: The first that we have record of is the Goodnow family, five in number, all distinguished in their profession. Joseph Howard, after his removal from Brownfield, became judge of the Supreme Judicial Court at Portland. Late in life, on a visit to his brother Moses, he died very suddenly at the place of his birth. Chas. Smith and Alonzo White became lawyers after leaving the town. A. R. Eaton practiced law in West Brownfield in connection with other business. Thomas P. Cleaves was located here several years, leaving his profession for a lucrative position in Washington, D. C. J. L. Frink, now our only resident lawyer, has made this his adopted home for many years.

In the Medical profession, the first to come to mind is Dr. Samuel Straw Hadley, some of whose peculiar ways and expressions still linger in memory. His wife was Margaret Whitman Gibson. J. P. Sweat began to practice here in the early thirties, marrying Eliza W. Spring, a teacher in the public schools. Dr. Sweat was well known through all the "region round about." Rich and poor shared his services alike. The tinkle of his sleigh-bells in the dead of a winter's night was a familiar sound, and showed that he spared not himself however inclement the weather. After nearly fifty years of almost constant practice his health failed and he went west to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Paris Gibson, with whom he died. After Dr. Sweat, Dr. W. L. Gatchell became the principal physician. His wife, Ella Gatchell, M. D., also practiced for some time; they are now residents of California. Dr. H. F. Fitch is at present the only resident physician.

Among those native born, but whose practice has been elsewhere, are, Jacob E. Stickney, for many years one of the principal physicians at Lancaster, N. H., William Wentworth of Cherryfield, Maine, Samuel Greenlaw, Clark Ela, Jacob Wentworth of Roxbury, Mass., John Swan of Cumberland Mills, recently deceased, John A. Sweat, son of Dr. J. P. Sweat, now of Montana, Whitman G. Stickney, just graduated from Tufts Medical School, Johnson of the late John Allen, a merchant here many years, is a student in the Medical department of the University of Penn. Charles M. Stanley was a native of New Hampshire, but lived here several years; he is now practicing in Hollis, Maine.

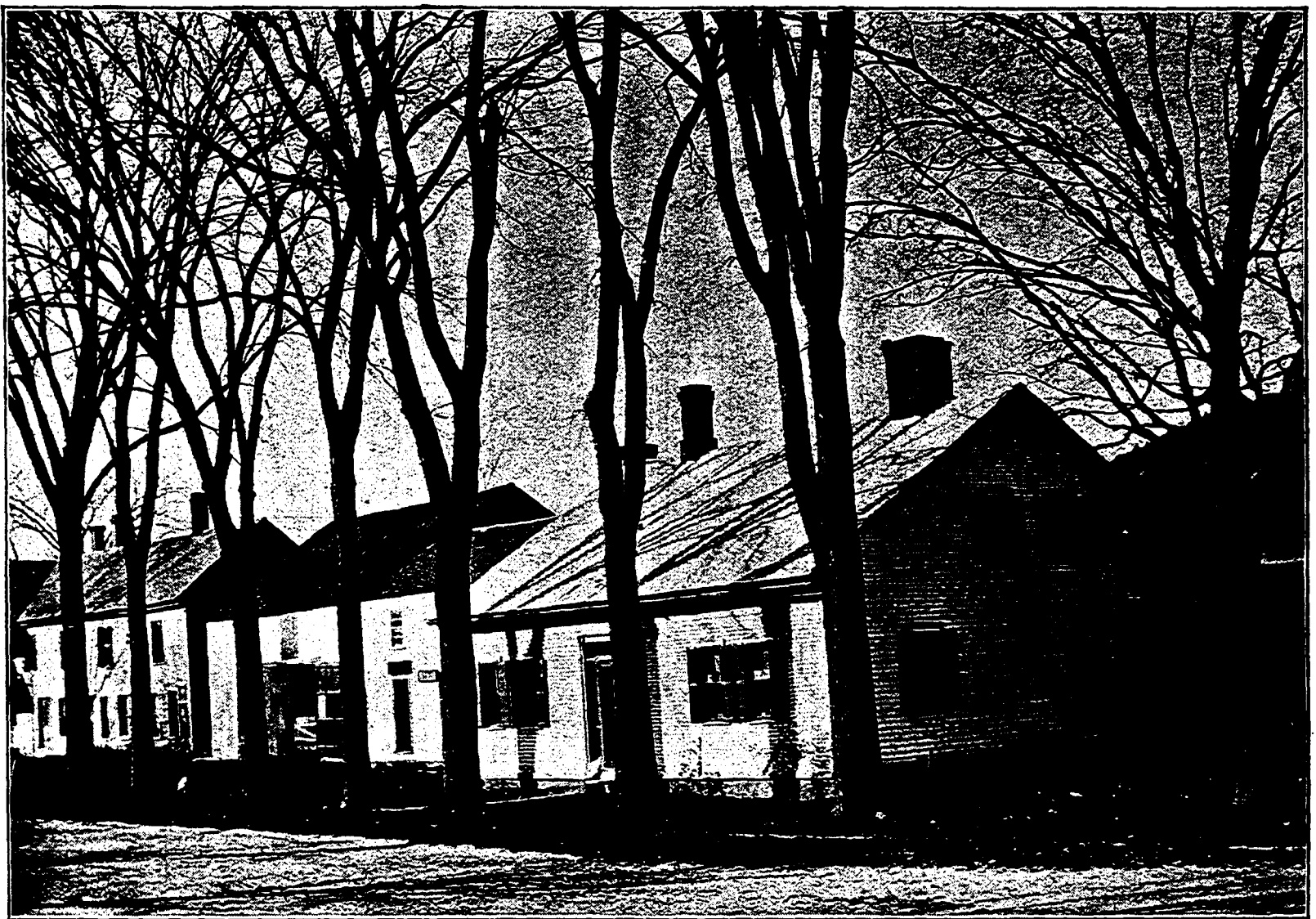


Photo. by G. C. Poor.

## EARLY RESIDENCE OF N. C. RICE.

Dr. William Sweat, an uncle of Dr. Jesse, took Dr. Jesse's practice while the latter was a surgeon in the army, this was during the civil war. Others who have had a temporary practice here are, Drs. Wentworth, Mitchell, Carroll and Sawyer.

The town has always been the centre of trade for a large adjacent territory. Some of the earlier merchants were Jas. Steele, William Bangs, John McArthur, Daniel Brackett, Daniel Bean, Samuel E. Spring, Daniel Tyler, N. C. Rice, Samuel Tyler. Later, S. B. and E. B. Bean, John Weeks, Chas. and John Allen, F. B. Haskell, David E. Bean, A. L. Barrows. The present merchants are L. R. Giles, Albert Blake, Joseph Clement, G. M. Sanborn, A. F. Johnson, F. R. Bradbury, and Frank Ham. In the western part of the town, F. R. Bailey and Ora Johnson.

In contrast to former days when each family supplied its own table, we have two meat-markets, W. C. Rowe's and T. C. Harmon's. Those who have become well known in the mercantile world away are, Tyler, Rice and Sons, of Portland, now the N. W. Rice Co. of Boston, Col. Augustus Gibson Paine of the Great Northern Paper Co. of New York, and the firm of the late A. and S. E. Spring of Portland, and Andrew C. Bean and Co.

Samuel Tyler was the first from here to engage in the South American trade, then A. and S. E. Spring, and Andrew C. Bean and Co. In other business in Buenos Ayres were, Jacob E. and Hazen O. Samuel, Chas. and Dean Spring, also Jonathan E. and William H. Stickney.

California has always been a resort for men and women, natives of Brownfield, and varied have been their occupations; more than sixty have become residents of the state, some of whom are the following: the Wakefields, Cresseys, Gibsons, Stickneys, Beans, Springs, Howards, Foggs, Johnsons, and Durgins. In the western states, from Michigan to Oregon, are the sons and daughters found. Of the thirteen children in the Hadley family, all but Sally, the first wife of S. B. Bean, became residents in different states of the West. The oldest living is Henry G. Hadley, past eighty-six, whose home is in Eugene, Oregon. Three of the sons of Gen. Daniel Bean also "went west."

Four of the surviving children of Abel Gibson became westerners; the youngest, Paris Gibson, who is called the "Father of Montana," has recently been elected to the United States Senate from his adopted state. He will occupy the seat so hotly contested for by William A. Clark and the late Marcus Daly. Elias P. Morton, the adopted son of Cap. Zach. Gibson, is now a resident of Webster, Mass., and agent of the well-known Stevens Linen Works.

Not alone have the men engaged in business, some of our women have been successful in their lines. The first to carry on the art of millinery after the city style was Marcia Gerry, daughter of Rev. David Gerry, now Mrs. Parker of Chicago. Mrs. M. A. C. Bean of Westbrook carried on this business for some time, later Mrs. Sweat and Zilpha McDonald. After the death of Mrs. Sweat, Miss McDonald continued the business in the old "Brackett House," remodeling it and making it a modern and pretentious building; this was destroyed by fire. Mrs. E. G. Hatch is the present milliner at the centre, and at East Brownfield Mrs. O. A. Perkins has an extensive business in this line.

Years ago there were shoemakers in abundance, and a thriving business was done. What a contrast to the present method of supply! Can anyone remember Peter Dorset as he used to go from house to house, making or mending as the case demanded, or Horace Moulton's shop with its many helpers and apprentices? Then there were David Miller, Isaac Johnson, Richard Paine, Jas. Stuart, Josiah L. Elder,

Timothy Gibson, Jr., Jeremiah Storer, John Ricker, Alvah Moore, Elijah, Gardner, and Sargeant Tibbetts, H. G. O. Morton, Samuel Tufts, Merrill Wentworth, Jeremiah Storer, Jr., Reuben Seavey, William Cilley, Chesley Tibbetts, and Lorenzo Blake. We have been a well-shod people; if not, why not?

There have always been those who could use the saw and the plane in a skillful manner. In the days when houses could not be bought to order or bargained for at the five-cent counter, there were George Smith, Gilbert and Nathan Potter, William Wentworth, 2nd, Mr. Parker, Nathaniel Hill, Senior, Joseph Stuart, George Googins, Samuel Marden, James Weeks. Next in order would be Lucius and Moses Merrill, who, after leaving Brownfield, became contractors and builders, Thomas Brown, who "went west," Jas. W. Weeks, A. C. Morrison, O. A. Wentworth. Later, Henry Fessenden, Davenport Meserve, and Charles Lane.

Cooperating with the former were the stone-cutters, for three generations the Quints have followed this trade: Joshua, Harrison, and Frank; also John and Irving Hodgdon. George Soule is a contractor for the stone-work in bridge-building.

The masons were and are, Jas. M. Hamlin, Seth and Seth Hamlin, Jr., Nelson Adams, and E. B. Bennett.

Our present painters are, Fred Thayer and James Peckham.

At one time E. T. Cotton carried on quite an extensive trade in carriage building. Henry Howard and his son Charles also manufactured carriages. All that is done now in this line is by Frank Ham.

Protection for the foot of beast as well as for the foot of man seems to have been well provided for. The society with the "long name" was not then known, but its principles were embodied. Among the earlier was Deacon Wentworth, and his blacksmith shop may be remembered by some as standing near the guide-board tree at Mary Wentworths. Samuel Wood and Silas Whitney plied their trade in the eastern part of the town. William Palmer, Simon Gatchell, and Eben Walker in the western. William Leavitt, William Ward, Oliver Philbrook, Hazen Frost, William Swan, and later, Albert Johnson and Charles Swan, at the village. At one time Dennis Meserve carried on quite a business at Merrill's Corner. Our present blacksmiths are E. E. Rounds and E. P. Wentworth.

Of those who have followed the sea were Captains Seth and John Spring, Jonathan Gibson — who was lost on a voyage in 1807 — and Captain Selden Gibson — who died in Savannah, Georgia, in 1852.

Besides those who have been in the different wars in which our country has been engaged, Colonel Augustus Gibson graduated from West Point, and was an officer in the United States Artillery; he was also connected with the United States Coast Survey. He died in Fryeburg in 1893.

Musical people — The Goldthwait family were all musically inclined and the children

to the third generation inherit the talent. Leslie, son of George Goldthwait, now of Peabody, Mass., is a graduate of the New England Conservatory, Boston, and a professional musician. Maud, daughter of Nelson Goldthwait of Haverhill, Mass., is an accomplished pianist.

Mr. Abner Gee, who used to live on the Denmark road, where Albert and Charles Hill now reside, was a familiar figure as, with his "fiddle," he made music for those who "tripped the light fantastic toe."

Zachariah Miller, Jr., used to play the violin well, for one untrained and often at the twilight hour made music for the village people at East Brownfield.

