



**BICENTENNIAL**

1776 **USA** 1976

**DOVER-FOXCROFT**



**BICENTENNIAL**  
**1776 USA 1976**  
**DOVER-FOXCROFT**  
**MAINE**

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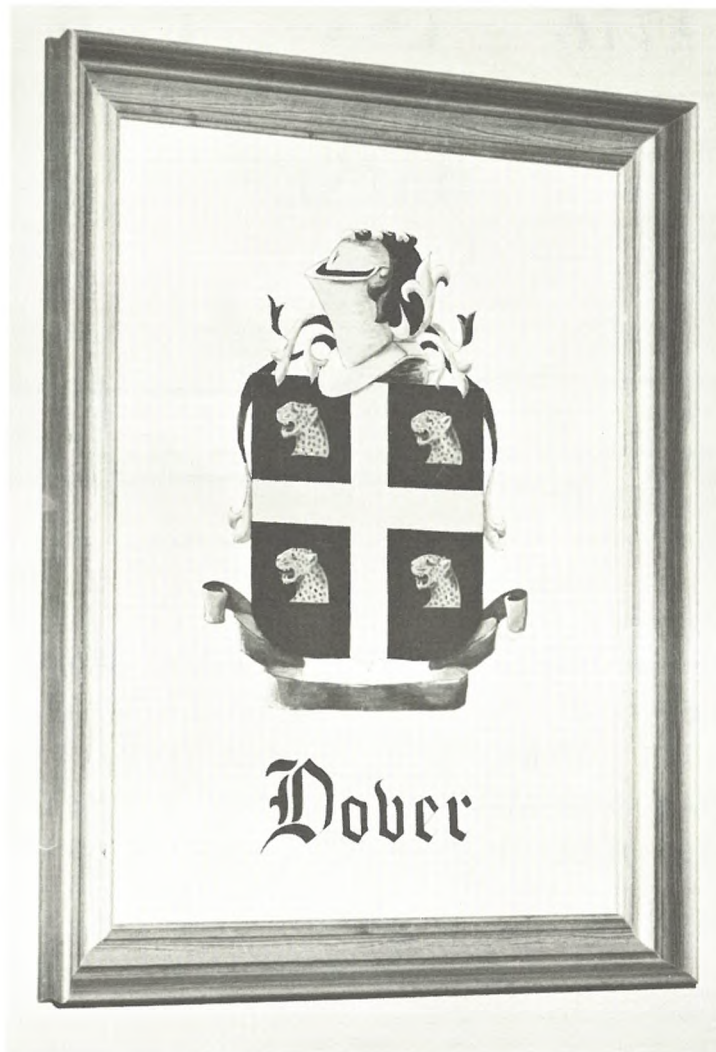
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AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS  
DOVER-FOXCROFT, MAINE

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Dover-Foxcroft, Maine  
Second Printing, 1987  
Printed by Courier-Gazette, Inc.  
One Park Drive, Rockland, Maine 04841

# COAT OF ARMS



Dover

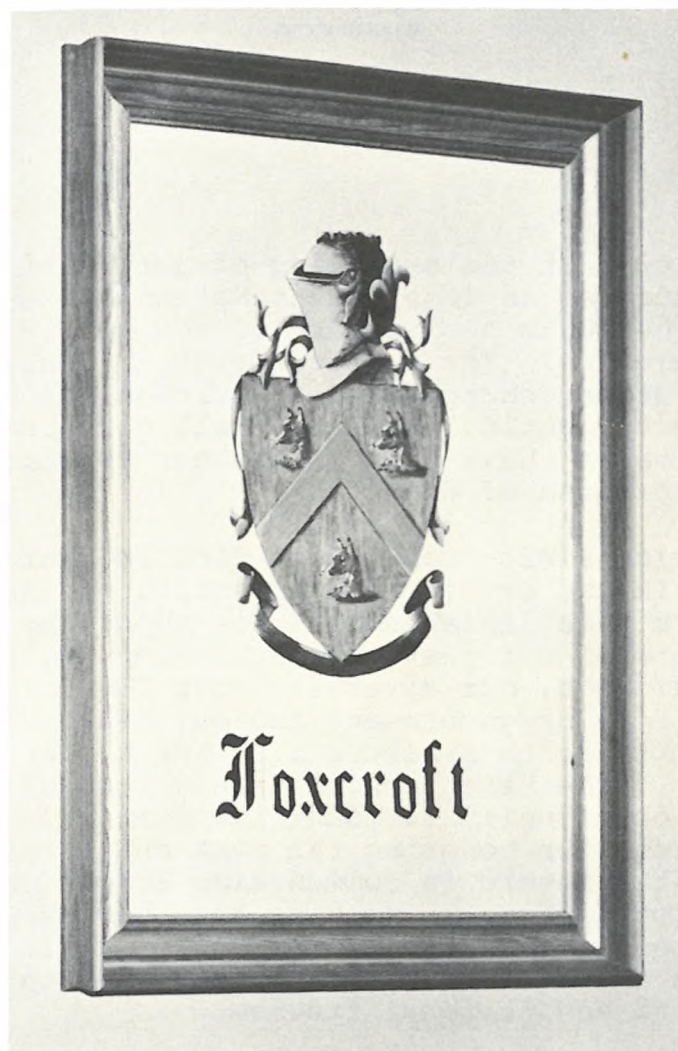
## DOVER BLAZON

SA. A CROSS AR. BETW. FOUR LEOPARDS' HEADS OR.

SA. means black. A cross of silver separates the four  
leopards' heads, which are of gold.

Named for Dover, England.

## COAT OF ARMS



### FOXCROFT      BLAZON

**AZ. A CHEV. BETW. THREE FOXES' HEADS ERASED OR.**  
'AZ. A CHEV' means a blue chevron between three foxes' heads on gold. Colonel Joseph Ellery Foxcroft referred to the coat of arms of his English ancestors by showing the field or den of foxes.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1976

We now mark the beginning of our Third Century as an Independent Nation as well as the 200th Anniversary of the American Revolution. For two centuries our Nation has grown, changed and flourished. A diverse people, drawn from all corners of the earth, have joined together to fulfill the promise of democracy.

America's Bicentennial is rich in history and in the promise and potential of the years that lie ahead. It is about the events of our past, our achievements, our traditions, our diversity, our freedoms, our form of government and our continuing commitment to a better life for all Americans. The Bicentennial offers each of us the opportunity to join with our fellow citizens in honoring the past and preparing for the future in communities across the Nation. Thus, in joining together as races, nationalities, and individuals, we also retain and strengthen our traditions, background and personal freedom.

As we lay the cornerstone of America's Third Century, I commend the officials and citizens of Dover-Foxcroft on their Bicentennial activities. Efforts such as this are helping to make our great national celebration a memorable and meaningful one for all.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Gerald R. Ford". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned at the bottom of the page, below the typed text.



STATE OF MAINE  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
AUGUSTA, MAINE  
04338

JAMES B. LONGLEY  
GOVERNOR

April 20, 1976

Edna A. Bender  
156 Pine Street  
Dover-Foxcroft, Maine 04426

Dear Edna Bender:

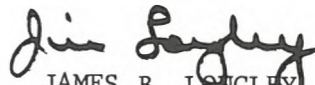
Thank you for your letter of April 15. I wish to take this opportunity to extend Greetings to the Dover-Foxcroft region as you celebrate the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.

This year marks the 200th Anniversary of our birth as a nation and for the past 200 years we have, as a free nation, continued to abide by those same democratic standards that were so important to our founding fathers.

Our life, though, as a country has not been without strife for during the past years we have had moments of war, internal disharmony, political corruption, and economic despair, but through it all, our way of governmental rule has prevailed and we have continued to remain true to the ideals and goals of the American dream of peace and freedom for all.

Let us all work together to make our next two hundred years as successful as the first 200. We can do it providing we are all willing to do our share to keep the American dream alive as a model for all of mankind.

Sincerely,

  
JAMES B. LONGLEY  
Governor

JBL/gwd

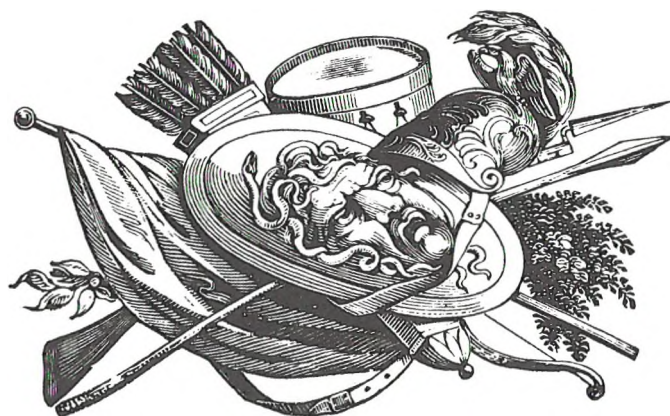
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## Foreword

The Bicentennial Book of Dover-Foxcroft is presented by the Cosmopolitan Club with pride and appreciation in the hope that it becomes a valued treasure and a source of information to the reader.

We are not the trailblazers in this effort. The true trailblazers were those dedicated settlers, proprietors and earnest men whose names appear throughout this book, who recorded their accounts and accomplishments in early ledgers. Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell's publication "Old Foxcroft" preserved an unparalleled record of Foxcroft's genealogy. Ora L. Evans, editor emeritus, is our modern-day trailblazer and author of our daily scene for fifty-two years.

Your committee is deeply grateful to "home-town" historians, clubs, organizations and interested persons; to reporters, proof-readers, typists and all others, who at times found this work difficult and exhausting, but ultimately exhilarating and rewarding, and to an anonymous patron who guaranteed our financial commitments.

As we approach the anniversary of the 200th birthday of our nation we applaud those who research public records, personal papers and pictures from many sources to share with us an era of nostalgia and renew our pride in our legacy.

It is admitted that there are conflicting records, inaccuracies and omissions. We do not apologize but do regret that they occur, and in proving us in error, we hope your interest is aroused. Ours has been! It would be rewarding, indeed, if a future historian is inspired to compile a complete history of Dover-Foxcroft.

Irma Ross  
Bernice Hassell  
Leota Brown  
Louise Gerrish  
Mildred Ebersteen  
Edna Bender, Chairman



## A Bicentennial Message

*By the President of the  
United States of America*

**W**e now mark the beginning of our Third Century as an INDEPENDENT NATION as well as the 200th Anniversary of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION. For two centuries *our Nation has grown, changed and flourished*. A diverse people, drawn from all corners of the EARTH, have joined together to *fulfill the Promise of Democracy*.

AMERICA'S BICENTENNIAL is rich in History and in the *promise and potential* of the years that lie Ahead. It is about the events of our PAST, our ACHIEVEMENTS, our TRADITIONS, our DIVERSITY, our FREEDOMS, our form of GOVERNMENT and our continuing COMMITMENT to a better LIFE for all AMERICANS. The BICENTENNIAL offers each of us the OPPORTUNITY to join with our fellow CITIZENS in *honoring the Past and preparing for the Future* in COMMUNITIES across the Nation. Thus, in *joining* together as RACES, NATIONALITIES, and INDIVIDUALS, we also retain and strengthen our TRADITIONS, BACKGROUND AND *personal* FREEDOM.

*As we lay the cornerstone of America's Third Century*, I am most happy to commend the Bicentennial Community of \_\_\_\_\_ DOVER/FOXCROFT \_\_\_\_\_ for playing a special part in this *great National Celebration*.