Years ago the singing school was one of the chief diversions of the winter. Mr. Savage was one of the older teachers, later David Bean and Charles Goldthwait conducted schools.

The church choir formed an important part in the Sunday service. In the mind's eye, can we not see the "singing seats" at the left of the pulpit in the old Congregational church which is now the Grammar schoolhouse, filled with "singers" and Mr. Goldthwait with his bass viol conducting the music? If we listen, we may almost hear the sonorous bass of Putnam Seavey, the sweet falsetto of David Bean, the clear treble of Mrs. Eliza Sweat, the alto of Mrs. Mary Bean and Marcia Gerry, while the picture may be filled in with Cyrus and Mary Wentworth, Mrs. Mary Howard, Lizzie and Orsina Gerry, Caroline and Avilda Goldthwait. There were many others from time to time, but after the lapse of more than fifty years, all are not recalled.

The first wind instrument used in the Congregational church, was a small melodeon, presented by Mr. Samuel Tyler and played by Orsina Gerry. This was without case, set in a frame, the key board was attached to, and rose and fell together with the bellows.

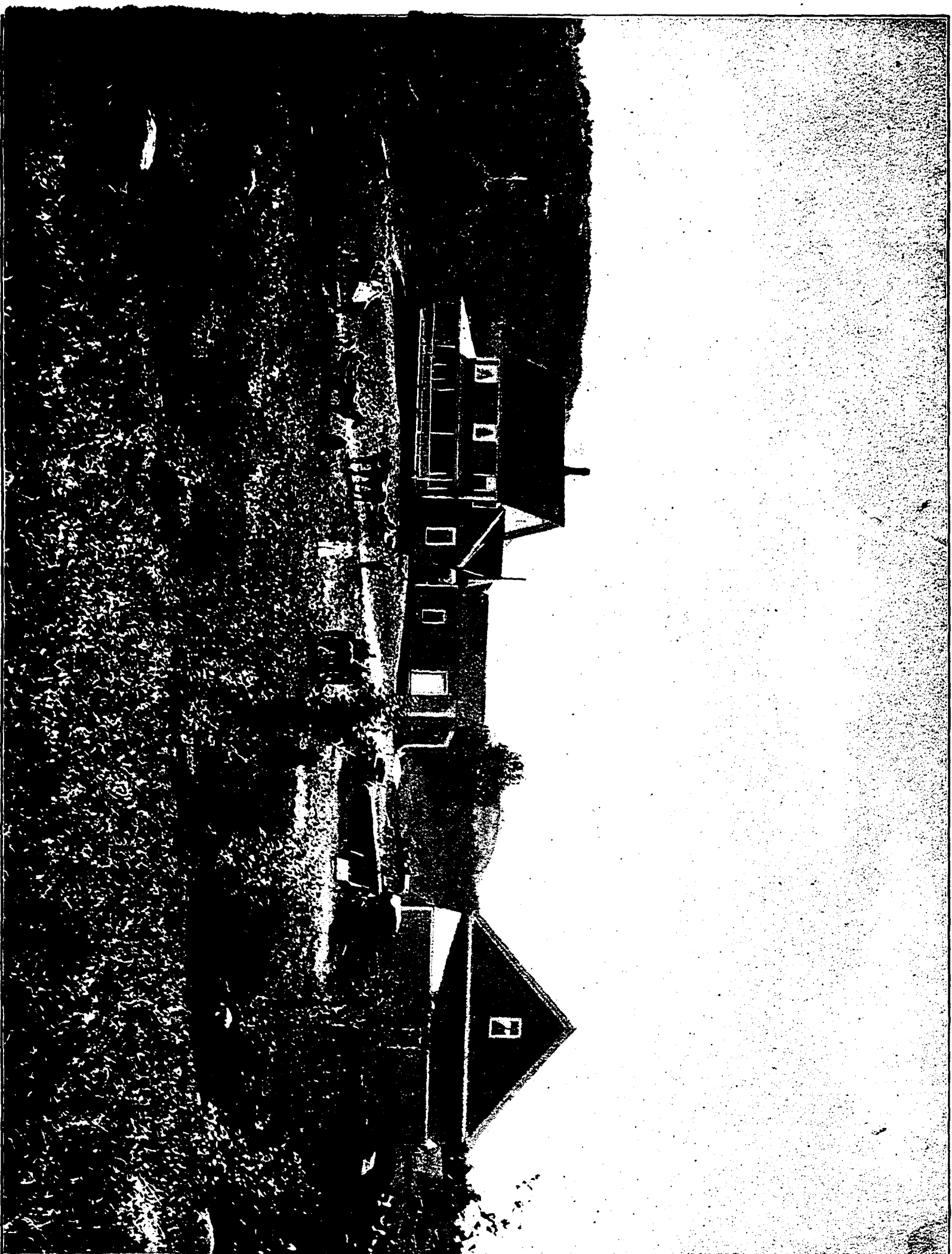
Mr. Hiram Gatchell and family have been the chief factors in this branch of church service these later years.

At the Baptist church the Goodwins, Wentworths, Storers are among those who can be recalled as "singers" years ago, the Cloughs, Blakes and Walkers later.

Granville C. Poor, a grandson of William Poor — one of the earliest settlers of the town — has a photographic studio and does business as a local artist.

The most of the illustrations of this volume, were made from photographs taken by him.

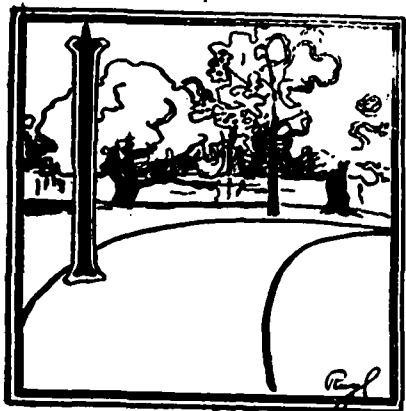
[The above sketches are chiefly glimpses from memory. Some referred to were not native born, but so connected with the town that they may justly be called Brownfield people.]



"CRAGMONT," WHITNEY COTTAGE.

Photo. by G. C. Foote.

## THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



IN the early records at West Baldwin are found the following :

Toward the latter end of the year 1802, Rev. Asa Heath, then residing on the Falmouth circuit, made an excursion into a part of Conway and preached several times, but with little apparent success. On his return, he preached in Brownfield and a number were spiritually awakened. September 3rd, 1803, a society was formed and annexed to Falmouth circuit.

In the early part of 1806, Louis Bates preached several times. Near the close of the same year Rev. Eben Newell and Hesikiah Field made occasional visits from Centre Harbor to Conway and Brownfield, and continued to preach until a short time previous to the meeting of the New England Conference, in Boston, June 1st, 1807, and received a number into the Society. At the above Conference, W. M. Hunt was appointed to Conway Circuit and immediately entered upon his duties, reorganized the Society, and received a number into full connection. He preached and organized societies in other places, formed a plan for the Circuit and annexed the Society of Brownfield, which formerly belonged to Falmouth. Here follows the names of the class of 1809, the first of which there is any record.

Timothy Gibson,  
Samuel Mansfield,  
Elisha Gilman.  
Alpha Blake,  
Amos Poor,  
Ozias Blake,  
Daniel Howe,  
Rebecca Gilman,  
Mercy Poor,  
Eliza Wentworth,  
Lorana Bean,  
Lucy Storer,  
Louisa Storer,  
Jane Blake,  
Roxanna Boynton,  
Sally Mansfield,

Lois Gibson,  
Hepzibah Mansfield,  
Margaret Gibson,  
Margaret Hadley,  
Sarah Poor,  
Jerusha Hamlin,  
Margaret Rice,  
Polly Howard,  
Betsy Walker,  
Phebe Miller,  
Lydia Howe,  
Sally Howe,  
Statira Patterson,  
Lydia Greenlaw,  
Elizabeth Bean,  
Sally Boynton,

Hepzibah Gibson.

On the 29th of July, 1807, the first Quarterly Conference was held in Conway, and the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered.

The names of the preachers who served this Circuit from 1806 are: 1806, Lewis Bates; 1807, Eben Newell, Hezekiah Field, and Samuel Baker; 1808, William M. Hunt, Oliver Beals, P. E.; 1809, Philip Munger, Joshua Soule, P. E.; 1810, Philip Ayer and Charles Virgin; 1811, Robert Hayes; 1812, Francis Dana, Solomon Sizes, P. E.; 1813, Benjamin Hazelton; 1814, John Vickery; 1815, Josiah Scarritt, David Kilbon, P. E.; 1816, James Jaquis; 1817, Eleazer Steele; 1818, John Lord; 1819, Benjamin Burnham, Asa Heath, P. E., Portland District; 1821, Joe Pratt; 1822, Benjamin Brown, E. Steele, P. E.; 1823, Gorham Greeley; 1824 and '25, Joe Briggs, David Kilbon, P. E.; 1826, Silas Frink and Rishworth G. Ayer; 1827, Nathaniel P. Deveraux and Daniel Fuller; 1828, Oren Bent and Moses Lufkin; 1829, Daniel Crockett, John Lord, P. E.; 1830, George D. Strout; 1831, Moses Rollins; 1832, George D. Strout; 1833, James Harrington, W. H. Morris, P. E.; 1834 and '35, John W. Dyke, Charles Baker, P. E.; 1856, William Brown; 1837 and '38, G. D. Strout; 1839 and '40, Rev. Mr. Rice, and Henry Linscott; 1841, H. N. Macomber; 1843 and '44, O. Bent and A. Turner; 1845, '46 and '47, W. D. Jones; 1848, John Cobb; 1849, Augustus Sanborn; 1850 and '51, Simeon Pierce; 1852 and '53, John M. Woodbury; 1854 and '55, Benjamin Lufkin; 1856 and '57 Swanton Ranks; 1858 and '59, Solomon V. Gerry; 1860, John M. Woodbury. From 1825 to 1839, Rev. Zachariah Gibson, whose health had failed while in active service, lived in town and assisted the church when he was able.

About the year 1860, Brownfield was united with Denmark. The preachers, recalled from memory, were Rev. P. E. Brown, Rev. Mr. Winter, Rev. Mr. Ballou, and Rev. J. Stone. There was never any church building owned by the Society; in the early years the meetings were held in the Townhouse. After the building of the Congregational Church, the Society was allowed its use occasionally, and during the time of P. E. Brown's service, the schoolhouse, now used for the primary school, was occupied by the Society for its meetings. The class meetings, from about 1850 till the death, in 1862, of Zachariah Gibson, the last adult male member and class leader, were held at the following places: first, at the home of Daniel Tyler, who was the class leader; then in the home of Shirley Harmon, who succeeded Mr. Tyler as class leader; after Mr. Harmon's removal from town, the meetings were held at the home of Mrs. Sally B. Gibson, with Zachariah Gibson as leader.

Since Mr. Gibson's death no attempt has been made to hold services of any kind. Some of the members have joined other churches, a few have transferred their membership to the Fryeburg Church.

The records, as far as the connection was held with the West Baldwin Circuit, were furnished by Rev. R. S. Leard. The remainder, from memory, by one of the present members.

## FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

(This poem was composed by Mrs. Hannah Kimball Sawtelle. She was the daughter of Francis Kimball— who was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the town — and lived near where Henry Day now lives, on the Main road between Brownfield and Fryeburg. She was born July 8, 1791.

It was written in 1880, and printed in the Gospel Banner. It is reprinted here by request.

The three children mentioned were all stricken by a fatal malady and buried with one service, while the then only living son was in the Aroostook war.)

**B**ROWNFIELD, dear Brownfield, the place of my birth,  
 The home of my childhood, the dearest on earth,  
 I remember full well each bush, rock and rill,  
 And the broad Shepards River that ran by the hill.

We played on its banks by its waters grand,  
 Where our little bare feet made tracks in the sand;  
 Our snug little play-house, I too well remember,  
 Where we kept house from June to September

With old broken dishes, whether plate, mug, or pitcher—  
 If it made mother the poorer, it made us the richer.  
 But we left this dear home in childhood's young years  
 For a home far away with its cares and its tears.

But changes will come like time on the stage,  
 First childhood and youth, then manhood and age.  
 I have passed through them all, each in its turn,  
 And found at each stage new lessons to learn.

Now weak and weary I lean on my staff,  
 My years are, all numbered, eighty-nine and a half.  
 My husband, three children have been torn from my side,  
 Only one son remains to protect and provide.

When weary and laden, with sorrow oppressed,  
 I come to the Savior and he gives me rest,  
 His angels are with me by night and by day,  
 They go along with me to show me the way.

And soon they will take me to my mansions above,  
Which the Father prepares—His nature is love—  
So the victory is gained over death and the grave,  
The body will perish, but the soul God will save.

HANNAH KIMBALL SAWTELLE.