*Gerald R. Ford*

## Acknowledgments

The Piscataquis Observer  
History of Dover-Foxcroft — Evans & Betts  
Office of Town Records  
Piscataquis County Registry of Deeds  
Old Foxcroft — Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell  
Journals of Maine History — John Francis Sprague  
History of Piscataquis County — The Rev. Amasa Loring  
Foxcroft Centennial — The Rev. G. A. Merrill  
Early History of Dover and Foxcroft — Edgar C. Smith  
Maine Places, Names and the People of Its Towns — Ava H. Chadbourne  
Biographies of Dover-Foxcroft — Frank W. Keniston

Hon. Mathew Williams	Dorothy Tourtillotte
The Rev. Ida Folsom	Robert Hall
Flora Mayo	Marion Rowe
Eva Gilman	Bettie Miller
Ora Evans	Phyllis Weatherbee
Madelyn Betts	Dorothy Phillips
Mary Steward	Dorothy Buck
Faye Ward	Thompson Guernsey
Velma Butterfield	Bernice Hesketh
Susie Lyford	Mary Noel
Mary Hayes	Marion Doore
Elinor Tripp	Paul Knaut
Henry Gerrish	Helen VanNostrand
Mary Kimball	Dorothy True
Pauline Davis	Beatrice Gellerson
Mildred Hewett	Sammy Boadway
Harriet Ladd	Doris Hathorn
James Fabian	Liza Pride
Georgianna Crockett	George Dunham
Bernice Sterling	Virgil Warren



## The American's Creed

I BELIEVE in the United States of America, as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

William Tyler Page

Adopted by an Act of Congress, April 6, 1918

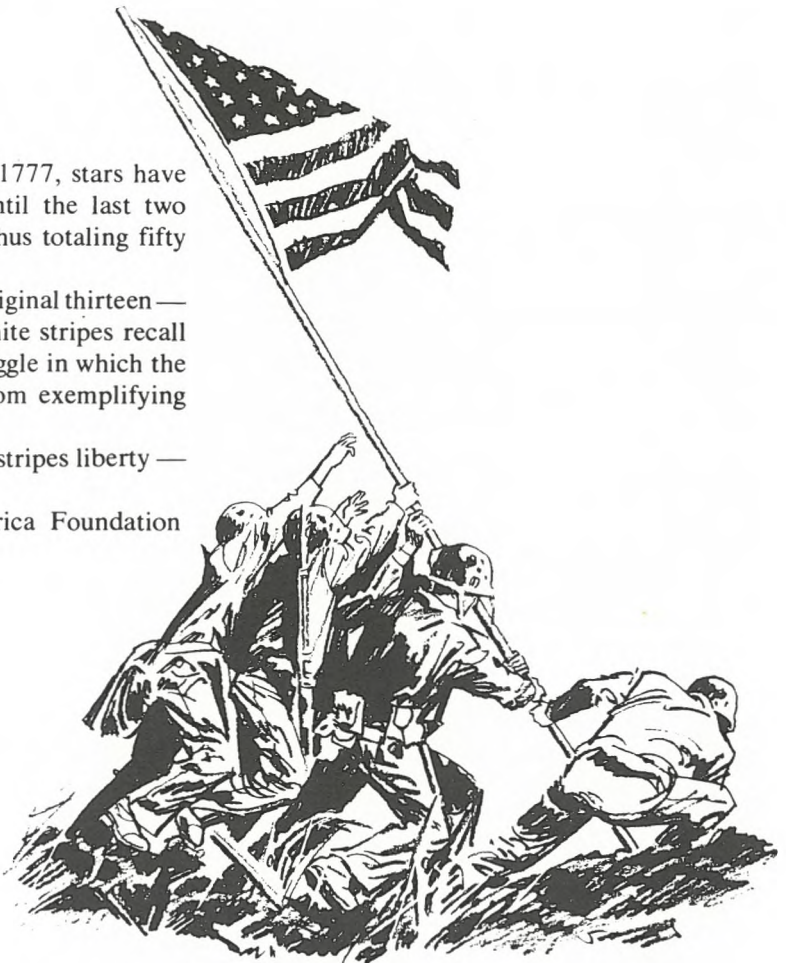
## Old Glory

Since the first Stars and Stripes was made in 1777, stars have been added as new states entered the Union until the last two representing Alaska and Hawaii were added — thus totaling fifty stars.

The number of stripes has been reduced to the original thirteen — seven red and six white. The thirteen red and white stripes recall to us the history of that long, bitter eight year struggle in which the colonies stood side by side and fought for freedom exemplifying the principle, "In Union there is strength."

The red stripes proclaim courage — the white stripes liberty — and the field of blue stands for loyalty.

Homemakers Guild of America Foundation



## Dates on Which States Became a Member of Union

### Alphabetical List

Alabama	12/14/1819	22
Alaska	1/ 3/1959	49
Arizona	2/14/1912	48
Arkansas	6/15/1836	25
California	4/ 9/1850	31
Colorado	8/ 1/1876	38
Connecticut	1/ 8/1788	5
Delaware	12/ 7/1787	1
Florida	3/ 3/1845	27
Georgia	1/ 2/1788	4
Hawaii	8/21/1960	50
Idaho	7/ 3/1890	43
Illinois	12/ 3/1818	21
Indiana	12/11/1816	19
Iowa	12/28/1846	29
Kansas	1/29/1861	34
Kentucky	6/ 1/1792	15
Louisiana	4/30/1812	18
Maine	3/15/1820	23
Maryland	4/28/1788	7
Massachusetts	2/ 6/1788	6
Michigan	1/26/1837	26
Minnesota	5/11/1858	32
Mississippi	12/10/1817	20
Missouri	8/10/1821	24
Montana	11/ 8/1889	41
Nebraska	3/ 1/1867	37
Nevada	10/31/1864	36
New Hampshire	6/21/1788	9
New Jersey	12/18/1787	3
New Mexico	1/ 6/1912	47
New York	7/26/1788	11
North Carolina	11/12/1789	12
North Dakota	11/ 2/1889	39
Ohio	3/ 1/1803	17
Oklahoma	12/16/1907	46
Oregon	2/14/1859	33
Pennsylvania	12/12/1787	2
Rhode Island	5/29/1790	13
South Carolina	5/23/1788	8
South Dakota	11/ 2/1889	40
Tennessee	6/ 1/1796	16
Texas	12/29/1845	28
Utah	1/ 4/1896	45
Vermont	3/ 4/1791	14
Virginia	6/25/1788	10
Washington	11/11/1889	42
West Virginia	6/20/1863	35
Wisconsin	5/29/1848	30
Wyoming	7/10/1890	44

### Chronological List

Delaware	12/ 7/1787	1
Pennsylvania	12/12/1787	2
New Jersey	12/18/1787	3
Georgia	1/ 2/1788	4
Connecticut	1/ 9/1788	5
Massachusetts	2/ 6/1788	6
Maryland	4/28/1788	7
South Carolina	5/23/1788	8
New Hampshire	6/21/1788	9
Virginia	6/25/1788	10
New York	7/26/1788	11
North Carolina	11/21/1789	12
Rhode Island	5/29/1790	13
Vermont	3/ 4/1791	14
Kentucky	6/ 1/1792	15
Tennessee	6/ 1/1796	16
Ohio	3/ 1/1803	17
Louisiana	4/30/1812	18
Indiana	12/11/1816	19
Mississippi	12/10/1817	20
Illinois	12/ 3/1818	21
Alabama	12/14/1819	22
Maine	3/15/1820	23
Missouri	8/10/1821	24
Arkansas	6/15/1836	25
Michigan	1/26/1837	26
Florida	3/ 3/1845	27
Texas	12/29/1845	28
Iowa	12/28/1846	29
Wisconsin	5/29/1848	30
California	9/ 9/1850	31
Minnesota	5/11/1858	32
Oregon	2/14/1859	33
Kansas	1/29/1861	34
West Virginia	6/20/1863	35
Nevada	10/31/1864	36
Nebraska	3/ 1/1867	37
Colorado	8/ 1/1876	38
North Dakota	11/ 2/1889	39
South Dakota	11/ 2/1889	40
Montana	11/ 8/1889	41
Washington	11/11/1889	42
Idaho	7/ 3/1890	43
Wyoming	7/10/1890	44
Utah	1/ 4/1896	45
Oklahoma	11/16/1907	46
New Mexico	1/ 6/1912	47
Arizona	2/14/1912	48
Alaska	1/ 3/1959	49
Hawaii	88/21/1960	50



## “... our sacred honor.”

Fifty-six soft-spoken men of means and education; standing tall, straight and unwavering pledged: “For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.”

What kind of men were these signers of the Declaration of Independence? Twenty-four were lawyers and jurists, eleven were merchants, nine were farmers and large plantation owners. All signed this document knowing that the penalty would be death if they were captured.

Five signers were captured by the British as traitors and tortured before they died. Twelve had their homes ransacked and burned. Two lost their sons in the Revolutionary Army, another had his two sons captured. Nine fought and died from wounds or hardships incurred in the war.

Carter Braxton of Virginia saw his ships swept from the seas by the British navy. He sold his home and properties to pay his debts, and died in rags.

Thomas McKean was so hounded by the British that he was forced to move his family constantly. He served in the Congress without pay and his family was kept in hiding. His possessions were taken from him and poverty was his reward.

Vandals and soldiers looted the properties of Ellery, Clymer, Hall, Walton, Gwinnet, Heyward, Rutledge and Middleton.

British General Cornwallis took over the home of Thomas Nelson, Jr., during the Battle of Yorktown and used the home for his headquarters. Mr. Nelson urged General Washington to open fire on the headquarters. The home was destroyed and Nelson died bankrupt.

Francis Lewis had his home and properties destroyed. The enemy imprisoned his wife and she died within a few months.

John Hart was forced from his home as his wife lay dying. Their thirteen children fled for their lives, but vanished. For more than a year Hart lived in forests and caves. He returned after the war and found no traces of his family. He died from exhaustion and sorrow a few weeks later.

Norris and Livingston suffered similar fates.

Homemakers Guild of American Foundation



## Early Pioneers and Settlers

Dover-Foxcroft, Maine

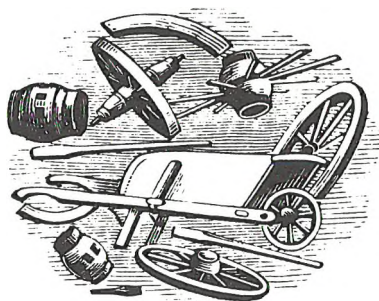
O, there are voices of the past  
Links of a broken chain.  
Wings that can bear me back to Times  
Which cannot come again;  
Yet God forbid that I should lose  
The echoes that remain!

Adelaide A. Proctor

## Early Settlers

To pick up an object bearing close intimacy with an early settler and to learn its history creates an interest of strong appeal. Surely of interest it is, to know what sort of people our early pioneers were; whence and how they came, their home, religious and social life; their daily conduct on farms, in trades, and mills; their ambitions, thrift and above all, their love of country.

These rugged men and women bore real hardships in this wilderness after having suffered many grievous privations on foot and horseback to reach this valley of the Piscataquis.



## Dover

Dover was first explored in 1791. Acting under the direction of the Committee for the Sale of Eastern Lands of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Samuel Weston explored and surveyed the twenty-one townships north of the Waldo Patent. Dover is number three in the sixth range.

In 1794 this township was to be sold to Chandler Robbins by the Commonwealth with the condition that it be settled by forty families within twenty years. It is noted that an extension of three years was granted in 1814 to meet the above mentioned agreement.

When the contract was completed the actual sale was made to Charles Vaughn and his brother-in-law, John Merrick.

These men proved to be upright proprietors, encouraging the settlers with much kindness and indulgence. In 1836, Mr. Merrick gave the Bear Hill Meeting House and land to the Methodist Society. Land for a "Common" in Dover Village was also given by him. Mr. Vaughn erected a gristmill and a woolen factory — A benefit to the community.

Abel Blood was the first pioneer in the town. A native of Temple, N. H., he had the first choice of land and purchased the square mile embracing both banks of the Piscataquis at what is now East Dover. It is not clear how Mr. Blood secured this beautiful interval but it is believed that in 1794 he bargained with Mr. Robbins to whom the area was originally contracted.

In 1799, Mr. Blood left Norridgewock to make his settlement. He was accompanied by seven men, John and Seth Spaulding, Jonathan Parlin, Jonas Parlin, Jr., Charles Fairbrother, Samuel

Carleton, and Robert Kidder. This was a tramp of fifty miles but luggage was conveyed as far as Athens by team. At Moose Pond in Harmony two men with birch canoes were hired to take their loads along Main Stream and over the Parkman Ponds and outlets. But of course for the tramp through the "carry" between each body of water the men had to shoulder their loads. At the outlet of the lower pond near Sangerville, the boatmen were dismissed. The pioneers, each bearing about one hundred and twenty pounds of luggage, followed the Piscataquis River to their destination.

Upon their arrival they immediately began felling trees. But after four or five days their diminishing food supply and the black fly and mosquito menace forced the men to break camp before they had worked their intended time. It is apparent that the heavy working equipment and the camping gear and utensils were left behind as they hastily broke camp, returning to Norridgewock in three days.

From Col. Foxcroft we learn that in 1800 Abel Blood had returned to his tract and had raised some corn and garden roots. Later Abel's brother Royal was to settle land in Dover. These brothers were sons of Gen. Francis Blood of Temple, N. H., a Revolutionary officer.

Abel later made and burnt the first kiln of brick in the town. His family was here in 1805 for it was then he and his wife sold some land to Eli Towne. The title of Royal's property passed to Mr. John Dow, and from him to John 2nd and Benjamin Dow. The Bloods then moved to Sebec.

Eli Towne of Temple, N. H., was the first permanent settler in the town. He with his father Thomas and brothers Moses and Abel raised a crop and cleared more land in 1802. A Revolutionary soldier and having practiced sharp-shooting on the Red Coats, Thomas Towne was a good shot. The wilderness proved good hunting for him. On one occasion Thomas wounded a bear swimming across a pond. Near shore the bear tried to defend himself by holding the attacking dog's head under water. The old veteran rescued his dog and conquered the bear. At another time he discovered a wolf in his fox trap. Having no other weapon, he killed it with a limb from a tree. "So he shouldered his bloody trophy, and bore it home in triumph." Eli Towne was a blacksmith, a trade that would be of great use to him and his future neighbors.

Eli was a descendent of Rebecca Nurse, one of the unfortunate Salem women accused of witchcraft and hanged.

Eli Towne returned to Temple, N. H., in the fall of 1802. The next spring he brought back his wife, Betsey Scripture Towne, and year old son Alvin. From Portsmouth to Bangor the family traveled by water. They walked to the settlement at Kenduskeag where a horse was hired for Mrs. Towne. The rough and muddy road compelled Mr. Towne to continue carrying the baby. There were no roads or bridges from Charleston and a spring snow-fall made the last part of their journey more wearisome and cold. Mrs. Towne was to relate that "she was so weary and despondent she was more willing to die than to live." Upon their arrival on May 8, 1803, only the solitary log cabin in which the father and brother had wintered greeted them.



“Falling tears were a fit salutation -  
Tears more eloquent than learned tongue,  
Or lyre of purest note!  
These shed and woman’s power of  
endurance rose to the stern demand of the  
crisis.”

Men arrived that summer of 1803 to prepare the way to bring their families, but returned home leaving the Townes to winter alone. In March of 1805 Mrs. Towne had a daughter Sybil, the first baby born in Dover. Betsey Scripture Towne died sometime before 1811. That year Eli married Betsey Longley. In 1826 Sybil married Benjamin Dow.

Lyford Dow was the second permanent settler coming before his brother John. Lyford and his wife Miriam came from Epping, N. H., in 1805 and settled on the river below the Blood tract.

Another patient and determined pioneer woman was Mrs. John Dow. One night alone with her small children a bear attacked their hogs. Only a quilt served as the door of the cabin, and there the hogs sought refuge. The blaze in the fireplace deterred the bear. Mrs. Dow kept the fire going all night while the bear prowled around the door. Daylight sent the unwelcome visitor away. Mrs. Dow and baby had come with her husband in 1805 traveling by ox-cart from Temple, N. H. At about the same time, John Spaulding and Moses Towne moved their families here.

In 1806 Peter Brawn, Jonas Longley and his brother-in-law, a Mr. Fifield, settled their families. Zachariah Longley, father of Jonas, brought seed potatoes from Norridgewock by horseback. A fifer in the Revolutionary Army, Zachariah “blew long and loud on the fields of Saratoga and never forgot that proud day.” Luke Longley an older son, drowned in the mill pond. Luke’s was the first death in the town and he was buried on the river bank in 1807.

In 1808 good crops were harvested. That was the year Nathaniel Chamberlain built the first house in the Dover Village. He was a carpenter and joiner. Many early bridges were examples of his craft. Also a Justice of the Peace, he was often called to manage court cases. Paul Lambert and his sixteen year old son, Eben, made the first opening in South Dover the same year.

By 1810 Deacon James Rowe, Captain Job Parsons and Artemus Parlin, had cleared land and settled. Deacon Rowe “bore an important part in the arrest and conviction of the Exeter counterfeiters in 1829.” Upon discovering he had been paid counterfeit for a mare by one of these men, he tracked the culprit to Vermont. There the arrest was made by a local sheriff, and as a result the rascals’ operation in Exeter was seized. Deacon Rowe did recover his mare but not the genuine five dollars he gave the counterfeiter in change, at the time of the horse deal.

In the spring of 1809 William Mitchell originally from Sanbornton, N. H., came by ox-team with his family. They resided with the Eli Townes until a dwelling was prepared. Mr. Mitchell suffered a severely cut foot during seed time. With the aid of a hired man, his wife and daughters resolutely went ahead with the clearing and planting. By their toil sixty bushels of wheat were harvested on an acre and a half of land.

From Paris, Maine, Alton Dwelley, a soldier of the Revolution arrived with his family in February of 1809 or 1810. Their long



cold journey was also by ox-team.

The settlement at Dover grew slowly. In 1810 there were but eleven families. Ninety-four persons were reported in the census of that year.

The years between 1810 and 1822 other names appear — those of Joel Doore, Isaac Wheeler, Col. J. Carpenter, Eben Greeley, Thomas Davee, and Jeremiah Rolfe.

On August 3, 1812 the town ship was organized as Plantation Number Three. Money was then voted for schools and roads. In 1822 the inhabitants petitioned for an Act of Incorporation, selecting Dover for the corporate name, in honor of Dover, England, from whence its proprietors, Mr. Vaughn and Mr. Merrick, had come.

## Foxcroft

In the earliest history of Foxcroft, one figure stands out more prominently than all others, Col. Joseph Ellery Foxcroft, the explorer and original proprietor, for whom the town was named. Foxcroft is the only town of that name in the United States. Col. Foxcroft was born in New Gloucester, District of Maine, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 10, 1733, the son of the Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, a graduate of Harvard College and the first minister of New Gloucester until after the Revolution.

Young Foxcroft was a descendent in the fourth generation of Francis Foxcroft, born in England, November 11, 1657, and who came to Boston in 1680, settling there as a merchant. On October 3, 1682, Francis married Elizabeth, daughter of Judge and Deputy-Governor, Thomas Danforth of Cambridge, Mass. Thus not only had young Foxcroft high intellectual instincts, but also strict scholarly training. Col. Foxcroft was active in military and political affairs. He was a member of the Maine Constitutional Convention in 1819, a member of the Maine Senate 1820-1821, and an overseer of Bowdoin College from 1821 to 1834.

In October 1800, Col. Foxcroft and Thomas Johnson set out on a tour of exploration in the untrodden wilds of the north. At Skowhegan they secured Stephen Weston as guide and surveyor. They proceeded on horseback as far as Cornville. Leaving their horses with Samuel Elkins, they pushed on on foot the remainder of the way, camping wherever night overtook them.

Being favorably impressed by his exploration, Col. Foxcroft bought on November 10, 1800, of the trustees of Bowdoin College, the township for \$7,940.00, containing at the time 17,915 acres for about forty-five cents per acre. Bowdoin deeded the land January 22, 1801. Foxcroft was one of the six townships granted Bowdoin College in 1794 by Massachusetts. The College imposed as a condition the settlement of twenty-four families within a given period. This was no easy task, and it is a tribute to the energy and enterprise of Col. Foxcroft that the conditions were fully met.

The town was first lotted by Moses Hodsdon of Levant in 1801. It was divided into 200 acre lots, at the cost of \$200.00. In June of that same year Col. Foxcroft paid Samuel Elkins \$70.00 to clear twenty acres of land which was on lot nine, range one — one of the lots on which Foxcroft Village is located.



*Winter sports were heralded in 1936 with the arrival of three special snow trains to Dover-Foxcroft. A ski jump, toboggan slides on Pine Street, skating on the river, racing, hockey, airplane rides, movies and a sports costume parade entertained more than 5000 who attended. This was sponsored through Sebec Lake Fish and Game, Piscataquis Club, American Legion and businessmen.*



*Railroad tressle over Piscataquis River and big ice jam, 1970.*



*Kiwanis Club Annual Canoe Race on Piscataquis River.*

In 1802 Col. Foxcroft offered forty-six rights of two hundred acres each for sale, to be assigned by lot; and several were soon bought. These purchasers met in New Gloucester, legally organized as proprietors, and took measures to secure settlers. Col. Foxcroft continued to hold and sell land in town until July 4, 1827, when he sold, by public auction, all land unsold and closed his proprietorship.

In 1802 Elisha Alden cut a road across the township to the "Center" and "Dundee." Some of the first individuals and families to take up lots, located on the hilly portion. For several years permanent residents came in rather slowly.

The first child born was Joseph Foxcroft Spaulding, son of John Spaulding and named for the proprietor. The date of birth was April 16, 1806, but he died at the age of six years. The second child was Sarah Jones Chamberlain, born August, 1808, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Tucker) Chamberlain, and named for her mother's lifelong friend, Sarah (Jones) Pratt.

In the spring of 1804 John Chandler, Jr., from Minot, Maine, accompanied Col. Foxcroft to his township, along with Stephen Weston as guide, Moses Hodsdon, Jr., and Elisha Alden. They tramped through Harmony, Ripley, Dexter to Sangerville township crossing Piscataquis River near the mouth of Black Stream and proceeded down what is now Main Street to the Falls where they commenced a clearing.

The next spring 1805, John Chandler returned with his cousins, Ichabod and John Fish Chandler, Elisha Alden and a hired man. They left Athens with hand sleds loaded with provisions ready to undertake months of hard work clearing, burning and fencing in an opening for a log house and a good sized garden plot. In March a year later John Chandler moved his wife, Abigail (Pool) Chandler, and their two children to the log house, made ready for occupancy.

In 1806 the first permanent settler, John Spaulding, came with his wife Betsy and children from Norridgewock and settled near the Falls in a house of hewn logs rubbed smooth by Betsy, herself a daughter of the Revolutionary soldier, William Spaulding, Jr. Esq. John Spaulding was followed by his brothers, Eleazer and Seth, who with their families occupied log houses nearby on the old Academy grounds. For a time this settlement was called Spaulding town.

John Spaulding and Abel Blood built the first saw and gristmill that was in operation by January 1, 1807. This was done by request of Col. Foxcroft who offered to deed the lot and mill privilege to any one who would build the first mill, and agree to keep it in repair for ten years. They also built the first dam across Piscataquis River. We must realize this work was done with the greatest of difficulties in those early times. Hardly a horse could be found to haul the timber that had to be hewed by hand. The machinery and tools had to be hauled from Bangor. For twenty miles the road was nothing but a trail through the forest; the streams and bogs were not spanned by bridges; the load was hauled on two long shafts, the ends of which dragged on the ground, making progress slow and tedious at best.

In the summer of 1807, Samuel Chamberlain and Ephram Bacon from Charlton, Mass., built the first frame house, a double

one, for two separate families under one roof, near the site of the present Soldiers Monument. It had a brick chimney. The bricks were made at Abel Blood's brick yard. In the fall they moved their families, provisions, and household effects from Bangor in an ox-wagon. They were four days in reaching Charleston and were two days getting from Charleston where the roads and many places had to be cut wider and bogs bridged. Eli Towne of Dover heard that they were on the way, and started on horseback to meet and assist them. Sending Mrs. Chamberlain forward on his horse, he took hold and assisted the men in making a thirty foot causeway over a marshland. Mrs. Chamberlain arrived safely at Mr. Towne's but was so anxious for the others she had a sleepless night.