West Waterville, Dec., 1880.

### PEARL REBEKAH LODGE.



ON February seventh, 1899, Pearl Rebekah Lodge, No. 90, of Brownfield, Maine, was instituted with seventy-nine Charter Members. This was the largest number of charter members ever enrolled at the institution of a lodge in the state. At this date the membership reaches one hundred and five. The meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

The present officers are :

P. N. G. Lottie M. Hodsdon.

W. Lillian Harnden.

N. G. Florence I. Mansfield.

Chap. Lizzie Hodsdon.

V. G. Blanche Bean.

R. S. N. G. Rebecca Blake.

Sec. Nettie M. Hill.

L. S. N. G. Fannie Fitch.

F. Sec. Alice W. Frink.

R. S. V. G. Lilla Harmon.

Treas. Emma A. Hill.

R. S. V. C. Belle Fogg.

Con. Blanche Brown.

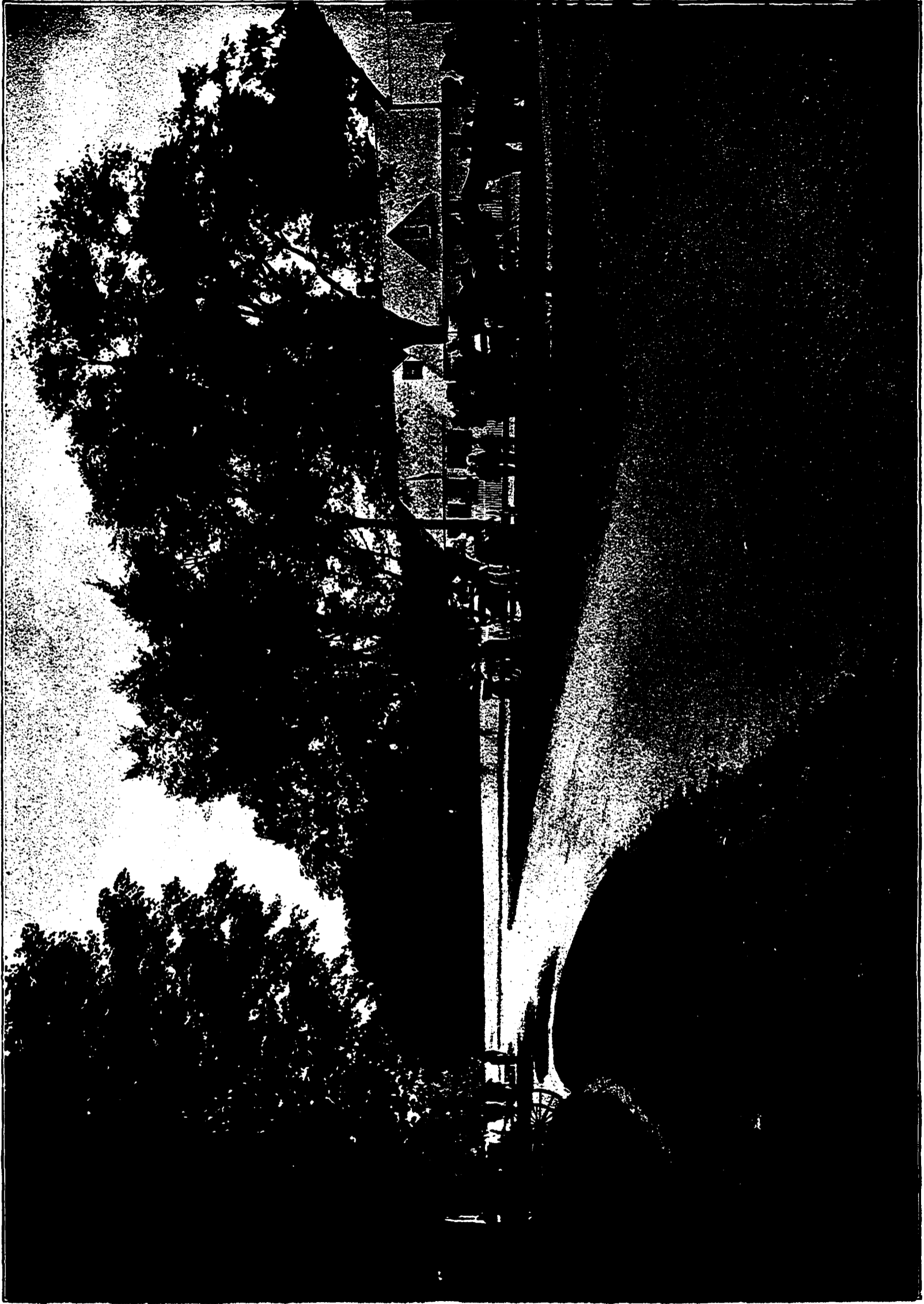
I. G. Ellen Durgin.

O. G. Lydia Linscott.

The average attendance is over one half. Much interest is manifested in making the Lodge a success, and already we can see that good has been accomplished by its institution.

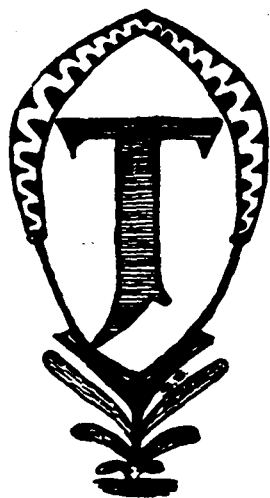
FLORENCE I. MANSFIELD.

April, 1901.



"THE BIRCHES." MRS. S. A. BRESLIN'S COTTAGE. July 4, 1896.

## Y. P. S. C. E.



THE Brownfield Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized July 24th, 1890. It was the result of the efforts of Rev. Frank W. Davis, then a student in the Bangor Theological Seminary, and supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church of Brownfield during the summer months of that year.

At the meeting for organization, twelve young people signed the Constitution, as active members, and eight as associate, and the following officers were chosen to serve for six months: President, Frank W. Davis; Vice-President, George Haley; Corresponding Secretary, Whitman Stickney; Recording Secretary, Avilda Fessenden; Treasurer, Charles Hill.

During his stay Mr. Davis was untiring in his efforts to increase the interest in, and membership of the Society. After his return to his student work, although greatly missed, the interest in Christian work which he had helped to kindle among the young people continued to increase.

New members were added during the first year, bringing the membership at the close, up to thirty-four, nineteen active and fifteen associate.

The second anniversary of the Society, was observed at a public meeting in which we were joined by several members from the Hiram Society. Mr. Davis was present on that occasion. He added to the interest of the meeting by giving a report of the International Convention held just before in New York, which he had attended. The meeting was followed by an informal social at the home of the pastor, Rev. E. P. Eastman.

In 1893, a Local Union was formed, consisting of the Denmark, Hiram, and Brownfield Societies. It was called the West Oxford Local Union of Christian Endeavor. The first meeting was held in Hiram in June of that year. Other societies have joined the Union since its organization, and at the present time it comprises six societies, those of Fryeburg, Conway, and Sebago, having been added to the original number. The name has been changed to the Saco Valley Local Union of Christian Endeavor. Its meetings are held quarterly in the different towns whose societies comprise the Union. The Brownfield Society has been well represented at nearly all of its meetings, and has twice entertained the Union, once in February, 1894, and again in November, 1895.

Our Society has been represented at three International Conventions. At Montreal, in 1893, Brownfield had three delegates, two at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1894, and six at Boston, in 1895. After the return of the Boston delegates, an "Echo" meeting was held, at which some of the "good things" of the convention were served up for the benefit of those who were unable to attend.

The original constitution of the Society has been revised somewhat, so that in some ways it better meets the needs of the members at the present time. An honorary membership list has also been added, which numbers twelve. The active membership has been somewhat reduced, owing to several removals from town; some who are unable to attend the prayer meetings have, by request, been transferred from active to honorary members. At this writing the active membership numbers nineteen, and the associate, fifteen. The officers of the Society are now elected annually, with the exception of the corresponding secretary. This office was held by W. G. Stickney until 1892, when it was given to Fred W. Stickney, who still holds it.

The Society has done something every year in the line of missions, the money for this work being raised among the members; for several years it has contributed towards church expenses. Frequent entertainments have been given to raise money for the needs of the Society. In this way, with the aid of subscriptions from the towns-people, a piano was purchased for the church.

May, 1897.

CORA GATCHELL.

#### THE FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.



THE Free Baptist Church was organized August 19th, 1822, with twenty-six Charter Members.

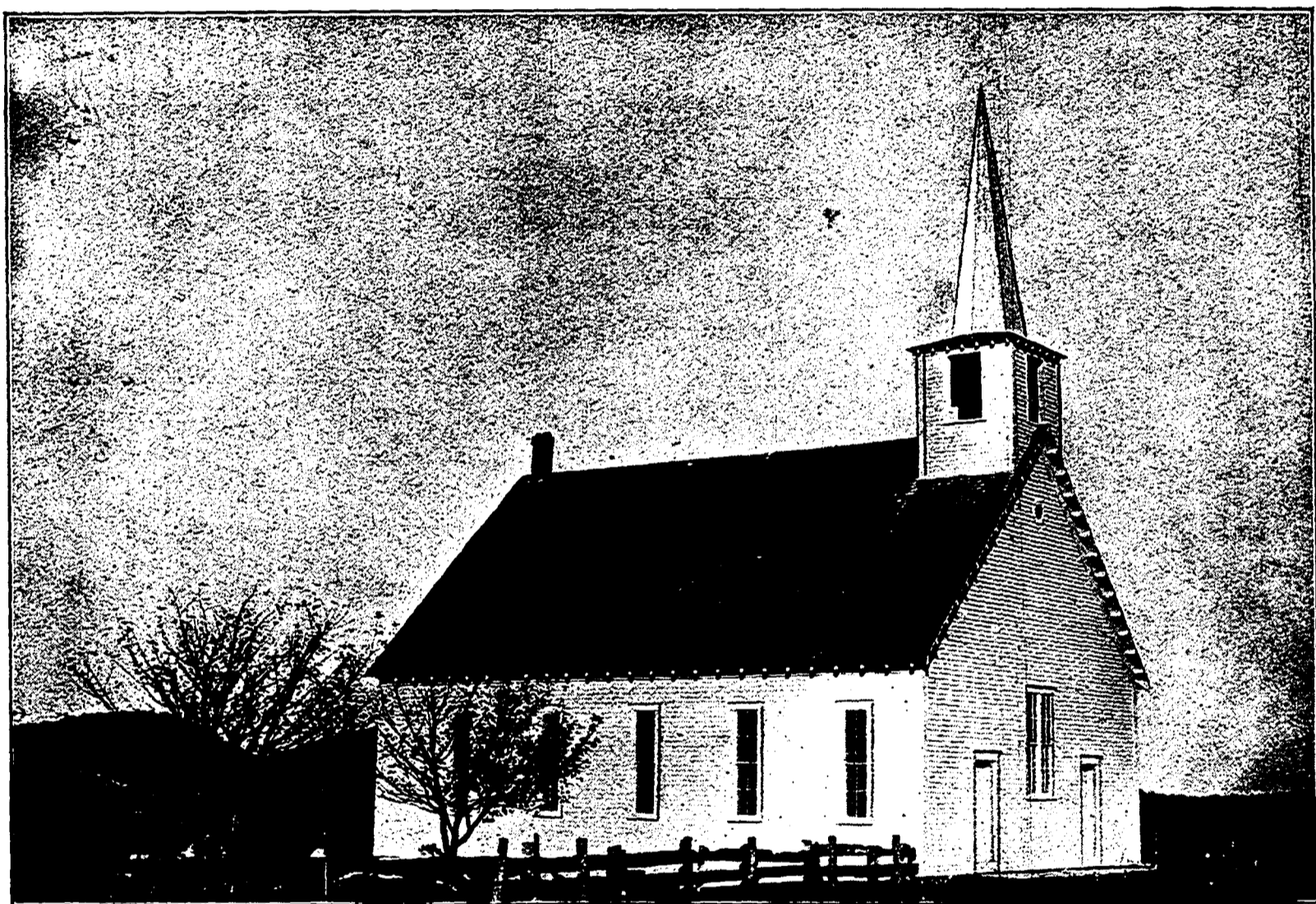
Samuel Bean was the first Deacon, and George Dutch, Clerk.

We have no record of a settled pastor until 1831. Rev. Daniel Brackett served from that time until 1837. During his pastorate, there arose a division in regard to temperance and missionary topics. This resulted in the disbanding of the church. At that time there were sixty-eight members. In the same year, 1834, the church was reorganized with seventeen members. It was in this year that the first meetinghouse was built by Daniel Bean. Rev. John Buzzell preached the sermon when this house was dedicated.