In those days "spirituous liquors" were considered a necessity whenever any task of importance was to be performed. When Samuel Chamberlain was about to raise his first large barn around 1809 he announced he should supply no rum. The prevailing opinion was that he would have no raising. In the face of this direful prediction however, a bountiful dinner was prepared and the barn went up without a hitch. Samuel Chamberlain was elected a delegate to the convention to frame a constitution for the new State in 1820. Some time after this, he was chosen to represent this district in Legislature. He held many town offices and was a lifelong Trustee of the Academy.

That same year, 1807, the little colony was increased by the arrival of six pioneers to commence clearings. Besides Samuel Chamberlain and Ephram Bacon there were Timothy Hutchinson from Sutton, Joseph Morse from Hopkinton, and John Bigelow from Charlton, Mass., Eliphalet Washburn came from New Gloucester, the first settler from Col. Foxcroft's native town. He had a barn raising that year, the first in a township of seven families. Dr. Winthrop Brown from Berwick began the practice of medicine in Foxcroft in 1809 or 1810. Other early settlers besides those already mentioned included Tristram Robinson, Nathaniel Chandler; Nathaniel, William, Moses and Daniel Buck, Gilman Greeley, John Bradbury, William Thayer, Nathan Carpenter, and Joel Pratt.

Early in June 1808 young Capt. Joel Pratt of the best New England ancestry, purchased of his brother-in-law, John Bigelow, lot Number 13, in the first range. He arrived with his wife, Sarah Jones Pratt, and three sons. The Pratts became members of the Samuel Chamberlain family until such a time as he could provide a house. By late fall Joel Pratt had erected a log house on the first knoll, near what is now the Gray cemetery.

In 1808 Jesse Washburn, an older brother of Eliphalet, commenced an opening; erected a frame house, not far from his brother's location, and moved there with his wife Phoebe and their daughter. A son, Peleg, was born August 13, 1809, the second boy born in Foxcroft, and who lived to a good old age.

The 1810 census showed sixty-five as the number of inhabitants in about ten or twelve families. The settlers had made sufficient progress to lead them to petition the Massachusetts legislature for an act of incorporation. In February 29, 1812 (a leap year day) Foxcroft became a legally incorporated town. The first town meeting was held August 31, 1812, at Gilman Greeley's house. Some of the officers at that first meeting were Joel Pratt, moderator; John



Bradbury, clerk; Joel Pratt, Samuel Chamberlain, William Thayer, selectmen; Nathan Carpenter, treasurer. About every voter in town had an office.

Prior to the incorporation of the town, Col. Foxcroft visited the rising settlement on business, and, though not himself a Prof. of religion, advised the people to hold meetings on Sunday and conduct them as they could — William Mitchell, a school master led the service, but no one was found to pray until Mrs. Mitchell consented to do so.

William Merrill from New Gloucester moved into town in 1816. His wife, formerly Peggy Forbes, was the only child of Robert Forbes, who with her mother survived those unparalleled sufferings in the wilderness during the Revolutionary times. The full account is found in Loring's History of Piscataquis County. Robert Forbes, Jr., born after their rescue, resided a few years in this town, and his mother spent a portion of her old age here.

In 1818 Andrew Blethen, a shoemaker, came to Foxcroft. He made the first pair of boots, and Samuel Beal, a tanner, came and started the tannery business.

A bridge across the river became a necessity. The inhabitants voted in 1819 to build, appointing John Bradbury, Joel Pratt, and Eliphalet Washburn, a committee to superintend the work. \$150.00 was raised for construction materials and five hundred dollars was to be paid in labor. Nathaniel Chamberlain was employed to frame the bridge. During this and the following year, 1820, a substantial bridge spanned the Piscataquis, the first erected on the river. It became a dividing line between Foxcroft and Dover.

In the early twenties, William Stedman, William Shaw, and Daniel Mullen, came from Hebron, Maine. They were followed by the Leavitts, Harmons and Hazeltons from Buxton, and Ansel and Asaph Howard from Minot. Along with William Stedman came a young man by the name of Andrews. Young Andrews was engaged to a sister of Stedman, and while he was busy with the pioneer work, she sent him some apple seeds; he planted them; and quite a nursery was the result, from which several orchards in the region of Foxcroft Center were supplied with trees.

From 1810 until 1820 when the act of separation took effect, Foxcroft experienced some growth of about thirty families, so that inhabitants numbered two hundred and eleven.

In the above record of hardship and struggle we gain a new appreciation of the bravery and fortitude of our pioneer settlers. They passed on to succeeding generations the qualities of perseverance and rugged individualism generally associated with the Maine Yankee.

“To all of you, my forebears, here I give thanks,  
While there yet remains the time for giving.  
Thanks for the fact that through you I now live  
And know the boundless joy there is in living.”

— Author Unknown —





## Old East Dover

East Dover played an important part in the early development of Dover-Foxcroft. It was here that the first school opened and the first religious service was held, both being in Eli Towne's log cabin. It was also here that the first white child, Sybil Towne, was born in 1805. Mr. Towne, a blacksmith by trade, later built two houses. The one built in 1826 still stands, owned at one time by Obed Towne, recently by Thomas Witherly.

The first pulp mill in the state operated in East Dover. Pottery was made as well as the first brick in the county. The famous Maxim family manufactured wooden bowls and churns. Frank Brown, father of Dr. Maurice Brown, operated one of the several early sawmills and gristmills. Five grocery stores did business as this was a trading center for Sebec, Atkinson and South Dover.

A woolen mill with nearby boarding house was once where the remains of a brick yard and electric light station now stands. Electricity for the towns of Dover and Foxcroft was generated here, the brick power house was built in 1895, Moses Powers, Fred Packard, Herbert Horne and George Farrar were operators at different times. A wood, pulp, and pasteboard mill, a shoe shop, and blacksmith shop were here. Dow Brothers and Horne Co. had a string bean and corn canning factory which was once a cider mill.

In the 1890's a Union Band of East Dover, complete with uniforms, played at "box sociables," dances, on excursions to Garland Pond, and always on the Fourth of July. Dick Hall was a leader.

People can well remember when four passenger and two freight trains stopped daily at the railroad station and mail was distributed at the post office. Records show that the section along the river to Dover Village was surveyed in early years and laid out in lots in the belief that this would be the principal part of town.

## Original Proprietors of Dover

The territory of which Dover formed a part was first explored and surveyed by Samuel Weston, in the year 1791. He was acting under the direction of the Committee for the Sale of Eastern Lands of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and at that time surveyed 21 townships north of the Waldo Patent.

Dover, number three in the sixth range, is bounded on the north by Foxcroft, east by Atkinson, south by Garland, and west by Sangerville. It was contracted to be sold to Chandler Robbins, Jr., on Feb. 1, 1794, with the condition that he cause to be settled in the township 15 families in four years, ten more in six years, and 15 more in eight years. The area was given as 21,760 acres, and the sum of £1854-5-11 was the consideration of the purchase, for which £150 was paid down and specie securities were delivered to the treasurer of Massachusetts for the balance.

When the contract came to be completed, and the deed executed from the Commonwealth, the conveyance was made to Robert Hallowell and Charles Lowell, who were merchants in Boston, and in turn were acting for Charles Vaughan and John Merrick of Hallowell, to whom the township was soon after deeded by

Hallowell and Lowell, with the original conditions of settlement.

Thus, Merrick and Vaughan remained during their lifetime the proprietors of Dover. During these many years they sold farm lots to the early settlers. Besides carrying on this business with these settlers, keeping accounts of their payments, etc., they, like nearly all others who were proprietors of townships for settlement in those days, exercised a sort of guardianship over them, visiting the town frequently, taking a kindly interest in their affairs, promoting the educational and religious interests of the new town and doing every thing possible to promote its advancement and prosperity.

Undoubtedly, Dover has the distinction of being the first town settled in Piscataquis County. As early as 1799 Abel Blood had made a clearing at the present site of the East Dover settlement, and in the following year he harvested a crop there.

## **Incorporation of Dover**

On the third day of August 1812 the plantation of Dover was organized. The meeting was held at the home of Nathaniel Chamberlain, with William Mitchell chosen as moderator. In September it was voted to pay the county tax, and the proprietor, Charles Vaughan, offered to pay the state tax.

Fifty dollars was voted for the support of schools and one hundred dollars for highways.

In 1820 the population numbered 215 — an increase of 121 over that of 1810.

At a special town meeting, July 25, 1821, the first steps were taken to incorporate the town. Benjamin Spaulding, Paul Lambert, and Joseph Shepard were chosen to attend to the business of incorporation. It was voted to name the town Dover. The Legislature of 1822 passed the act, incorporating the town of Dover, and on the 21st day of March the voters met to complete their organization as a town.

### **Officers of Government of Dover**

Abraham Moore - Freeholder

Joshua Carpenter - Justice of the Peace

Eli Towne

Dennis Lambert

Ebenezer S. Greeley

James Rowe

Andrew Blethen

## **Proprietors and Early Government**

### **FOXCROFT**

Col. Joseph Ellery Foxcroft explored the territory about 1800, and soon after, purchased the township for about 45c an acre, from the Trustees of Bowdoin College. This was one of six townships granted to Bowdoin College as an endowment. The deed was received January 22, 1801.

The town was laid out in lots of about 20 acres. The settle-

ment took the name of Spauldingtown, possibly deriving its name from the first permanent settler, John Spaulding. In 1806 John, Eleazer, and Seth Spaulding became the first settlers.

Joseph Foxcroft Spaulding was born April 16, 1806 in Spauldingtown, son of John Spaulding.

In 1807, Samuel Chamberlain, Ephraim Bacon, and John Bigelow moved here. Other settlers followed in the next few years and are listed in the publication by Loring:

Eliphalet Washburn	Moses Buck
Joel Pratt	Daniel Buck
Nathaniel Chamberlain	Gilman Greeley
William Thayer	John Bradbury
Nathan Carpenter	John Chandler
Nathaniel Buck	James Carl
William Buck	Adoniram Blake

By 1810 the population was about 65. With the help and encouragement of Col. Foxcroft, the settlers petitioned the legislature to be incorporated as a town and on February 29, 1812 the petition was granted, and Foxcroft became the second incorporated town in what is now Piscataquis County. The name was selected in honor of the original proprietor, Col. Foxcroft. In appreciation for the compliment he expressed his gratitude by presenting the town with books for a public library.

The following record is recorded in the Penobscot County Records:

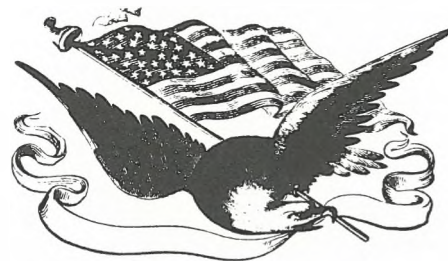
“Whereas the town of Foxcroft . . . has taken that name without the solicitation or wish of, but as it is understood in compliment to the Grantor hereafter mentioned! . . . I, Joseph Ellery Foxcroft . . . Grant to the inhabitants of Foxcroft for the use of schools forever Lot No. 6, R5 containing 100 acres more or less . . . If the name of this town should be changed, then this deed would be void.”

The first town meeting was held at the house of Gilman Greeley on August 21, 1812 with Joel Pratt, moderator.

During the years 1810 to 1820 the town gained in population to 146, or an addition of 30 families.

After giving good service to the early settlers the library unfortunately burned when the office of J. S. Holmes took fire. Valuable records which were in his custody were also consumed by fire.

Col. Foxcroft continued to hold and sell land in town until July 4th, 1827. He then sold at public auction all that remained of his holdings and closed his proprietorship.



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Mayo Memorial Hospital's first patient was John E. Wiles, three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Wiles, for throat surgery. Barry Esler was the first baby born there, and Miss Dorothea Rice, R.N., was the hospital's first superintendent.

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## Bridges

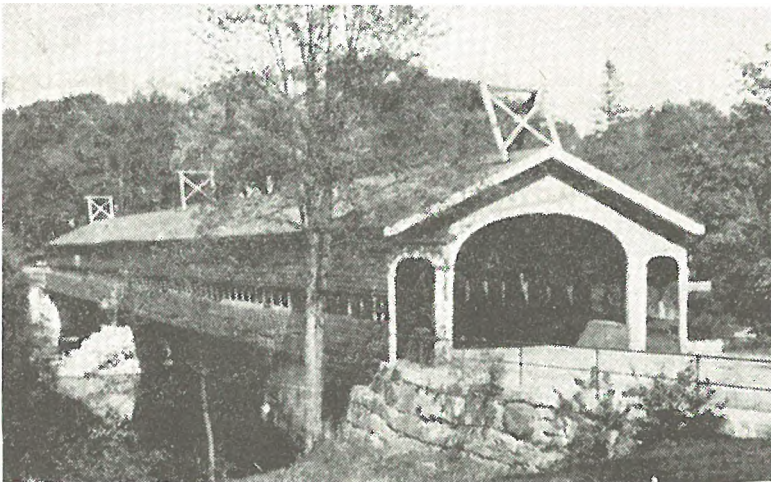
After incorporating in 1822, Dover's first great effort was to build a bridge across the river above Moor's (Moore's) mill. In the fall of 1823 a town meeting was held at which it was voted by a majority of one, to build such a bridge within two years. To checkmate this, a meeting was called to build another bridge above Townes' mills, but this motion was not carried. In the fall of 1824, another town meeting voted to raise \$700.00 to finish the bridge already begun at Moor's mill, and also to raise \$400.00 to begin one at the lower falls. Both bridges were found necessary and eventually were completed.

In 1818 all land lying on the north side of Piscataquis River was reannexed to Plantation Number Three, Dover, and the old range lines became the dividing line between Foxcroft and Dover. A bridge across the river was a public necessity, the expense of which was brought upon Foxcroft. In 1819 the inhabitants voted to build, raising \$150.00 to be paid in money and 500.00 paid in labor to erect it. The next year an additional sum to be paid in labor and grain was raised, increasing the whole amount to \$1,350.00. This was the first bridge to span the Piscataquis River. It stood ten years, but was injured by a high winter freshet, and rebuilt in 1839. In 1911 this covered bridge was replaced by the present cement structure.

(This information obtained from Loring's History of Piscataquis County.)



*Dover Bridge 1930*



*Dover Bridge Near Brown Mills  
1823*

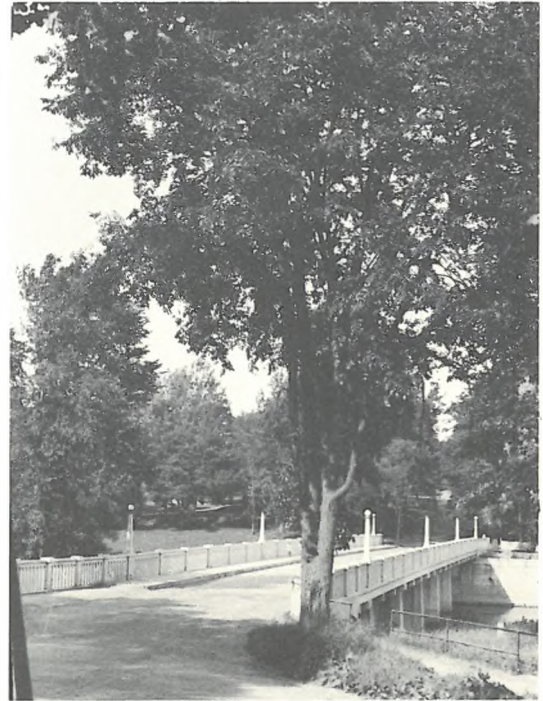


*Dover Bridge 1930*

## Foxcroft Bridge May 8, 1911

Although it has been published here before, this picture is of interest in view of the pending reconstruction of Main Street. It shows the approach to the Foxcroft Bridge as it was on May 8, 1911, just prior to its demolition to make room for the present concrete structure. In the right foreground are logs piled for sawing at the R. D. Gilman mill, just behind the logs. Next, is the building owned by Frank L. Smith, and beyond that, on the other side of the river, is the Opera House. To the left of that, the Foxcroft Exchange and, counterclockwise, the wooden part of the Mayo Mill and, on the east side of the river, the building occupied by the Harold K. Farnham woodworking business. Four horse-drawn carts indicate what transportation was like in those days. They traveled over a dirt street, quite different, from what Main Street will be following the reconstruction project.

(From Observer February 28, 1963)



*Dover Bridge 1930*

## Foxcroft Opera House

The Foxcroft Opera House building was one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the town, occupying a very commanding site on the corner of Lincoln Street and Monument Square. The structure was of brick, three stories in height, with a basement underlying the whole, and was erected in 1891 at a cost of \$30,000, and considered fireproof.

The ground floor was devoted to business purposes, the front of the second story to offices, with a hall in the rear which was used for entertainment purposes, the auditorium having a seating capacity of seven hundred, with detachable opera chairs, readily displaced for storage when desired. The stage and its theatrical equipment were comprised of scenery sufficient for an elaborate production in addition to the usual accessories found in local opera houses. The building was heated by steam.

The erection of the Opera House was determined upon by a joint stock company under the direction of a supervisory building committee. The shareholders included many of the leading citizens, numbering forty or more. The management was devolved upon Dr. E. D. Merrill, whose office was on the second floor, and through whom all business in connection with the property was transacted.

A fire, December 30, 1935, of undetermined origin leveled several buildings, the opera block, weatherbee's store and a restaurant. This was a spectacular fire and burned for hours. Mary D. Kimball was Chief Operator of New England Tel. & Tel. Co., at this time, and recalls the rush of incoming calls.

The building now situated on the opera block lot is the Exxon Service Station.



*Opera House*

## Dundee—Early Settlement In Foxcroft

There is a hill named Dundee, one mile north of Foxcroft Center. The first road, cut through Foxcroft, started at Morse's Crossing, Essex Street, the present location of the International Paper Company, and extended by Dundee to Foxcroft Four Corners.

Four of the five families who made a settlement at Dundee were the Barrows, the Haskells, the A. G. LeBrokes, and the Morses. Mr. LeBroke's great-great-great-grandfather, James LeBroke, came here with the French General Lafayette and lived to be one hundred years old. His death was caused by a fall from the roof which he was shingling.

At Dundee, town meetings were held, and lyceums with many debates were conducted. Mr. A. G. LeBroke would win when he took the affirmative side of a question. Then, he would take the negative side of the same topic and would win again. He was a brilliant lawyer under whom many aspiring lawyers studied.

## A Copy of the Original Account of The Wedding of Miss Dover and Mr. Foxcroft

By Ora L. Evans

In 1915 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the union of the towns of Dover and Foxcroft, it being necessary for each town to accept the provisions of the act before the union could be consummated. Foxcroft in town meeting promptly voted to do so, but several years were required before a sufficient number of votes could be obtained in Dover, the union finally becoming effective March 1, 1922.

At the annual ladies' night of the Piscataquis Club held that year the union of the towns was appropriately recognized by a symbolic marriage ceremony arranged by Mrs. Willis E. Parsons, the event taking place on the eve of the actual union.

As Mrs. Walter J. Mayo (Anne) played the wedding march from Lohengrin the bridal party entered the hall and marched to the stage. Mrs. Charles N. Stanhope representing the bride, Dover, made a handsome picture gowned in white satin en traine, with veil and carrying a bridal bouquet. She was attended by four maids: Mrs. Emmons E. Davis, Mrs. Arthur C. Howard, Miss Flora Howard and Miss Marion Dore. Dorothy Howard and Florence Sanford acted as flower girls, and the ushers were Harry M. Bush, Arthur C. Dyer, Harold M. Hayes and Donald Pratt. Foxcroft, the groom, was represented by R.C.D. Chandler. The bride was given away by her father, John W. Marsh, and the wedding ceremony was impressively performed by Harvey R. Williams.

Contrary to the fears of some people, the union of the towns has worked smoothly from the start. In no case has the sectional element entered into the matter of appropriating money or any other function of the town, and the united municipalities have been able to accomplish things which had never before been possible.

This paper would not be complete without some allusion made and tribute paid to a comparatively young but nonetheless most important and useful society in Dover-Foxcroft, The Town Club, the child of the brain of one of our own members, Mrs. Anne Peaks Kenny. This club has from the first proved to be almost an essential part of the town, and through the energy, resourcefulness and ability of its president and members, things have been done which had previously been dreamed of but considered well nigh impossible.

In brief, the Town Club has done more than its share in helping Dover-Foxcroft to fulfil the destiny prophesied for it by Hon. Willis E. Parsons in the wedding service which he wrote for the symbolic ceremony previously alluded to and with this quotation I close:

"May you take your place in the front rank of loyal, wide-awake municipalities which face forward in this glorious commonwealth of ours, the best state in all the Union."



*Augustus Harmon with one yoke of his oxen in the 1912 Centennial parade. The building in the background was the studio of Sumner Chase. In the left background is the home of Dr. Robbins.*



*Mrs. Harriette Harmon Crockett, a former principal at North Street School, driving a yoke of oxen belonging to her father, Augustus Harmon. The young man on the dray is Martel Pray.*

## Oxcarts to Airplanes

Before the era of the overland thoroughfares, turnpikes or railroads, the waterways of the country were the great highways of commerce and travel. The earliest settlers utilized the water routes, the oxen team, or came on foot.

Sometime before 1799 Abel Blood, the first pioneer, purchased a square mile of land on the north side of the township embracing the water privilege at East Dover. Coming from Norridgewock with seven men and utensils for camping and supplies, they tramped fifty miles through trackless forest, except for a short fifteen miles of the journey to Athens where a road and a team was available. Their burdens were toted to Moose Pond at Harmony where canoes and men were hired to take them ten miles to the "carry" and on to the pond at Parkman. Once again shouldering the load, they bore it three miles and then floated down to the outlet of the lower pond near the site of Sangerville Village. The boatmen were dismissed and Blood and his companions again carried their loads the remainder of the way.

The Eli Townes of Temple, N. H., took passage by water from Portsmouth to Bangor. The family proceeded on foot to the settlement of Levant, now Kenduskeag Village. A young lad's horse laden with grist from the Levant mill was hired for Mrs. Towne to ride to Charleston. The road was so muddy and rough that it was torturous to carry their small child on horse-back. Arriving at Charleston, Mr. Towne hired the horse to complete the journey the following day.

John Dow, wife and child, also from Temple, traveled two hundred miles by ox-sled.

In 1813 the town voted \$600.00 for the road from Greeley's Mills to Lowstown line, to be known as the "River Road." In 1815 a road was cut over the hills by the four corners, from the Sebec line to the Guilford line and was known as the "Country Road."

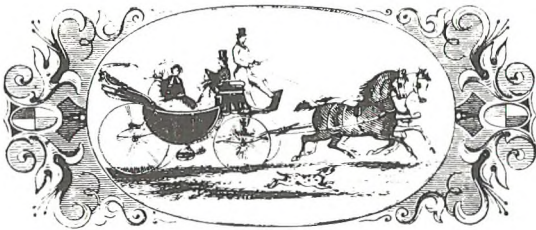
Plans were made in 1823 to build a bridge across the river above Moor's mill in Dover. A year later another bridge was planned to span the river at Towne's mill. Upon raising the money both bridges were completed for foot and wagon service.

As the Civil War called men of conviction, a company of soldiers left "Old Foxcroft" in 1861. No railroad train was there to take them, but six horse-drawn stagecoaches drove them to Bangor, entering that city by way of Kenduskeag Avenue.

Thomas A. Keating and G. E. Bryant are credited with conceiving the idea of using horsepower and a treadmill to propel a boat on Sebec Lake. A pair of heavy horses and a favorable wind enabled them to navigate the length of the pond in the remarkable time of four hours. Until 1903 river and lake travel was limited to steam and naphtha launches, canvas canoes and wooden rowboats.