In 1838, Rev. Aaron Ayer was settled as pastor. In 1840, E. H. Hart was called upon to act as pastor as time and opportunity would allow. He was ordained in December of the same year. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Ayer, and Rev. E. C. Willey. Mr. Hart again took the pastorage in 1843, and held it until 1846. Mr. Ayer was then called to the pulpit, and was followed by Mr. Hart in 1848. In 1850, Mr. Hart resigned. Rev. Mr. Poindexter served for a time during the next year. Elder T. W. Hill commenced his labors in 1853, and was ordained February 22nd, 1854. In 1857, Mr. Hart resumed the care of the church, holding the charge until May, 1861. The pulpit was supplied from December, 1861, to April, 1862, by Rev. R. McDonald.

Rev. C. Hurlin was pastor from 1863 to 1868; Rev. E. C. Cook from 1868 to 1871; Rev. A. G. Hill in 1873; Rev. Uriah Chase from 1874 to 1876; Rev. J. Granville, 1876 to 1878; Rev. C. H. Smith, 1878; Rev. W. H. Trafton, 1880; Rev. George W. Pierce served a few months in 1883. The present pastor, Rev. Newton Clough, commenced his work in 1885.

William H. Palmer filled the office of clerk for twenty-five years, and was succeeded by James Goodwin in 1864. Mr. Goodwin served till his death in 1882. George S. Blake was then elected, and holds the office at the present time.



FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, "MERRILL'S CORNER."

Isaac Linscott acted as Deacon from June 26th, 1835, to 1892. He died in this year at the age of ninety-five.

The first Sunday School was organized in June, 1841. Public opinion became so much aroused over the slavery question, that in 1856, it was voted to withdraw all fellowship from those who did not take a stand against slavery, and in favor of prohibitory laws.

Some time between 1840 and 1850 the parsonage was purchased of Oliver Storer. The present house of worship was built and dedicated in 1878.

MRS. NEWTON CLOUGH.

January, 1900.

## ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN FIDELITY.



HIS society is composed of the young people who are interested in the Free Baptist Church. It was organized March 19th, 1891, and the following officers were elected, Lura M. Clough, Pres.; Bessie Blake, Vice-Pres.; Carl C. Blake, Sec.; Ellen L. Clough, Treas.

The largest membership at one time has been fifty-one Active and Associate. Twenty-four have become members of the church. The meetings are held weekly unless storm or other causes prevent.

There have been many of the young people who, from time to time, have left the place to make homes elsewhere; this has reduced the number of members.

The present officers are: George Quint, Pres.; Harry E. Walker, Vice-Pres. and Sec.; Mrs. Lura M. Blake, Treas.

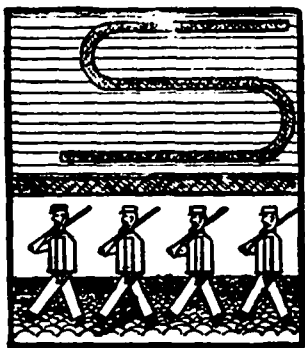
There have always been the various committees usually appointed for young people's societies to attend to the needs of the work.

MRS. ELLEN L. CLOUGH.

June, 1900.

In November, 1898, William B. Wood, representing the Maine Bible Society, canvassed the Town and reported the following: total number of families in town, three hundred; Advent, three; Baptist, five; Christian, two; Congregationalist, eighty-six; Free Baptist, eighty-six; Methodist, twenty-four; Universalist, twenty-two; other denominations, six; no preference, sixty-five.

## DANIEL A. BEAN POST.



SEPTEMBER 15th, 1890, there was organized at Brownfield the Daniel A. Bean Post, No. 160, Department of Maine, G. A. R. The Charter Members were as follows:

William C. Rowe,  
Samuel Warren,  
Weber Rowe,  
Eli B. Bean,  
Henry Day, Jr.,  
Rev. Newton Clough,  
C. L. Durgin,

J. W. Hubbard,  
William L. Chandler,  
Francis Poor,  
S. B. Bean,  
A. R. Hill,  
W. W. Moore,  
Isaac Boynton,

John Stewart,	A. J. Durgin,
F. R. Libby,	Moody McLucas,
J. Littlefield,	D. B. Boynton,
S. W. Rowe,	Luther Rogers,
Nathaniel Hill,	E. N. Thorne,
J. M. Ricker,	G. W. Lewis,
Thomas Sullivan,	Thomas Seavey,
G. C. Poor,	J. H. Durgin.

For want of space I am unable to go into details as to the offices held by the different members. Office makes no distinction with us, all our comrades are on equal footing, one with another.

J. W. Hubbard, Thomas Sullivan, James R. Stone, Samuel Warren, Newton Clough, Sidney Rowe, and Francis Poor have held the office of Commander. Newton Clough has been Chaplain since the Post was organized. Nearly every member has held some office.

The meetings are held in Eli B. Bean's Hall, the first and third Mondays in each month, at 2 P. M.

All, as one, started in with the greatest enthusiasm. Never at any time have they shown a lack of interest, as the attendance in all kinds of weather and through the busy seasons well shows. The meetings have been harmonious; attended with good morality and patriotism; and, as a whole, elevating and instructive.

The Commanders have at all times shown that fraternal feeling, so well known to those who stood shoulder to shoulder in the days of strife, hardship, deprivation, sickness, bloodshed, and death.

The Post derived its name from a son of the late Sylvanus B. Bean, a worthy townsman and member of the Post, a good soldier and citizen. Daniel A. Bean was but fifteen years old when he enlisted in Co. A, 11th Maine Infantry. He had a kind heart, but was a fearless soldier. He was the first man, among the Brownfield soldiers, who was killed in service. For the above reasons, it was thought fitting that the Post should be named for him.

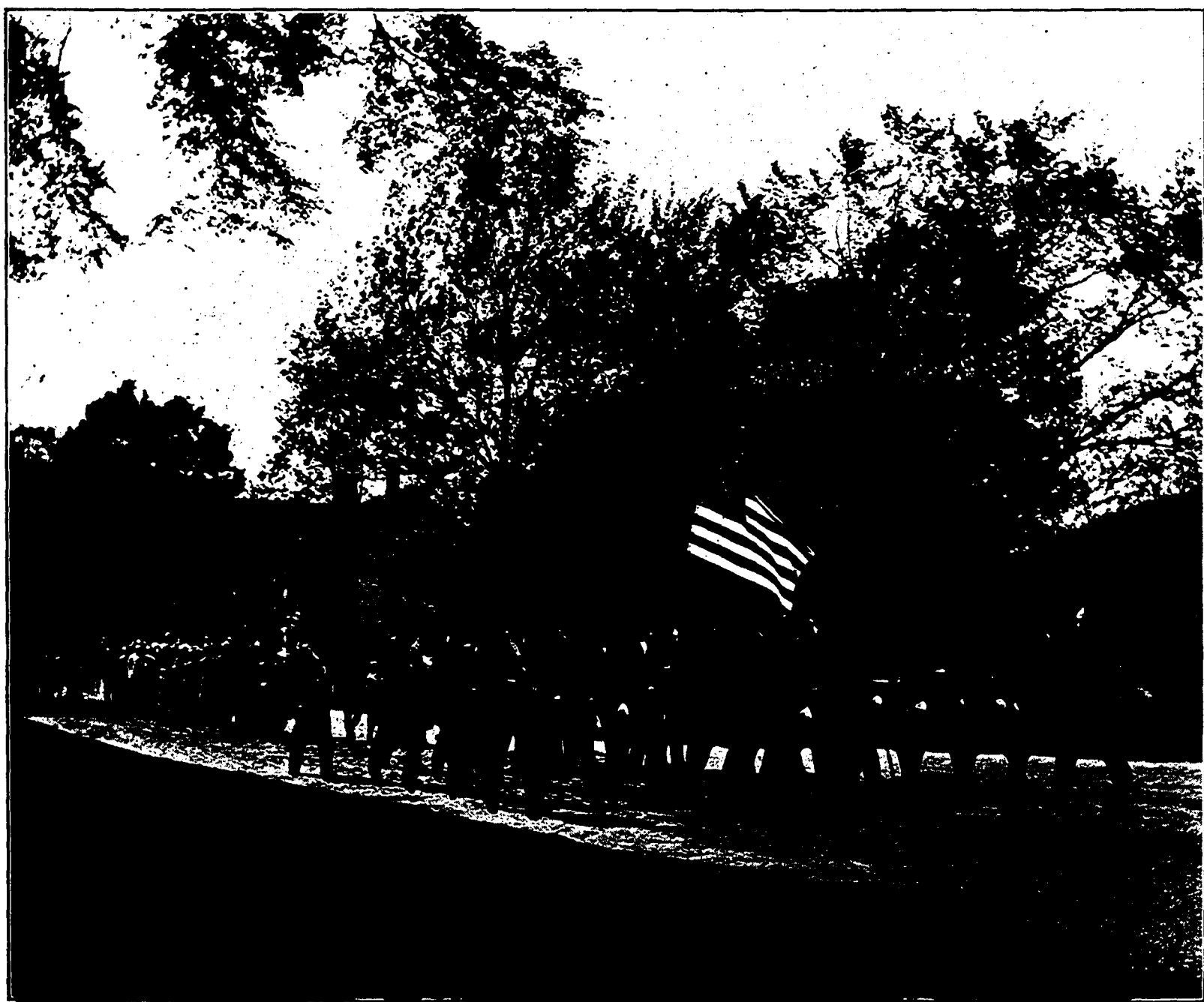
The whole number that have been members of the Post is sixty. Members died, seven. Left the Post by removals and other causes, five. Number in good standing, forty-eight. There is also one honorary member, William H. Stickney, the generous donor of the Record Book in memory of his father, the late Deacon Samuel Stickney, a worthy townsman and the soldier's friend. This book is much appreciated by the members of the Post; all are having their names, rank, and some reminiscences of their army experience entered in it, by the untiring hand of the Post Historian, Captain E. B. Bean.

The Post is made up of men of moderate means. The Town has helped to pay the expense of decorating the soldiers' graves for several years. This has been a great help and has been duly appreciated.

The members of our organization are fast disappearing and soon the G. A. R. will be a thing of the past.

Swiftly, surely, mounds grow thicker,  
Wave Old Glory overhead,  
Strew the flowers and let them waver  
In sweet memory of the dead.

SAMUEL WARREN.



MEMORIAL DAY.

Photo. by J. Peckham.

NATURE'S VOICES.

SWEET voices fall upon my ear  
 Melodious and kind;  
 They murmur in the waterfall;  
 They whisper in the wind;  
 They warble in the song of birds,  
 They patter in the rain;  
 All nature tunes her charming voice  
 To one harmonious strain.

I hear her in the thunder's crash,  
 And in the ocean's roar;  
 When heaving billows swell and dash  
 Against the rocky shore.  
 I hear them in the forest deep,  
 And oak, and elm, and pine,  
 When fretted by the evening breeze,  
 Speak to this soul of mine.

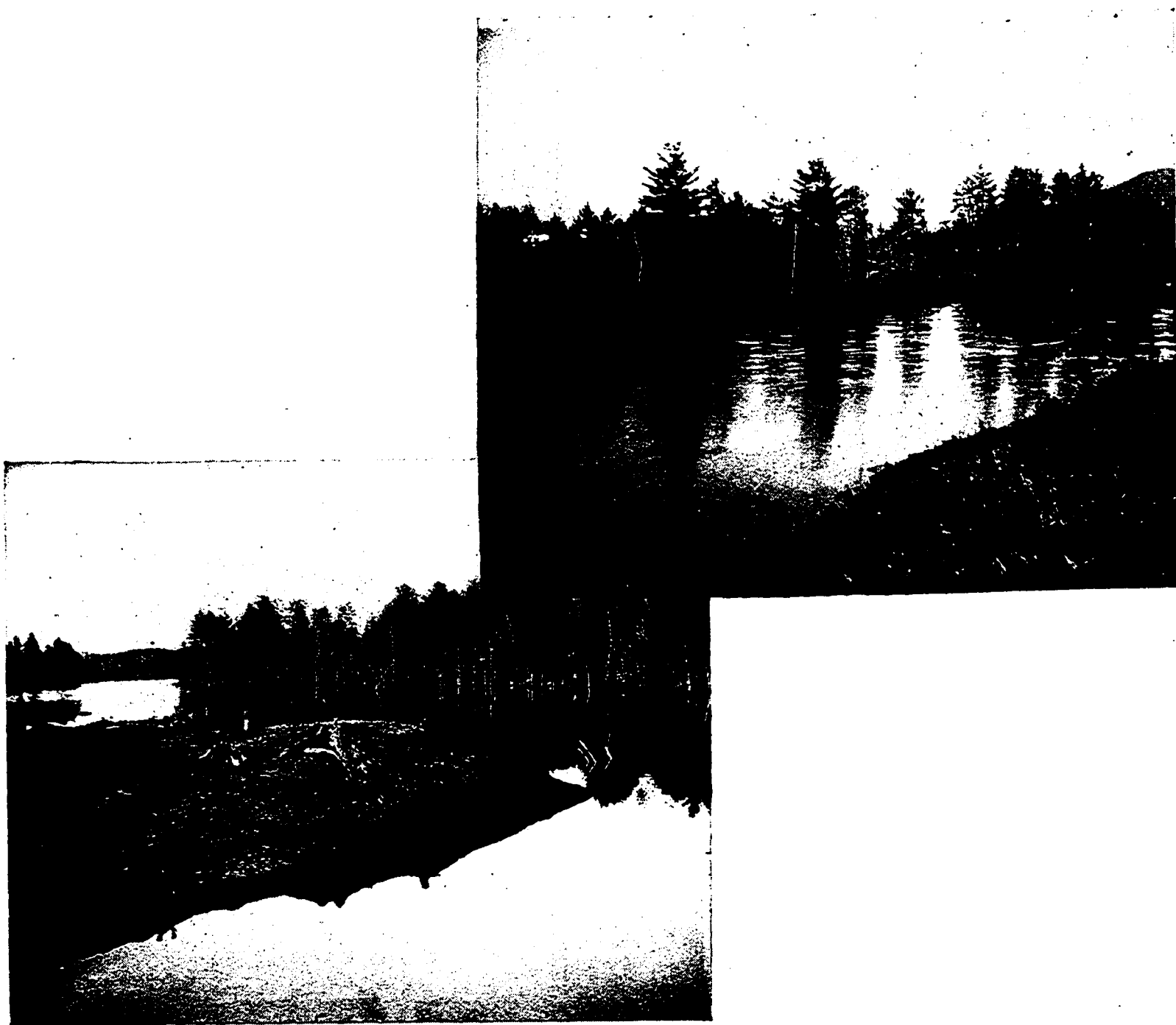
I hear them mornings, when I gaze  
 Out toward the rising sun;  
 I hear them evenings when the toil  
 Of busy day is done.  
 And often, in the hush of night,  
 I hear these voices swell,  
 And the night is filled with music  
 More sweet than tongue can tell.

And when life's awful mysteries  
 Fill all my soul with dread,  
 I hear kind Nature's voices speak,  
 And I am comforted.  
 And when amid the joys of life  
 I stand with listening ear,  
 Giving to each a double charm,  
 Those blessed tones I hear.

They tell me of a Father's love  
And of His constant care.  
They tell me His protecting arm  
Is round me everywhere.  
They tell me that His love divine  
Will never, never, cease;  
And the sweet voices that I hear,  
Fill all my soul with peace.

REV. E. P. EASTMAN.

May, 1897.



“SPRING TIDES.”

## INDUSTRIES.



HE chief industry of the town, save tilling the soil, has always been milling. The mills were located in different parts of the town, on streams large and small.

The one at West Brownfield, now known as "Bailey's Mill," was first built by General Daniel Bean, about 1831. There was then no road to the mill nearer than that which went to the Greenlaw Farm, near "Corn Hill."

The mill was afterwards sold to S. E. Spring, then bought back by Gen. Bean, who sold it to Capt. Jas. Cram, Isaac and James Sawyer.

It was burned and afterwards rebuilt by Mr. Cram, who operated it for a time and then sold it to Mr. Bailey, father of the present owner, Ferdinand Bailey. It was run by an overshot wheel and had a carding machine. Mr. Bailey has just put in a steam plant.

About two miles west of the above mentioned place J. M. Linscott, Sr., built a mill on a branch of the same stream. This was for sawing long lumber, but was used later for shingles and staves. It was afterwards destroyed by fire.

His son, J. M. Linscott, then built a steam power mill near the same spot for the manufacture of chairs and small articles of furniture, but did not live to operate it.

On Shepard's River, in the Wentworth neighborhood, James Brown had a mill for small work. It was known in the long ago as the "Tub Mill." It is now owned by Charles Linscott.

In 1818, Mr. Samuel Tyler, who then lived where Mr. Alvin Perkins now lives, and a Mr. Smith built a mill on the brook between his house and Deacon Wentworth's. Mr. Chase of Scarboro operated it for them. It was used for carding wool and dressing cloth. Mr. Tyler sold to Nehemiah C. Rice of Sandwich, N. H., a "clothier" by trade, who operated it for dressing cloth. Mr. Rice exchanged the house with Timothy Gibson who lived at the Centre. This is now owned by Jay L. Frink. The mill was taken down and built into a house by Nathaniel Bean, Sr. In the brook where the dam was built the old logs remained until recently.

Not many years ago Hiram Seavey built a shop for small work on the site of this mill. It passed into the hands of Storer Thorne, and after his death, into the hands of F. W. Thayer. The latter has enlarged the mill, put in a steam plant, and is now operating it for light sawing.

In the northwestern part of the town was Marston's mill. In the freshet of 1857 the old mill was carried away; a new one was built soon after farther down the stream where it now stands, operated by the same family.

As early as 1800, Timothy Gibson, Sr., built a mill on the "Little Saco" which ran through his farm. The site of this mill is near the railroad on the Fryeburg line. After the death of Abel Gibson, the property passed into other hands, and the mill was left to decay.

At Ten-mile Brook, on the road to Hiram, is one of the oldest mills in town; until 1895 or '96 the old "up-and-down" saw was used. This mill is now owned by G. W. Benson.

The first mills built at the center were located on Shepards River below the bridge leading to the Poor and Goodnow farms (now owned by Mr. Brooks and Mr. Davis.) Thomas Bean and his brother built them, John Bolt Miller, James Bean and Nathaniel Merrill ran grist mill certain days in each week, having a part of the toll for pay. In 1801 or '02 James Steele bought the mill, rebuilt and carried on the business for many years. It was under a process of reconstruction at the time of Mr. Steele's death.

After Mr. Samuel Tyler's return from South America in 1837 he purchased the mills and enlarged them. The grist mill or "Yellow Mill," as it was called, was a large two-story building. On the lower floor were several sets of stones, for different kinds of grain. On the second floor was a carding machine. This was a busy place in the carding season, for in those days a majority of the families manufactured their own cloth. These were the days of genuine "home-spun."

Mr. Tyler sold the mills to Richard and Nathaniel Bean in February, 1854. In the spring of 1857 there was a great freshet, and in the night of April 14th the bridge and the land surrounding the mill were washed away. The sawmill had always stood on the opposite bank and was not disturbed. This is still there, known as the "Red Mill," and is owned by E. B. Bean. Nathaniel Bean, while operating the carding machine, in one year turned out five tons, nine hundred and nine pounds of rolls.

In 1864 Appleby and Morrill succeeded the Bean Bros. After that a Mr. Blackburn owned it and in company with Joseph Eaton operated it till Oct. 29, 1869, when another freshet carried the mill away. It has never been rebuilt.

In 1857 Gen. Daniel Bean built a mill on Shepards River above Deacon Wentworth's, which is now owned by David Seavey and Sons.

While Mr. Steele owned the grist mill there was a bowl mill attached. Messrs. Hayford and Hinds owned it and John Sands operated it. The Hadley Boys "peddled" the wares, which consisted not alone of bowls but also such wooden utensils as were then in use. Peltiah Owen succeeded Messrs. Hayford and Hinds. The mill was moved down the stream and located where the tannery was afterwards built. Dr. Hadley and Sons bought it and added a small grist mill. Later it passed into the hands of Nehemiah C. Rice. Mr. Rice first had a clothing mill on the stream known as "Uncle Billy's Brook," then afterwards another on Shepards River below where the bowl mill had stood. Near here Charles Bean had had a few vats for tanning leather.

In 1838 Mr. Rice built a sole-leather tannery where the old vats had been. In 1850 he sold to Horace and Josiah Billings. In May, 1852, the tannery was burned, but was soon rebuilt. A few years later Alexander Appleby and L. R. Morrill succeeded the Billings. Again fire destroyed the buildings, and the tanning of leather as an industry ceased. H. W. Seavey now has a machine-shop on this site.

In the days antedating the building of the tannery Horace Moulton, the village shoemaker, tanned the sole-leather he used in vats in the ground. His buildings stood where Oscar Bean now lives.

Some twenty years ago L. A. Bradbury, a grandson of Elijah Bradbury, built a mill on Burnt Meadow Brook, on the south side of the railroad, and a road was cut through to meet the Centre road near the station.

Ten years later the steam mill which was first built at the upper part of the town by the Linscotts was moved by them to East Brownfield and rebuilt on the above mentioned road not far from the Bradbury mill. This is now owned by Charles E. Hill and has been enlarged.

The principal business of the mills is board, clapboard, lath, and shingle sawing, grinding of corn and small quantities of wheat, rye, and oats.

At different times other products have been turned out, such as chairs, pails, dowels, barrel heads, bobbins, bungs, car, spool, and piano frame stock.

Pine and hemlock timber is still sold, but not in such quantities as formally. The larger part of this is landed on the banks of the Saco to be taken down the river in the spring with the "drives" from above. Small lots of the better quality of pine, oak, and spruce have been sold to be used for masts and piling.

For several years the agents for the ship builders came and explored the timber lots for ship frames. When trees of the proper size and shape were found, they were spotted, afterwards felled and roughly hewed, then shipped to their destination.

The shook business used to be extensively carried on; heavy shook are in but little demand now, but the barrel industry still continues; Seldon Boynton does considerable business in this line.

Poplar, for pulp wood, was in demand for many years. The trees were cut, peeled, then sawed into "bolts." These were hauled to the station, and either shipped immediately or piled on vacant lots awaiting orders from the contractors. The Warren Paper Mills at Cumberland Mills being the chief consumers.

Formerly there were large quantities of hemlock bark peeled in June and hauled in winter. The tannery furnished a home market for this product; and for years after the tannery was burned bark was sent to Massachusetts.

Making birch hoops has given employment to many during the winter. They are made from small gray birches.

When the railroad used wood for the locomotives, Brownfield was a "Wood Station." Great quantities were landed at the depot during the winter; in the spring it was prepared for use, horses furnishing the motive power for the sawing, and for weeks it was saw! saw! saw!

At one time sweet corn raising occupied the attention of the farmers. The planters signed contracts with the packers for a certain number of acres each year. In order

that the product should be of uniform variety, the seed was, as a rule, supplied by the contractor. Many times when a field produced an exceptionally fine quality, this corn, instead of being canned, was properly prepared and distributed for seed the following year. Some packers employed an agent to inspect the fields during the harvesting season and fix the time for picking. The ears were taken to the factory, leaving great quantities of fodder which made a valuable addition to the winter feed for stock.

A corn factory was built about 1888, by the Messrs. Young of Hiram, at the Centre, on a lot between the Congregational Church and the grammar schoolhouse. This was used only a short time; it was not a financial success. The building was sold, moved to East Brownfield and converted into a hotel. Since the failure of this enterprise very little sweet corn has been raised in town, partly owing to the distance to the neighboring factories, and partly because cucumber raising came into favor. It was claimed that the income from this source much exceeded that from corn. The cucumber industry is declining, however, for several reasons: first, on account of the great care required to produce a successful crop; second, because the time for picking comes so near the haying season: finally, on account of the vigilance required in picking the vines every second day, sorting the "cukes" into different grades and transporting them to the Station before they wilt.

Brickmaking was an industry not extensively carried on but sufficiently so to warrant its mention. For a few years James Robertson had a kiln in the upper part of the town. James Stewart, who lived across Saco River, manufactured bricks for some time; the kiln was located below where the covered bridge now stands.

#### EARLY TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.



THE first Temperance Society of which there is any recollection was formed during the Washingtonian movement. It has been impossible to find any records. There are those who remember that there was a flourishing society, but do not recollect with sufficient accuracy to write of it in detail. It is presumed the society was formed after the visit of Messrs. Dow, Shirley, Walton, Leavitt and Barnes who made a tour of Oxford Co. in 1845.

In the diary of George H. Shirley, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., is found this entry: "Feb. 15, 1845, we visited Brownfield. After a rousing meeting we were glad to find rest and refreshment in the excellent temperance hotel of Mr. Samuel Stickney."

In 1850 there was a society organized known as the Temperance Watchman Club.

There is a well preserved constitution, but no records. It was called The West Brownfield Temperance Watchman Club. Some of its members were S. B. Bean, who was at the head of the movement; Deacon Samuel Stickney, among whose papers the constitution was found; Samuel E. Merrill, Rev. David Gerry, Calvin Palmer, Aaron Wentworth, William Bickford, David Cram, and Enoch Merrill. The last three are the only ones living, and from Mr. Merrill have these few facts been obtained.