The livery stables in Dover and Foxcroft were thriving businesses for conveying and convenience.

Col. J. B. Peakes organized in 1887, a company to construct the Dexter and Piscataquis Railroad. He was elected director and attorney for the company. Prominent men from Dover and Foxcroft were enlisted in the scheme. The road was built, leased to





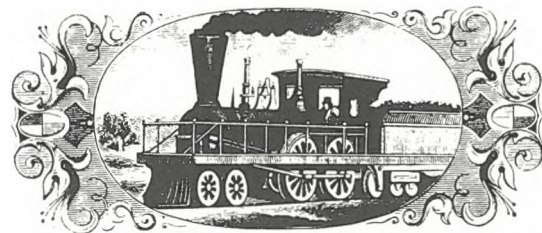
the Maine Central Railroad Company, and the train service commenced December 1889.

The first railroad to reach Piscataquis County was the Bangor and Piscataquis in the late 1860's. It ran through the village of Boyd Lake Mills within the town of Orneville and on to Milo, with its depot located at what is now Derby. In 1869 it was extended to Foxcroft. Two years later, it was again extended to Guilford village, from Lows bridge and the tracks followed closely the contour of the river.

In 1874 the railroad was completed as far as Abbot and greatly accommodated the Monson slate quarries, who prior to the railroad were compelled to haul the slate by teams to Guilford and Dexter.

Teams and stages connected Moosehead Lake with the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroads' depots along the route.

The Maine Central Railroad inaugurated a bus service in 1932 from Dover-Foxcroft to Newport, replacing the train service which had operated since December 1889. A bus station was opened at the Town Club Rest Room on South Street. A bus service operated between Dover-Foxcroft and Bangor for several years for the convenience of commuters. Eventually this service was discontinued as the privately owned automobile became the convenient mode of transportation as well as a delightful outing for the family.



## Water Power on Great Falls

As early as 1823 it was presumed that a village would spring up between the two dams, the one at Moor's mill and the other at the lower falls. Solomon Adams, a distinguished teacher in Portland, was employed to plan the Dover village.

In the summer of 1825, the decided step was taken which pushed it on to a more rapid growth. Charles Vaughan decided to utilize the water power on the east side of the great falls and commenced blasting out the canal to convey the water to the forthcoming mill.

In 1826 a gristmill with three runs of stones, with a cleanser for wheat, was then put into operation and it soon drew an immense patronage.

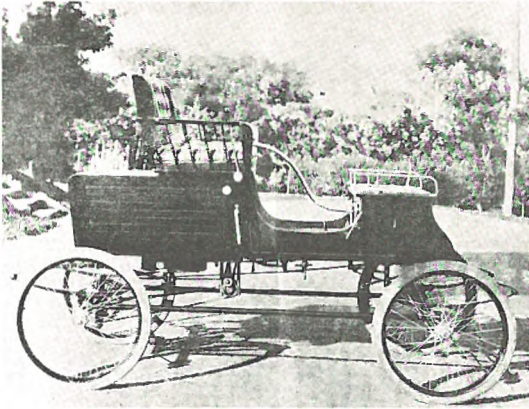
This was the first cleanser, that essential part of the flouring mill, that ever operated in the county. Smut and wild seed that befouled the wheat crop was very injurious to the flour; hence, cleansed of these, a vastly improved product was obtained.

Sewall Cochrane, an excellent miller, was employed by Mr. Vaughan to take charge of his new mill. Large crops of wheat were then raised in this part of Maine. Flour from the mill was sent to Bangor, Kenduskeag and other towns to supply merchants in the trade.

Mr. Cochrane, after running the mill as an employee for three years purchased a one-third interest in the company and continued a part owner for more than forty years. In 1869 he sold his interest in the mill to the heirs of S. P. Brown and retired from active business.

(The Piscataquis Observer "Centennial Issue" Thursday, August 16, 1923.)

## Stanley Steamer



*Stanley Steamer*

This 1902 Stanley Steamer, the property of Dr. E. A. Thompson, was the first automobile in Dover-Foxcroft. It was a right hand drive and located just below the driver's seat can be seen a white object which was the water glass. Opposite that, below the auxiliary seat, was a mirror so the driver could keep track of the water level in the boiler. It was necessary to stop frequently and replenish the water supply, for the steam was exhausted from the engine rapidly. The machine was equipped with bicycle tires.

The daughter of Mr. Stanley in describing the machine said, "Having no top, hood, or windshield, it was strictly a fair weather vehicle. A seat for two was perched over the engine near the middle of the car. The driver's right hand operated the throttle to control the steam while the left hand steered by means of a lever. A much narrower, lower seat, forward of the main seat, accommodated two medium sized persons who were indifferent to comfort or the perils of rearing horses, snapping dogs and other dangers of the road."

Dr. Thompson never attempted to learn the art of driving this vehicle. The late Clair A. Runnals usually served as his driver. At that time Mr. Runnals lived at the corner of Court and Pleasant Streets and worked for the Dover-Foxcroft Light and Heat Co. in which Dr. Thompson had an interest.

This picture was loaned by Mr. Runnals' daughter, Doris Runnals Hathorn, who recalls many interesting experiences as a passenger in this 1902 Stanley Steamer.

## Campground Meetings

No report of the ecclesiastical influences in Dover-Foxcroft would be complete without the mention of the meetings held by the Piscataquis Valley Campmeeting Association. One leader, Frank Martin, of Guilford, was Superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty-six years. He with other supporters formed an association for the purpose of revival type camp meetings in the late 1800's. In 1911, trains ran excursions from all parts of the state to bring approximately 3,000 people to attend these special meetings. In the 1920's, this land was sold, and many of the camps were destroyed.

The new owner, Fred Farris, operated the Crystal Ballroom as an attractive recreational dance center for many years.

A summer school for training teachers used to be held here.

## The Universalist Church

The history of Universalism in Piscataquis County antedates the organization of the county by some thirteen years. The earliest association, called the "Eastern Association of Universalists," was founded in 1799, serving not only Dover and Foxcroft, but Sangerville, Guilford and Milo. The ministry of that period was itinerant in method, and the meeting places are recorded as having been the "schoolhouse in District I (thought to have referred to the first school building in Dover, where the Blethen House now stands), Potter's Store, Philbrick's Hall, Patten's Store. These early records show little coherence, but do assume the fact that 'universal salvation' was eagerly received and attendance at all group meetings was promising."

The early records of the erection of the first Universalist building have not been preserved, but in an old Bible in the Thompson Free Library, it is recorded that a church was dedicated in 1833 by the Rev. George Bates of Turner. There is also extant a recording of a reorganization of the Society, listed as the Dover and Foxcroft Universalist Society, dated 1837. This was the meeting house which stood on the lot now occupied by the Pleasant Street School. There are also records showing that the land for the building was given by John Merrick and Charles Vaughan, proprietors of the town of Dover.

It is of interest that in 1838, when the bill to establish the county was before the Legislature, one of the objections centered around the cost of county buildings. To obviate this difficulty, the offices of the Universalist Society, signed a written agreement that the county might use the church building for as long a time as needed, free of expense provided that Dover be named the shiretown. A jury room was finished off and the high pulpit, so characteristic of the period, was cut down to make a convenient judge's desk. This historic item makes the Dover and Foxcroft Society, responsible for the selection of Dover as the shiretown of the county.

Universalism suffered a decline in the sixty's and the old church was closed and fell into disrepair. The land reverted to the Merrick heirs and was later purchased by the town of Dover for the present schoolhouse. The lumber from the old church was used to build a saw and gristmill at the Dover end of the Foxcroft covered bridge.

Again in 1887-89 the old society was revived and reorganized. Meetings were held in the Town Hall in Foxcroft, and out of the enthusiasm engendered, came the urge to build a second church. The women raised the money and purchased the Brann lot on Pleasant Street where the present church stands. The building was begun in 1896 and dedicated the following year.

The sanctuary is finished in cypress and the pews are of golden oak. Memorial windows were contributed by members, relatives of members and church groups. The large front window was presented by the Y.P.C.U. and the small ones on each side by the boys and girls respectively. The pipe organ which is reportedly one of the finest small organs in the vicinity was purchased by the Lend-a-Hand Club, a group of young women which still exists and which has always been a strong factor in the church development.



When over the years, the church has been without a resident minister, the pulpit has been supplied on a part-time basis, by ministers in Guilford, Dexter and Pittsfield.

Since the international Merger of Universalist and Unitarian churches, this society maintains its application in the Northeast District.

## The United Methodist Church



Methodism really started in Dover with two 'classes': one meeting on Norton Hill; the other meeting on Bear Hill in 1831. Sabbath preaching started in 1832 by circuit preachers. The schoolhouse on Bear Hill became too small, and the members met in Ephriam Gerry's barn. These people soon joined the Methodist Society, and by 1835, John Merrick, one of the original proprietors of the town of Dover, built a meeting house on Bear Hill and gave it to the Methodists. In 1841, Mr. Merrick gave a deed for twenty acres of land near the church for a parsonage. By this time, other 'classes' were meeting in South Dover, in West Dover, in Dover Village, in Foxcroft Village, and at Foxcroft Four Corners.

At first, the Methodists of Dover Village worshipped in the Court House with the Free Baptists. Sharing one half of the expense, the two groups built a church, but by 1858, the Methodists sold their interest to the Free Baptists and moved back to worship in the Court House.

After a revival was held by Elder Moses Ames and since many new members were added, the trustees of the church bought land and erected on the present site a new brick church with a lofty spire and a bell. This building was dedicated March 7, 1860.

The Reverend Luther P. French was the pastor of this new building from 1859 to 1861. Mr. French was a preacher before 1839 at which time he was ordained as an Elder in the Maine Conference. The Reverend Mr. French was the father of Sarah, who married Lyman K. Lee. They had a son Richard and a daughter Olive. Mrs. Lee died in 1958.

Dover and Bear Hill were united in 1873, and the members were all transferred to the Dover records. By 1887, the present parsonage on Pleasant Street was purchased.

Many improvements have changed the inside appearance, such as pews, lighting, the organs, the heating plant, and the pulpit platform, but the same brick building, known as the Brick Chapel, is now known as the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1958, more land was acquired for church school facilities. In 1960, the first one hundred years, the Golden Anniversary of the Brick Chapel, were celebrated during the ministry of the Reverend Clifton J. Wood.

Over the years, there have been many faithful members who have done much to make more effective the work of the church. In 1934, a group of young women met to organize the Wesleyan Society. The Epworth League of the Methodist Church was an active group of young people. This group has been replaced by the Methodist Youth Fellowship. Other groups, such as the 3M Club and the Woman's Society of Christian Service, once called the Ladies' Aid, have done much to aid in the work of the church.

As was written in the Golden Anniversary account, "May this Methodist Church continue to stand as a meeting place for people who have faith in God and may it be a bond between the past and the present."

The present pastor is Reverend Desmond Parker.

## United Baptist Church

The First Baptist congregation was organized in South Dover in 1813. The Free Baptist congregation was organized in South Dover in 1826. In 1838, these two groups joined and built a church.

In Foxcroft, a group of six members met at the home of Andrew Blethen, North Street, and organized the Free Baptist Church November 15, 1845. In 1849-1850, a house of worship was erected. In November 1850, the Methodist Society was invited to join with the Free Baptists. Known as the Union House, this affiliation was continued for eight years, and then, the Methodists sold their interests for \$600.00. The first musical instrument was a melodeon; later, a small Dyer and Hughes' organ was used.

At the Four Corners in Foxcroft, now known as Foxcroft Center, the People's Baptist Church began worship services in the schoolhouse. In December 1842, the first house of worship, located on the lot now occupied by the United Baptist Church, was dedicated. The original Baptist Church building was rebuilt in 1886-1887 and was dedicated in 1888 after having been occupied for nearly a year. The United Baptist Church, incorporated in 1916, united the People's Baptist and Free Will Baptist Churches.

During World War I, the former Free Will Baptist Church building was used extensively as a Parish House. This Parish House was sold to the Assembly of God Church in 1936.