The meetings were not held at West Brownfield but at the Centre; there was also a Juvenile Society connected with the organization.

In the sixties a Division of the Sons of Temperance was formed.

The first lodge of Good Templars was formed in 1874. It was called Sundale Lodge. This continued for nearly ten years before it surrendered its charter. Since that time two others have been started. These lodges, like many of their kind in country towns, flourished for awhile and then ceased to exist. In connection with one of these later lodges a society of Juvenile Templars was organized under the direction of Mrs. Julia Thurston. Both leader and children took a great interest in the Society and sustained the work for a long time. When this organization finally disbanded, they presented their library to the Congregational Sunday School.

A Reform Club was organized in the summer of 1877. In connection with this was the Ladies Aid Society, of which Mrs. C. D. Fessenden was president.

#### AN OCCURRENCE, SEPTEMBER, 1861.

*With apologies to Wolfe.*

NOT a drum was heard, not a funeral note,  
 As from Spruce Grove Seminary we hurried;  
 For they'd turned from the door the last maudlin sot  
 And the rumshop in silence lay buried.

We burst the doors open at dead of night,  
 A lock with a bit-brace out-turning;  
 And pickets were stationed at rear, left and right,  
 To keep guard 'gainst the foe returning.

No useless time we let run to waste,  
 As barrels and bar lay before us;  
 The barrels we broached without taking a taste,  
 And the glass threw from window uproarious.

But half of our righteous task was done,  
When pickets from the roads came a-rushing;  
“You’ll have half of the neighborhood out on the run,  
With the noise bottles make in their crushing.”

Few and short were the words that were said,  
For of trouble we cared not to borrow;  
In silence the rest of the spirits were laid,  
Then began we to think of the morrow.

We thought, as the bar-keep on the ruin then gazed,  
That he’d keep the affair closely hidden,  
And the town would not know of the mischief we’d raised,  
Nor of damage to traffic forbidden.

To make sure, we rolled barrels down by Bean’s store,  
And left demijohns smashed at the Deacons;  
So the town at the news the next morning would roar,  
And the rumseller’s business would weaken.

Lightly they’ll talk of the *spirit* that’s gone,  
Nor the doers they’ll think of upbraiding;  
And nothing they’ll reck of the boys having fun,\*  
When it was the rumshop they were raiding.

Triumphant and gaily we made our way home,  
Having writ on the roadside our story;  
And this light little line, after many years’ roam,  
Writes a boy of the gang that’s now hoary.

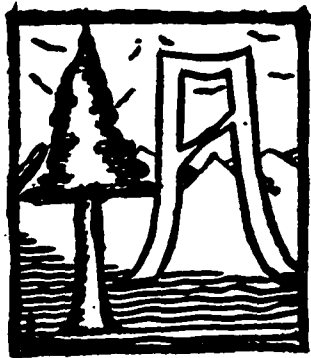
\* Capt. Zach. Gibson on being asked, “Would he blame the boys that did it?” replied, “No, not if they didn’t tell of it,” and Deacon Wentworth in reply to the same question said: “Ah—hum—I should rather defer expressing an opinion.”



STICKNEY HOMESTEAD.

Photo. by G. C. Poor.

## SOME OF THE BOTANICAL ASPECTS OF BROWNFIELD.



AMONG the highland flora of Brownfield we have nothing varied or unique, as may be judged by the fact that little but hills are to be found.

The lowland flora is more profuse.

Water-lilies bloom on our sedgy lakes, and Bladderwort (*Utricularia*) fringes the muddy flats.

Gentians are rarely found near our small and secluded peat ponds and the Pitcher Plant is very abundant in the meadows.

The three-leaved Buck Bean is found in Cotton's peat pond, sending up its racemes of creamy velvet flowers, and in this same valley grows the White Fringed Orchid.

Recently the rare orchid (*Pogonia pendula*) has been found in one locality; the one known (?) station in the State.

Perhaps the most prevalent and annoying shrub is the Trailing Juniper which covers our dry pastures and encroaches on the grazing land.

The Twin Flower (*Linnea borealis*) sends forth its delicate vines amid the mosses under the Spruces.

The following is a partial list of the trees, the technical names of which have been omitted for obvious reasons.

Red Maple.	Elm.*	Hard Pine.*
Rock or Sugar Maple.*	Shrub Oak.	Horn Beam.
Silver Maple.*	Gray Birch.*	Red Cedar.
Striped Maple.	White Birch.*	Poplars.
Brown Ash.*	Yellow Birch.*	Hemlock.*
White Ash.*	Black Birch.*	Spruce.*
Red Oak.*	White Pine.*	Bass.*
White Oak.*	Norway Pine.*	

(Those marked with an asterisk are abundant enough to be of commercial value.)

Gray Birch is of uncertain value, although it makes life possible for a large part of the population in some sections. An explanation is not necessary.

Among the Gray Birches grow the parasitic *Gerardia* with its large yellow bells, a thief indeed, since it robs the roots of the nutriment that has been taken from the impoverished soil.

In the more fertile tracts are a few native grasses; Blue Joint and June Grass. The greater part of the valuable grasses have been introduced.

The meadows are chiefly clothed with the genus *Carex* (Sedges, Scythe Grasses) and since the lowest land near Saco River is annually flooded, the highland grasses are practically wanting.

The ferns are well represented ; some of the rarer are :

*Adiantum pedatum* (Maiden Hair).

*Asplenium Trichomenes*.

*Woodsia obtusa*.

*Woodwardia Virginica*.

*Ophioglossum vulgare*.

The last mentioned fern, commonly called Adder's Tongue Fern, consists of an elliptical, leaf-like frond that seemingly bears no resemblance to a typical fern.

Eleven edible fungi are found, together with several poisonous species.

Taking into consideration the lower forms of plants, there have been found over twenty-six thousand species in the town.

GEORGE HALEY.

### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE Congregational Church was organized in the year 1804. At the same time Reverend Jacob Rice was installed as pastor. The services were held at Major Stickney's. Mr. Rice was educated at Harvard College and before coming here was settled at Henniker, New Hampshire. His salary, as agreed upon, was one bushel of wheat per year from each member of his church and parish, who were disposed, or felt able to assist in his support. He continued his labor here, until called to his heavenly home at the age of eighty-three years. In February, 1824, he was preaching in a schoolhouse when he suddenly faltered; he was removed to a neighboring house, where he died within a few hours.

He was a good man and an acceptable preacher. He was the only minister in town and he considered the whole town his parish, although the members of the church were mostly in the eastern part. He used to visit every family and all the schools once or twice a year.

In those days it was customary for the town to choose tithing men. Major Stickney was chosen to that office; his badge was a long staff. If anyone was doing anything to disturb the worshippers, he would touch them with his staff, which, being so conspicuous, was punishment enough to quiet the unruly.

After Mr. Rice's death there was occasional preaching by missionaries. Reverend Mr. Howe was here, and at the neighboring towns, for several months. He was a good preacher, but a very eccentric man, as the following will show. He had the present of

a new hat which he thought was too nice; he crushed it up and put it into a bundle with his clothes; after this treatment it looked old enough to suit him.

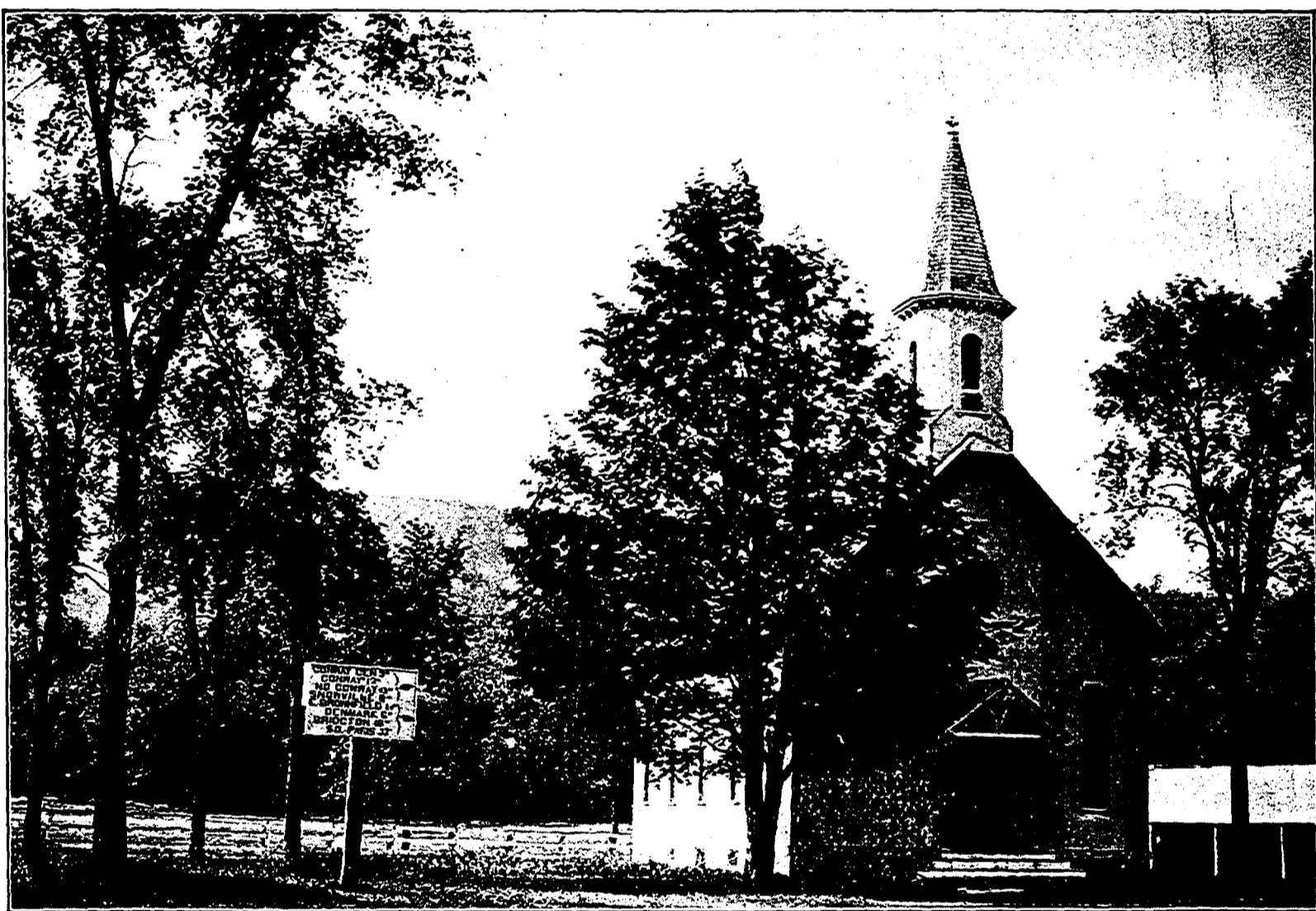
The Reverend Mr. Southard was here several months. In 1826 Reverend Daniel Newell preached here. He was followed by Reverend G. H. Brown, who also supplied in the towns of Hiram and Denmark. The next minister was Reverend Mr. Brooks, who was here a few months in the year 1828. In 1829 and 1830 Reverend James Carruthers preached occasionally. In 1830 Reverend Charles Soule was installed at Denmark; he had charge of the churches at Denmark, Hiram and Brownfield; he remained two years when he left to go to North Bridgton. At that place he was teacher in the academy; also pastor of the church. A student from Massachusetts, whose name was Eaton, supplied a few weeks, date unknown. In 1834, Caleb Bradley was sent by the Missionary Society. Mr. J. Carleton preached a few months in 1836, and H. A. Merrill in 1837.

Reverend David Gerry commenced his labors January, 1837; December 25, 1839, he was installed as pastor. He remained here till his death, November 5, 1856. He was a good man and a faithful preacher. His health was never good, but he spared not himself, saying he would rather wear out than rust out. He did his whole duty as a pastor, and was ever ready to visit the sick, and comfort the afflicted, whether they were members of his congregation, or were never seen in the house of God. His salary was small and he had quite a family to support. It required economy to make ends meet but he had a true help-meet who did her part faithfully and uncomplainingly.

In 1838 a church building was erected, and dedicated November 6th. The meetings before this time were held in the townhouse in the summer, and in the schoolhouse in the winter. Sometimes they were held in the house of Deacon Wentworth. It was largely through Mr. Gerry's influence that the building was completed. He labored on it with his own hands. The table in the present church is a specimen of his work. Services continued to be held in the building until the present church was erected, when it passed into the hands of the town to be used for educational purposes. It is now occupied by the grammar school.