During 1931 to 1937, the vestry of the United Baptist Church was remodeled, and the classrooms were built. This change was made possible by the generous financial assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Whitney. Also, a new steam heating plant was installed at this time. In memory of Mr. Melbourn A. Sanborn, beautiful chimes were given to the church by his family in 1949. In 1962, an electric organ was installed and was dedicated. New pews were put into the sanctuary. In 1967, the church chancel was remodeled, and a large metal cross was hung.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the church was celebrated August 7, 1966, during the regular morning worship service with the Reverend Allen T. Short, Associate Secretary of the United Baptists Convention, as guest speaker. A reception was held in the vestry with former pastors extending greetings.

During a special ceremony, March 24, 1974, a certificate and an engraved plaque were awarded to the Reverend and Mrs. John W. Meisner. The honorary title of Pastor Emeritus was bestowed upon the Reverend Meisner.

The following pastors have served the church: The Reverend H. F. Huse, 1916-1927; the Reverend J. W. Meisner, 1927-1931; the Reverend H. T. Wright, 1931-1937; the Reverend W. E. Robinson, 1937-1941; the Reverend W. S. Stackhouse, 1942-1945; the Reverend C. D. Nutter, 1945-1955; the Reverend May-



nard Hammond, 1956-1959; the Reverend Lorrimer P. Morrison, 1959-1963; the Reverend Raymond C. Wixon, 1964-1967; the Reverend Gerald Scribner, 1968-1971; and the Reverend Dana Miller, 1972 to the present.

## The Dover-Foxcroft Congregational Church: The United Church of Christ



The church was organized December 30, 1828, but the real church had its birth some ten years previous in the conversion of Mrs. Nathan Carpenter. Partly through Mrs. Carpenter's influence, several persons in town indulged in a hope in Christ. The Reverend John Sawyer of Garland and several missionaries of the Baptist faith came to preach occasionally.

In the spring of 1814, Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. William Mitchell united with the Congregational Church in Garland, which had been organized four years previously, and these two women constituted the nucleus of what was called the Congregational Church of Foxcroft and vicinity.

In 1816 or 1817, the First Sabbath school north of Bangor was organized in Mrs. Carpenter's home. The school has existed ever since.

When the church was organized, the town constituted the parish which acted in calling a minister April 1, 1822.

July 5, 1822, a meeting was called to see if the town would agree "to settle a minister, the Reverend Thomas Williams." The town agreed. It is interesting to note he had the privilege of being absent one third of the time.

The first entry on the church records is dated September 2, 1822. To call the Reverend Thomas Williams to become their pastor was voted unanimously. The call was accepted, and Mr. Williams was installed January 1, 1823. The Congregational Church of Foxcroft and vicinity was organized December 30, 1822, and afterwards was known as the Congregational Church of Foxcroft and Dover.

The first meeting house was erected in 1834 on a lot on Lincoln Street, but was destroyed by fire in January 1835.

The second meeting house was built in the summer of 1835 on a lot on North Street. This was burned in October 1850.

The parish record shows a third meeting house was ordered to be built. This building, the original of the present church edifice, was dedicated October 1851.

In 1877, extensive repairs were made on this building. The original belfry was removed and the present spire was built; the town clock also was installed.

The first parsonage was purchased in 1822 on the site of the Maine Central Railroad Station and was sold to the railroad company. The next parsonage was the Walter G. Foss house on upper Main Street. This was sold in 1898. The present parsonage, built in 1883 by George A. Meder for his home, was bought by the church in 1944.

The Chapel, built in 1875 at a cost which was largely borne by Deacon John G. Mayo, is used for group meetings, for social times, and for church school classrooms.

A man who was very active in the first years of the life of the church and also filled an important place in the community was Deacon Carpenter. Even though he was a man of limited education, he was one of the original petitioners for the incorporation of Foxcroft Academy and one of its most earnest friends. He was a trustee until his death in 1872.

During the first one hundred years, the church was known as the Foxcroft and Dover Congregational Church. In 1923, following the union of the two towns the name was changed to the Dover-Foxcroft Congregational Church.

For many years, there were two concurrent organizations in the church body: the church which was concerned with the spiritual interests of its members, and the parish which handled its financial matters. The last parish meeting, as such, to be held and to be recorded was its eighty-fifth meeting and was held January 1929.

In 1930, the Congregational Church was united with the Universalists and assumed the name of Community Church. Following this union, many Universalists took no part in the church and wished to withdraw. September 1936, the Universalists voted twenty to five to dissolve the Community Church.

In 1961, the Congregational Church joined with the United Church of Christ movement and is so known today.

Many important issues, such as slavery and temperance, have been identified with this church or with the society. Members of the church founded the woolen mills that contributed so much to the growth of Dover-Foxcroft. The church has sent a great many of its sons and daughters to colleges and to other higher institutions of learning, fitting them for important places as missionaries and as teachers.

The present pastor is the Reverend Norman Rust.

## St. Thomas Catholic Church

Many years ago, the Dover-Foxcroft parish had no regular priest, but was often visited by Catholic missionaries. About 1874, this mission territory was made a part of the parish of Waterville and began to have regular services with Father Halde. Later, this territory was made a part of the Old Town parish with Father Trudel. Later still, this area was connected to Dexter with Father Bradley, who presided here until 1896 and who was followed by Father John W. Houlihan.

Until this time, services were held in the Town Hall, but Father John Houlihan encouraged the Catholics here to build a church which was dedicated in 1898. This church is located on High Street. The parish was established officially in 1908, independent of Dexter, with missions at Brownville Junction, Milo, Monson, and Sangerville.

During the pastorate of Father Leo Carey, extensive renovations were made by eliminating the two side entrances and by extending the front to make the present foyer. Also, in the 1960's,



considerable work was done in the main church and in the downstairs to make the present church hall under the direction of Father Francis Cox and Father Michael McGarrigle. The kneeling rail and the altar were replaced with an altar table facing the people.

The first Rectory was the now Delano home on High Street, and the second one was the now Ireland home on Mayo Street. During the pastorate of Father Maurice Boland, the present property was purchased in 1939.

In 1973, the parish observed the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the building of the church with a Con-celebrated Mass, with guest speakers, including former pastors, and other festivities.

Pastors of the church have been Fathers John Houlihan; Patrick Hayes; Maurice Boland; Charles Bennett; Leo J. Carey; Lucien Mandeville, temporary administrator; John F. Kenny; H. Francis Cox; Michael J. McGarrigle; Stephen M. Mulkern; Francis J. Kane; Roland Sirois; and Frederick Carrigan, temporary administrator. Father Coleman P. O'Toole is now the pastor.

## **Dover-Foxcroft Advent Christian Church**

The Dover-Foxcroft Advent Christian Church was founded by Orren S. French in July of 1886. Elder French had come to Dover-Foxcroft the year before, from Bangor, Maine. He had grown up in Sangerville, Maine, and attended Foxcroft Academy. The ground was broken for construction of the present church in the fall of 1886. It was finished that fall, except for pews and a pulpit suite, and was seated temporarily with chairs and settees. A wood furnace was also installed so that the people were able to occupy the church that following winter and spring. The following summer the church was nicely seated with good substantial pews arranged in amphitheatre form, the radius taken at the rear center of the pulpit platform. A pulpit suite, communion table, and carpet for the isles and platform were furnished.

Mr. French himself did most of the carpentry work with a little help from the other men. The total cash cost of the building was \$1647.19 which was all paid for, including the piano, except for \$100.00, at the time of the dedication.

Elder French resigned the pastoral care of the church in September of 1892, having served the church for six years.

The Rev. T. J. Coolbroth, the Rev. Kearney, the Rev. A. H. Erickson, the Rev. Milton Burt, and the Rev. S. M. Wales were among the early preachers, with interim pastors as needed. The Rev. Coolbroth came to the church in 1889 from Waterville, Maine, where he had been for forty years.

The following is a partial list of the ministers of the church: Elder French, the Rev. A. H. Erickson, the Rev. Milton Burt, the Rev. Curtis L. Stanley, the Rev. Dr. James A. Nichols, Sr., the Rev. Harold LeGrow, the Rev. Paul Jamison, the Rev. Lloyd Osborn, the Rev. I. D. Adams, the Rev. Albert Wentworth, the Rev. Arthur Sweet, the Rev. Dell Lee, the Rev. John Oulton, the Rev. Cushman Bryant, and Mr. Jack Zwicker. The Rev. Cushman Bryant returned in 1969 and is now the present pastor of the church.



# History of Christian Science Society

75 Lincoln Street  
Dover-Foxcroft, Maine

The Christian Science Society of Dover and Foxcroft first held its services on North Street. This was before the union of the two towns, Dover and Foxcroft. It was known as Christian Science Hall.

The first pioneers were all of one family, some of whom married members of the community. As time went on more and more of the inhabitants became interested, and it became evident that a church building was needed to accommodate the congregation.

In 1904 at Christian Science Hall, First Church of Christ Science was incorporated.

In 1908, it was voted to purchase a lot at 75 Lincoln Street and to erect a building for use of the church. In the same year a cornerstone was laid. In the fall of the same year, the church was completed and opened to the public.

In 1912 the church debt was paid and the dedication service was held on July 14th.

The first lecture was held October 12, 1912, by Virgil Strickler of New York City, to a capacity audience.

In 1922, to meet requirements of the BY-LAWS, the name of this church was changed to Christian Science Society, and remains that way now.

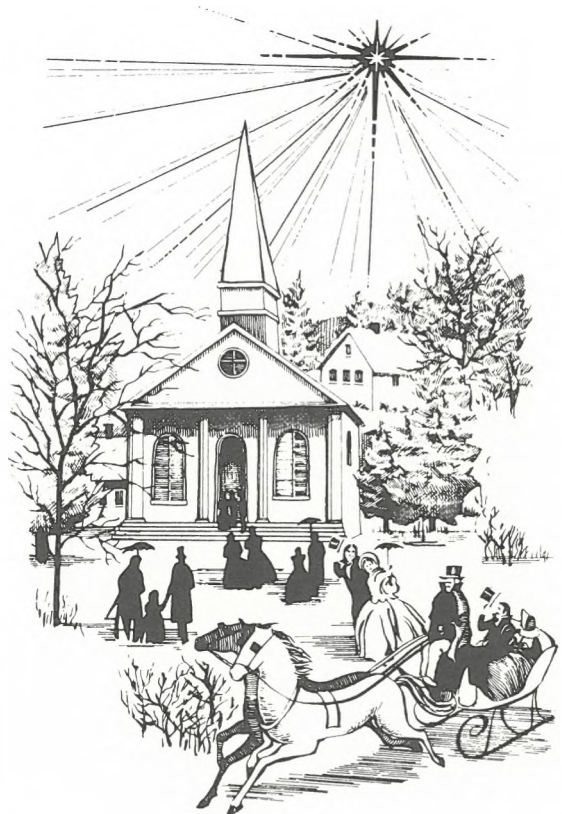
Present Readers are Ruth Savage, First Reader, and Dorothy Young, Second Reader, Lois Hamilton is the President.

## Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

One of the newest churches in Dover-Foxcroft located on Bangor Hill is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, often referred to as the Mormon church. Their attractive Ward Meeting House is both functional and beautiful.

A branch of the church was first organized in Dover-Foxcroft on Jan. 19, 1964, with fifty-two members and Robert S. Dow as Branch President. Meetings were held in the American Legion Hall. Land was purchased in 1967 from John W. Meisner and the lovely meeting house was completed in 1970. The new building combines the best features of modern design while retaining the comfort and serenity of traditionally inspired churches. It consists of a chapel, offices, classrooms, kitchen, and recreational hall, as well as a font for the ordinance of baptism. A second phase of the building was completed in 1975 with a seating capacity of 500.

Membership grew to two hundred and thirty members at which time the ward was divided. To Latter Day Saints who believe their religion is a way of life, this building has been a source of great joy. Auxiliary groups within the church provide for the social and



spiritual needs of the members from the very young children through adulthood. Great emphasis is placed on strengthening the family unit as well as developing the spirituality of the individual.