Reverend James Tatton came July 1, 1857. He died June 29th, 1859. He was a very acceptable preacher, beloved by all. He was, by birth, an Englishman, but had been in this country thirteen years. In 1860 Reverend J. G. Merrill was sent as a missionary, and remained eighteen months. Reverend B. P. Snow supplied the pulpit for a few months in 1863; he was Preceptor of Fryeburg Academy. Reverend I. P. Smith came in 1864, and remained one year. He was ordained an evangelist while here. Reverend N. Richardson preached for a year, commencing October, 1865. Reverend E. B. Pike began his labor in 1867 and remained two years. In 1870 and 1871, Reverend E. S. Tingly was acting pastor. Mr. N. Whittlesey, a student from Yale, was here for three months in 1872.

In March, 1873, Reverend E. S. Jordan became pastor, and remained twelve years. Mr. Jordan's sermons showed a great deal of thought and study. He was very outspoken in condemning wrong, and fearless of giving offense; by so doing he gained the respect of everyone. He had the faculty of pleasing children and they were ever ready to do him favors. The next minister was Mr. Luck, a student from Andover, Mass., who was here during one summer. In 1888 and 1889 Reverend H. V. Emmons was pastor. During the summer months of 1890, Mr. Frank Davis, a native of Hiram and a Bangor student, filled the pulpit. He had the pleasure of reaping what others had sown; nine were admitted to the church by profession, and four by letter. Reverend E. P. Eastman



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

followed Mr. Davis in the fall of 1890. He remained three years. Mr. Randall, another Andover student, was here for three months. Reverend Mr. Young from Fryeburg supplied the pulpit during the years 1895 and 1896. In 1897, '98 and '99 Reverend C. S. Sargent has conducted services in the afternoon.

The names of the several Deacons, in the order of their election, are as follows: Dea. Hammond, William Wentworth, Samuel Stickney, C. D. Fessenden, A. W. Mansfield. It used to be the custom, when we had no preacher, for the Deacons to keep up the regular Sunday service, by reading a sermon or having one read. The late S. B. Bean was often the reader.

Since the formation of the Endeavor Society, when for any reason there has been no pastor, the meetings of the society have been held at the hour of the preaching service.

The majority of the older members have passed away ; this, with many removals, has caused a decrease in the membership of the church. There have been additions from time to time, but the dismissals and deaths have kept pace with them. There are now thirty-four resident, and seventeen non-resident members.

In 1862 Hon. Samuel Tyler built the present church, at his own expense, and deeded it to the trustees. Samuel Spring of Portland, gave the bell, and Andrew Spring of Portland, gave the carpet. Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Breslin, daughters of Samuel Tyler, gave the pulpit and chairs. A number of years later Mrs. Breslin gave a carpet to replace the first which was worn out. In 1866 Mrs. Samuel Tyler bought the parsonage, furnished it with everything necessary for a family, and presented it to the church. The Bible says it is more blessed to give than to receive. How blest are these.

MARY P. WENTWORTH.

September, 1897.

#### GEOLOGICAL ASPECTS.

“THE geologist cannot find his way back in the record of the great stone book to the far off day when life began,” says Prof. Shaler of Harvard. Any fossils that may have been left in our vicinity are long since changed to granite, gneiss, mica, schist, and other crystalline rocks, by the great heat of the earlier periods, but by going directly to nature and studying the every-day history of growth, we can understand how soil began to form, and how a place for man and beast was prepared.

A piece of granite cleaves, soon in the fissure a lichen clings and grows, making a little earth for something larger, until the decayed vegetation and action of water leaves soil enough for plants and trees. But Man, not satisfied with his acquisition of bodily necessities from the rock, cleaves it to adorn his person with the crystals, seemingly so securely hidden within.

As yet Brownfield has not shown any valuable crystals. Garnets in small quantities and of inferior quality are found on the old “Squire” Howard farm, now owned by Jas. R. Hill, and on the Stickney Hill. Molybdenite—a rather useless mineral, but an interesting one to collectors—has been picked up on the north side of Frost Mountain in two different places: on the Smith Haley farm and on the Weeks farm.

Dana's description of this molybdenite will be a help to anyone who may be fortunate enough to find a piece of it. He says, "It resembles graphite, but differs in its paler color and streak, and also in giving fumes of sulphur when heated." It is named from the Greek word *Μολύβδαινα* (Lead), on account of its resemblance.

There are two very interesting deposits of Kaoline in the town, both of very fine quality. One is found in and around Dyer's Pond on the Day farm which is situated more than one hundred feet up the side of Burnt Meadow Mountain. The other deposit is in Burnt Meadow Pond and is about fifteen feet square; it is obtained by diving. This Kaoline is only our common feldspar which has lost its potash through action of rain, and had it replaced by water.

A rather interesting warranted deed is on record in the annals of the town, showing, at least, one person who was interested in minerals half a century ago. It is dated 1859, Stickney to H. W. Seavy. It begins: "Commencing at a pine stump on the south side of the road, etc.," and ends: "Reserving the right to dig for minerals, as was reserved by Osgood in his deed of the same land to Steele and Stickney."

An article on any town of Maine would not be complete without mention of its granite. Maine is said to be celebrated for her "Men, ice and granite." Brownfield has her share, and her houses are built upon rock not sand. This rock is a variety of granite composed of mica, quartz, and orthoclase.

CAROLINE GIBSON NEWMAN.

### THE KAMES.

THE Kames of Brownfield extend from the border of Fryeburg to the southeastern part of the town, near the New Hampshire line. They were formed as is well known at the subsidence of the Glacial Epoch. The sand and gravel of which they are composed was worn from the hills and mountains and deposited in mounds by the melting of the glacial snow. The snow in this vicinity was evidently over two thousand feet in depth and moved in a southeasterly direction.

The force was inconceivable, inasmuch as rocks were moved from their original beds, lifted on the breast of this mighty waste of ice, and left on the summit of our foothills. These rocks are called boulders and one, a mass of granite over twenty feet in diameter, is found on Frost Mountain.

The Kames are shaped like half egg shells, the steeper sides generally extending towards the south.

They are composed of horizontal strata, sand and gravel alternating.

The largest of these Kames is situated directly opposite the farm buildings of Simeon Eaton.

Woe to the farmers who try to cultivate this kind of land.

G. H.



EARLY RESIDENCE OF REV. Z. GIBSON.

AN OLD MAN'S SONNET.

MY years to eighty-eight I count.  
 How swift their flight, how great th' amount!  
 But little more to me remains,  
 But restless seasons, aches and pains.

Children, with whom I used to play,  
 Have lived their lives and passed away.  
 Their children's children now come round  
 To occupy their parent's ground.

Old age is pressing on me now,  
 With faltering steps and wrinkled brow.  
 The mind its balance can't retain.  
 Ah, dust must fall to dust again!

Since Jesus died, the world to save,  
 I hope for life beyond the grave;  
 But not for duties I have done,  
 I rest my hope on Christ alone.

Hope, like an anchor to the soul,  
 That holds on firm though billows roll,  
 Is what I need. Grant it, O Lord,  
 While faith is resting on thy word!

Should I arrive at Heaven above,  
 Where everything is peace and love,  
 Of all my friends, who first will come  
 To greet me with a welcome home?

In God's own time the trump will sound  
 To rouse the nations underground.  
 The sea must yield her million slain —  
 For all the dead must live again.

The judgment set no lingering here,  
 For Adam's race must all appear:  
 A multitude no man can count,  
 Or figure up the vast amount.

Jan. 14, 1864.

DEA. WM. WENTWORTH.

(*By permission.*)

### THE SCHOOLS OF BROWNFIELD.



DURING the past year we have maintained eleven schools.

District No. 1, or the East Brownfield school, is situated a short distance southeast of the railroad station and includes the village of East Brownfield. The whole attendance at this school was twenty-five, with an average of twenty.

District No. 2 includes Brownfield village. There are two schools in this district, a grammar department and a primary school. The building in which the grammar school is held was once the Congregational church and stands in the lower part of the village beside the present church. This school had an attendance of twenty-eight, with an average of twenty-one.

The primary building stands in the upper part of the village on the hill. This used to be the only schoolhouse in the district. The attendance here was twenty-five, with an average of twenty-one.

District No. 3, or the Blake school, is situated in the southern part of the town, below Merrill's Corner. This had an attendance of twenty-five with twenty as the average.

District No. 4, the West Brownfield school, is in the western part of the town. This is sometimes called the Cram District. The attendance here was twenty-one with an average of nineteen.

District No. 6, the Marston school, is in the northwestern corner of the town. This had a total attendance of nine pupils and an average attendance of eight.

District No. 7, or the Quint school, is situated on the "Main" road about two miles above the railroad station. No. 7 had twelve pupils and an average of nine.

District No. 8, the Lane school, is about three miles below the station near Rattlesnake Pond. This school had nine pupils with an average attendance of six.

District No. 9, called the Bartlett district, is on the Denmark road about one mile east of the railroad station. This school had a total attendance of thirteen and an average of nine.

District No. 10, or the Durgin school, is about three miles below the Centre on the Kezar Falls road. The total attendance here was fourteen with an average of nine.

District No. 11, the Merrill school, is situated about two miles west of Brownfield village in the Merrill's Corner district. The total here was seventeen and the average fourteen.

The whole number of scholars in town April 1st, 1899, was 298. The whole number registered during the summer term was 191. The average attendance was 171.

It has been nearly ten years since the district system was abolished and the town took charge of all its schools. Before this time, many small districts had only fifteen or sixteen weeks of school during the year, while the large ones had forty. Last year all schools throughout the town had twenty-five weeks. Thus while this system has cut down the length of the terms in a few of the larger districts, it has made the schools a great deal longer in the smaller. The larger schools in general still have the advantage of better teachers. Upon the whole it has been a great benefit to the town — working upon the theory of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Another very beneficial innovation is the free text-book system. Each pupil, rich or poor, can have his or her own book. The teacher is no longer compelled to let a whole family peruse the same schoolbook.

The fact that the number of scholars in town is so much smaller than it was years ago necessitates shorter terms, but we are having the benefit of more trained teachers than formerly.

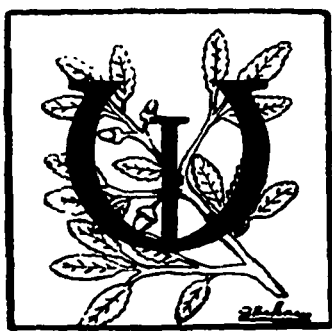
Upon the whole, I believe our schools are in better condition than ever before, although there is a chance for greater improvement in the future than has been made in the past. We trust that our common schools may be so managed that their product will be American citizens of the highest grade.

F. L. MARSTON,

*Supt. of Schools.*

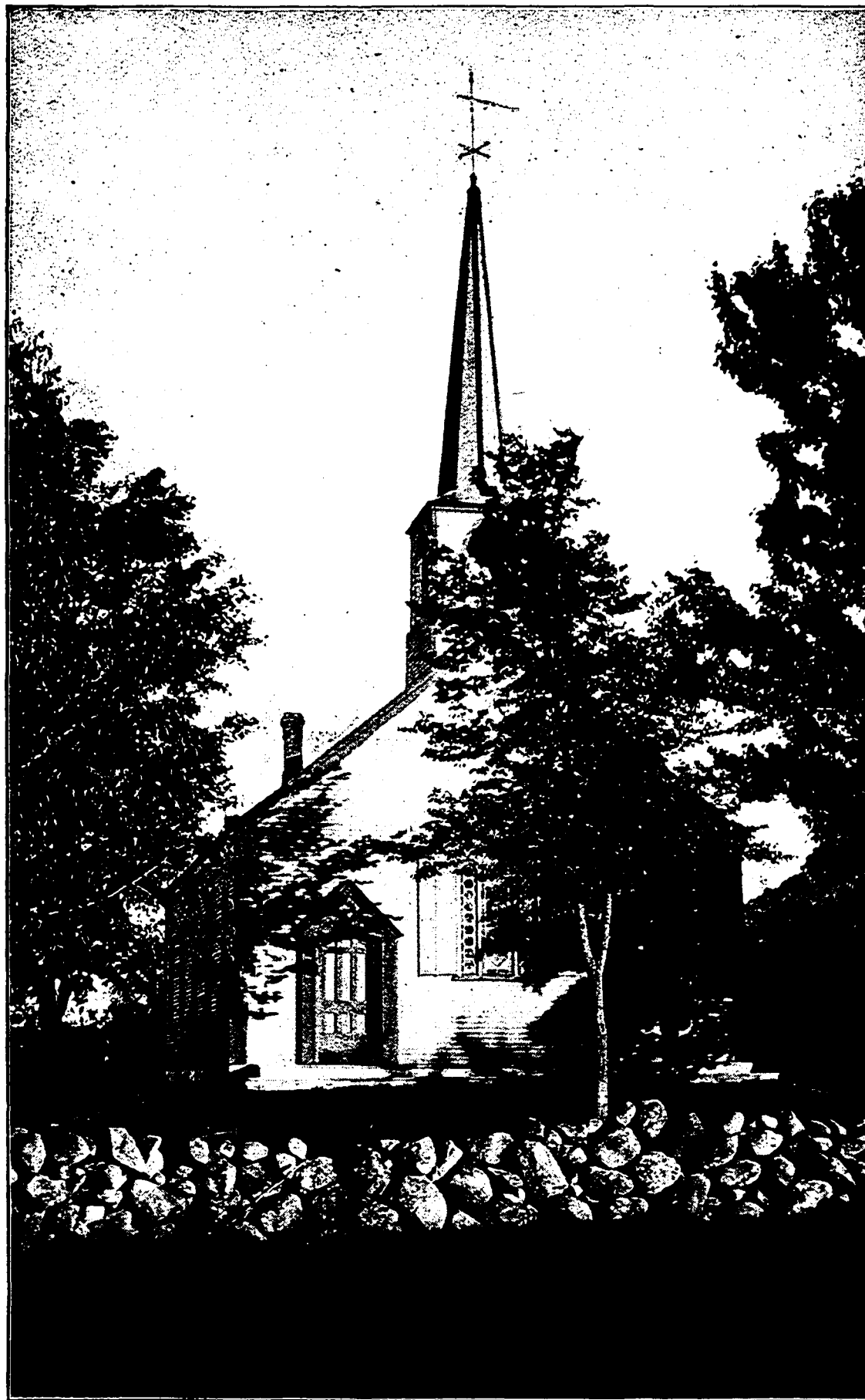
1900.

#### UNIVERSALIST PARISH.



WITH the following as petitioners, namely, Mrs. Mary O. Bean, Mrs. L. R. Morrell, Mrs. Mary L. Morrison, Mrs. Mary A. Boynton, Mrs. Abbie G. Johnson, Mrs. Hannah J. Boynton, Mrs. Sarah J. Cole and Mr. Bradford Cole, a meeting was called at the Town-house in Brownfield, June 1st, 1871, for the purpose of organizing a parish, or Society, to be known as the First Universalist Parish or Society, in Brownfield.

The following officers were elected : Eli B. Bean, Moderator, Mrs. Mary O. Bean, Clerk, Mrs. Lois M. Howard, Treasurer. Moses Howard, Selden Boynton, George Bradbury, Prudential Committee.



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Photo. by G. C. Poor.

A Constitution and By-laws were then presented and accepted. The following names are recorded as members of the Parish.

Bradford Cole,  
Moses A. Howard,

Mrs. Sally C. L. Spring,  
Sarah J. Cole,

Mrs. Ruhamah Bean,	Eli B. Bean,
Lois M. Howard,	William G. Spring,
Mary O. Bean,	L. R. Morrell,
Sabrina Spring,	James M. Harmon,
Mrs. L. R. Morrell,	Selden G. Boynton,
Mary L. Morrison,	James G. Stewart,
Mary Boynton,	Hannah J. Boynton,
Mary A. Stewart,	William Boynton,
Isaac J. Mead,	George Bradbury,
Z. E. Miller,	Georgia A. Thorne,
Ann P. Bradbury,	W. T. S. Morrison,
Joshua Harnden,	A. C. Morrison,
A. J. Durgin,	Emeline Thorn,
L. D. Poor,	Sarah F. Harnden,
Lizzie A. Rowe,	Frank E. Barton.

The church building was commenced in 1872, and June 7th, 1873, the first annual meeting of the Parish was held in the new building, which was not then completed. The contract to build the church and finish the outside was let to Mr. Christopher Allen of Hiram, in May, 1872. The Ladies Circle contracted for the building of the church and assumed the responsibility of paying for the same, and to them belongs the credit of the work.

Report to State Convention in 1878, gave twenty-five families in town belonging to the Parish.

In 1881, the report to State Convention shows the church building completed, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars and all paid for. The expenditure during that year was seven hundred dollars, which includes the salary of Miss A. G. Waltze, as Pastor. She continued as our pastor most of the time until 1886, when her health failed, and she was obliged to leave the ministry. Since that time we have had no settled pastor.

June, 1897.

MRS. MARY O. BEAN.

#### THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE W. C. T. U. was the indirect outgrowth of the Ladies Aid Society. In September, 1879, Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, a Superintendent in the National Union, was invited to visit Brownfield and meet the women who had been members of the Aid Society. The object of Miss Kimball's visit was to explain the workings of the W. C.

T. U. and to form a Union, which she did. The society became an auxiliary to the State Union in December, 1879. Mrs. Sarah Staples was president for two years. Since that time Mrs. E. A. G. Stickney has held the office. Miss Delia Spring was corresponding and recording secretary for several years, with Miss Mary P. Wentworth and then Miss Addie Allard as treasurers. Mrs. Lura M. Blake has served as secretary since Miss Spring resigned, and Mrs. W. C. Rowe as treasurer since Miss Allard's marriage and removal from town.

The number of members has never been large. For many years ten was the average. The membership has reached twenty. We now have sixteen.

The principal departments of work have been as follows: Sunday School, Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools, Temperance Literature, Narcotics, Alms-house work, Homes for Homeless Children, Purity in Art and Literature, Flower Missions and County Fairs. Among the lecturers who have helped us, are, besides Miss Kimball, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, State President, Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston, Mrs. Pearson of England, and Mrs. Bullock, of New York, and Mrs. Sargent, wife of the present pastor of the Congregational Church, Denmark.

The meetings were held for a few years in Mr. A. L. Barrows Hall. After that for some time they were held in the Congregational Church in summer, and at the homes of the members in the winter. For the last two years they have been held monthly, either at Mrs. W. C. Rowe's, or at Mrs. Julia Bean's, the year round. A Juvenile Society was formed, during the early years of the work, under the care of Mrs. J. L. Frink.

The Society has been twice represented at the National Convention.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

**F**ORTY miles inland, in the far-famed valley of the Saco, is the town of Brownfield. Although the Saco does not make so many windings here as in the earlier part of its course, yet entering the town in the northeast it flows in a southeasterly direction, and for several miles before entering Hiram it forms the eastern boundary of Brownfield. The Saco receives several tributaries in Brownfield. Two of these, Little Saco and Shepards River, have their sources in New Hampshire and cross the town from west to east. Farther south the Saco receives the brooks, Burnt Meadow and Ten Mile, from the west.

The ponds of Brownfield are not numerous; but the beauty of these compensates for the small number. The northeastern limit of the town is in Pleasant Pond, which body of water also lies in two other towns and is well known to fishermen. In the southeastern part of Brownfield, the railroad passes through Ice Pond which was

formerly designated as Rattle Snake Pond. It has undergone changes aside from that of name; for prior to the year 1829 its waters were ten feet deeper and its area was twice that of the present. In 1826 a ditch, to drain the pond, was commenced; but the greatness of the project caused its abandonment, and three years later, during the freshet, the water rose to the level of the ditch which had been begun, and rushed out cutting the present outlet.

Perhaps the prettiest body of water in Brownfield is Burnt Meadow Pond. It is about a mile in diameter and nearly circular in shape with the exception of one long peninsula; while nearly in the center of the pond is a small island. All can admire this pond but the casual observer knows nothing of a much smaller one, a hundred feet up the mountain side. Shut in on all sides by the hills, the location of this little pond reminds one of that of Hermit Lake at the foot of the ravine of Mt. Washington. At one time this pond covered fifteen acres; but it has been lowered and at present covers about five acres. The water is in no place more than eight or ten feet deep.

Brownfield is rich in hills, some of which are dignified by the name of mountains. The most prominent are Frost and Burnt Meadow, which are in full view from the villages of East Brownfield and Brownfield Centre. In fact the latter village is encroached upon by Burnt Meadow Mountain. Frost Mountain has an elevation of seven hundred feet above the plains, which in turn are about seven hundred feet above sea level. The northern side of this mountain is pasture land; but the other sides and the very top are covered with a growth of hard wood. Thus the view from the top is somewhat obstructed in most directions; but toward the north it is especially good. The villages of Fryeburg, Conway and Redstone can be plainly seen, also the whole extent of Lovewells Pond, while in the background lie the White Mountains.

The peak known as Burnt Meadow Mountain is near the center of the town. It is the first peak in quite a range of mountains extending southward, and has an altitude of seventeen hundred feet above sea level. The summit is easily accessible as on one side the slope is very gradual. The best view of the two villages of Brownfield is obtained from what is known as "The Ledge," which is about two hundred feet lower than the summit of the mountain. At this point, Pleasant Mountain is directly in front of the observer and the hills at the right of it are dotted with houses: here is the village of Denmark. The view from the summit is exceedingly interesting. Toward the south the contour of the hills is such that the observatory, Maine General Hospital, several churches, together with the harbor of Portland can be discerned with the naked eye. Just a little to the west are the two mountains known as South and Stone, while beyond are other peaks all of which are in the same range as Burnt Meadow. South Mountain is one hundred feet lower than Burnt Meadow, but Stone Mountain is one hundred feet higher, being the highest in the range. Half way up on the side of this mountain yet but a few rods from the town road is the old homestead of the Stone family.

At the west of these mountains and over the Eaton hills, the Ossipee Mountains are visible. Facing directly toward the west, one sees Chocorua. Nearer and a little to the right is the long massive ridge of Moat Mountain with its "Sleeping Indian." The grandest view is to the northward. In this direction is Kearsarge and Bald Face in New Hampshire and Mt. Royce over which passes the division line of Maine and New Hampshire. Beyond Kearsarge rises Mt. Washington and other peaks in the Presidential Range of the White Mountains.

H. N., and C. M. G.

#### POST MASTERS, 1802-1901.

Joseph Howard	appointed	Dec. 9, 1803.
Richard Paine	"	Nov. 8, 1839.
Richard Paine	"	Aug. 15, 1844.
Isaac Spring	"	July 6, 1841.
Jesse P. Sweat	"	Jan. 4, 1845.
Isaac Spring	"	Apr. 30, 1849.
Jesse P. Sweat	"	Oct. 25, 1853.
Eli B. Bean	"	June 8, 1861.
Samuel Mason	"	June 6, 1864.
Sylvanus B. Bean	"	Dec. 16, 1868.
Reuben Linscott	"	Sept., 1885.
Eli B. Bean	"	Sept. 18, 1889.
Samuel N. Adams	"	Sept. 18, 1893.
Frank G. Ham	"	Sept., 1897.

#### NORTH BROWNFIELD.

W. H. H. Miller	appointed	Jan. 12, 1857.
Office discontinued		June 27, 1859.

#### BROWNFIELD CENTRE.

James Steele	appointed	Jan. 27, 1834.
Sylvanus B. Bean	"	Aug. 5, 1836.
Office discontinued		Nov. 28, 1836.

WEST BROWNFIELD.

Samuel E. Merrill appointed Jan. 5, 1829.  
 Office discontinued Jan. 27, 1834.  
 Again established 1892.  
 Ferdinand R. Bailey appointed 1892.

EAST BROWNFIELD.

William H. Stickney appointed 1874.  
 Llewellyn A. Cole " Feb. 10, 1886.  
 William H. Stickney " May 16, 1891.  
 James R. Hill " July 14, 1893.  
 Gideon M. Sanborn " June 23, 1897.

LINES WRITTEN FOR A FRIEND.

“ **A** GLORIOUS day is drawing nigh,  
 When, by his spirit, Christ shall reign;  
 And grace descending from on high,  
 Bring peace and happiness to men.”

But will this time come calmly on,  
 As gentle as the summer air,  
 With no obstruction in its path,  
 None with its course to interfere?

Or, will its course contested be  
 By all the powers of Earth and Hell;  
 While thunders roll from sea to sea,  
 And clashing arms the tumult swell?

Though Satan and his armies rage  
 In all the fury of their spite,  
 The Lamb that stands on Zion's Hill,  
 Will triumph and assert His right.

(Written when 93.)

PATTY WENTWORTH.

## ERRATA.

Page 15. 15th line from the top, for *Hinnie Hubbard*, read *Minnie Hubbard*.

Page 16. 13th line, second column, opposite *Avilda Fessenden* should appear the figures  
1897.

15th line same column, for 1895, read 1898.

Page 40. 6th line from bottom, for *pastorage*, read *pastorate*.

On page 16, at the close of "Schools from Mr. Bean's Manuscript," a footnote should appear, stating that the teachers' names appear but once, though some of them taught several terms, and others for years.

Doubtless there are omissions, for some of the records were not completely preserved.

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