## Assembly of God Church

The Dover-Foxcroft church started as a mission in 1930 under the ministries of the Reverent Albert Boyer (deceased) and the Reverent Velora Boyer of this town. Church was set in order and joined the Assemblies of God whose headquarters were at Springfield, Mo., during the Boyer's ministries.

At the first, meetings were held in homes and available places, but in 1935 the present church building and property was purchased from the United Baptist. Before the joining of the two Baptist churches, this had been the Free Will Baptist Church at the time of purchase and was being used for the recreational activities of the young people of the United Baptist Church.

Among some who have been pastors of this assembly are the Rev. Joseph Flower who is General Secretary in Springfield, Mo., and the Rev. Charles Greenaway, field missionary and overseer of Asian-European Mission World of the Assemblies of God.

The Rev. Manzer Wright is the present pastor.

## Dover-Foxcroft Church of the Nazarene

February 1965, the property at 19 West Main Street, Dover-Foxcroft, was purchased by the Maine District Church of the Nazarene to be used as a parsonage and temporary chapel for a new work in that town. Services Sunday afternoons and Tuesday evenings were started under the sponsorship of the Skowhegan Nazarene Church and under the leadership of its pastor, the Reverend R. F. Tink.

In September of that year, Mr. and Mrs. David McLeish and their family from Skowhegan moved into the parsonage. Sunday afternoon and Tuesday evening services were continued until February 1966, when the Dover-Foxcroft Church of the Nazarene was organized officially by the Reverend J. C. Wagner, superintendent of the Maine District Church of the Nazarene. There were seven charter members. One of whom, Mrs. Lottie Carpenter, now is deceased. Other charter members included David and Faith McLeish; David McLeish, Junior; Andrew McLeish; and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston. A regular schedule of services, including Sunday School, Sunday morning and evening services, and Wednesday prayer meetings, was established. From the beginning, much emphasis was placed upon the Sunday School. This branch of the church has made steady progress. An average attendance of nine and an enrollment of fifteen in 1966-67 increased to an average attendance of ninety-three and an enrollment of one hundred sixty in 1974-75. Membership in the church now is thirty-five.

In the early days, there were many times of discouragement. In 1968, a down payment was made for land on the Guilford Road

with the intention of building a church there. However, to start a building program for such a small congregation was an impossibility. During this time, the Sunday School expanded with classes for the younger children and Junior Church, first in the American Legion Hall and later in the Fire Hall. Unexpectedly, the opportunity arose to sell the land on the Guilford Road, and this was done. The small, but trusting congregation had money in the bank, but no property on which to build. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Macomber, four acres of land were made available on the corner of the Dexter Road and the Burrough Road, a beautiful piece of property for a church. The members and the friends of the church purchased a modular chapel through the Rice Memorial Foundation. During the fall of 1974, a foundation was built, and in October of that year, delivery of the chapel was made. Modern and bright in design and with electric heat, the chapel has a seating capacity for one hundred fifty people. This is a joy and a blessing to the congregation. Future plans include the completion of the basement area for Sunday School rooms and another building for more Sunday School rooms and a fellowship area.

Other highlights of the church history have included the selection of two young people, Pamela McLeish and Toni Snyder, as delegates to the International Nazarene Youth Conference in Switzerland; several very successful Vacation Bible Schools; an active Bible quizzing program for teens and for juniors; an outreach program of the general church through missions. The Dover-Foxcroft Church has given more than ten percent of its annual income every year to the cause of missions.

“Little is much when God is in it!”



## Rural Schools of Dover-Foxcroft

“Still sits the schoolhouse by the road,  
A ragged beggar sunning;  
Around it still the sumacks grow,  
And blackberry vines are running.”

John Greenleaf Whittier

Did not our early settlers use great foresight by establishing places of learning, in accessible areas, near to and within small communities?

What has happened to the one room schoolhouse?

They have joined the mythological moon-lit horse and buggy rides, the hitching posts and box socials!

School districts were organized by early settlers in scattered parts of the towns. Very few deeds are on record of schoolhouse lots. However, lots were secured by a chosen school committee, of a district, and records kept by a district clerk. The clerk could certify, to the town assessors, that the district had voted to raise a certain amount of money with which to purchase a lot and to build a schoolhouse. In turn the taxpayers of the district would be accessed for that amount.

The assessment could be paid in grain: “Wheat at a \$1.00 a bushel, rye at 80c, and corn 75c.”

Since the early settlers' barns and sheds were constructed from freshly sawed lumber, they were often used, in warm weather, for classrooms, until the schoolhouse was ready.

Public spirited individuals often gave lumber and labor to promote the construction of their community schoolhouse.

In the early days there were usually two terms of school a year. About ten or eleven weeks were taught by a Master, during the first term and for the summer term by a Mistress.

*First Dover rural-school closed June 1900.  
District 2.*



Some districts voted, "Scholars should be admitted in school, by a Master, at four years of age, and to a Mistress at three years of age."

Records do not show that the teacher was "boarded around" after the first term.

For several years the board was "bid off," ranging from 40c to 70c per week.

It was voted in some districts that "each family should board the teacher according to the number of their students," thus the old term, "board around."

Typical wages in 1882, for a female teacher, was \$2.00 a week and board \$1.50. Earlier records were not available.

In early rural schools there were no grades, children advanced according to their own ability.

The student purchased his own textbooks. These were used, in turn of need, by other younger family members. The term "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic" covered, at that time, the most fundamental school subjects, the "3 R's."

In some districts evening sessions were held, during the winter, for special subjects. These were for advanced, eager, voluntary students, who desired to gain further knowledge, in fundamentals, music, or speaking.

"Dame Schools" were small private classes, conducted in the home of a qualified person, often a widow.

The largest school building, (according to the late Frank A. Merrill) was at Bear Hill, which was said could accommodate 100 pupils. This was situated about a half mile south of the present schoolhouse.

The first Dover rural school to close, June 1900, was in District No. 2, Bradley neighborhood, Bangor Road. Miss Lena Farnham (Mrs. Ralph Harvey) teacher. Only four "legal" pupils, plus



*EAST DOVER SCHOOL  
The last rural school in town to close.  
This school was closed in 1954.*

two youngsters, whose "school age" birthdays, were in April and May. attended until June.

The following fall, pupils were conveyed by privately owned "horse and buggy," to Dover village, Pleasant Street school.

This building accommodated grades from kindergarten through Dover High School.

In 1903, the voters of Dover, voted to expend their free high school money in Foxcroft Academy. This money would pay tuition for any Dover student who was eligible.

Because of the increased attendance at the Academy, an expansion of rooms was needed. Through the extended efforts of the town's people and a generous gift from Mr. and Mrs. Josiah B. Mayo, a beautiful new structure was added, complete and dedicated in June 1905.

Many Dover High School students took advantage of this fine opportunity offered at Foxcroft Academy.

Thus, education in Dover was provided from kindergarten to *college*, as in Foxcroft.

The pattern of rural schools in Dover, followed the same pattern as that of Foxcroft. In 1922, Dover and Foxcroft were united as one town, *Dover Foxcroft*.

The first school in Dover was taught in the home of Eli Towne at East Dover by Betsy Mitchell.

Two or more "Dame Schools" were also taught in East Dover.

The first schoolhouse there was built in 1813 which was a Town House to be used for a school, religious and town meetings. This was on or near the Towne property.

In 1863-64 a schoolhouse was built in East Dover village. This building burned in 1914. Another was built that summer near the same spot.

In 1921 a large room was built onto its front. This accommodated a growing population, plus pupils who were bused from country roads leading from Atkinson, South Dover, and Ira Doore Road.

The first teacher in this improved building was Mrs. Hortense Chase Bigelow. At one time two teachers were employed.

School records show that East Dover school was the last rural school to close in Dover Foxcroft, June 1954, Miss Alvada Wilson, teacher.

Pupils were transported to Dover Foxcroft village schools.

Alpha and Omega of rural schools in Dover Foxcroft.

District rural schools were little democracies within themselves. Respect was shown adults, students were diligent and faithful with their studies. Cooperation was exercised between older and younger pupils, in the classroom as well as playground.

The day's program started by repeating the Lord's Prayer, in unison, followed by a salute to the flag of the United States of America and a patriotic song. Usually a poem or a portion of a continued story was read by the teacher. Time was taken to start the day.

Parents visited schools frequently.

In the early 1900's a Superintendent often spent a half day in a one room school, observing classes and conversing with both teacher and pupils.

Christmas and Halloween programs entertained proud parents and neighbors.

In the 1920's, in one district, box socials were held in the evening at the schoolhouse. Money from these was used for "extras," i.e., a "talking machine" with records, or a new wall picture, maybe a much needed volume or volumes of reference books.

Last day picnics, in a nearby wooded area or by bus to a lake, were highlights of pupils and parents.

One school had a project of making a flag of a particular pattern. The stars represented "boys" from that district, who had been or were in war, for their country. A goodly number of parents, relatives and the superintendent attended the outdoor program and unveiling of the flag. (Early 1940's.)

Memorial Day was observed in one school by teacher and pupils together. Carrying flags, they marched to a nearby cemetery where they honored deceased veterans of the district, who had been former pupils of their school. A short, appropriate program of poems and songs was given at the outside entrance, followed by "taps" from an older student.

## Rural Schools

Two districts sometimes combined their 8th grade graduation exercises. In fair weather these were held out of doors. Parents, friends and younger pupils attended, bringing flowers, refreshments, and gifts for the teachers.

The rural school district of South Dover included pupils from Norton Hill in the early 1940's. The parents of these districts organized a P.T.A. This is a National and Statewide organization whose purposes are to unite parents and teachers for mutual understanding of worthwhile goals of development, in any public school. The goals are to be locally decided in order to fit the individual school. Such an organization was formed at South Dover, 1945-46, (Mrs. Harriett N. Ladd, teacher). Through the winter months parents planned a rotated program of furnishing and delivering a "hot dish" to supplement the traditional "dinner pail." Desks were fastened to gliders in order to be movable for class grouping. A small room, between the entries, was transformed to a reading room, with bookshelves installed for reference books or fiction. Bright drapes were hung at the window. A telephone was installed, in case of emergency, at school or home. All these and many other gestures were thoughtful and helpful.

Many rural school graduates attended higher schools of learning; some having held responsible positions in local affairs.

At some time the following rural schools were in operation — from 1813 to 1954: Bear Hill, Bradley, Brockway, Dover South Mills, East Dover, Gilman (Dexter Road), Gilman (Foxcroft), Gray, Lee, Gould (Parson's Landing Road), Steadman's Landing Road, Foxcroft Center, Greeley's Landing Road, Macomber, Norton Hill, South Dover, West Dover, Dow (Atkinson Road), and Doore (Ira Doore Road).

Use has been made of some of the vacated school buildings, namely: a community building, tool shed, storage, and garage.

Several have been remodeled for attractive homes, namely: Lee, Brockway, and East Dover.

Would that a complete list of our former rural school teachers and superintendents was available. However, here are a few:

*Teachers* — Mary Averill, Kate Bunker, Hattie Dearth, Harriet Doore, Mertice Douglas, Nellie Downs, Ida Folsom, Ella Getchell, Augustus W. Gilman, Susie Gould, Mabel Gerry Hall, Lena Farnham Harvey, Mertie Jones, Myra Marsh, Janet Mayhew, Rose Merrill, Nellie Hesketh Nason, Thelma Nichols, Ida Hall Rich, Lucy Rockwell, Edith B. Sanborn, and Sarah Sprague.

*Superintendents* — Henry Towne, Harvey Williams, Mary Averill, William Sturtevant, Walter J. Rideout, William Bottomley, James Emery, Perry Shibles, and Hayden Anderson.

## Schools

Old Foxcroft, a history by Mary Chandler Lowell, cites several locations where school sessions were held in Foxcroft.

The North Street School was built in 1873 for \$6000 to which there were two additions built over a period of years.

The Pleasant Street School in Dover was built in 1882 for \$11,000. In 1897 more rooms were added for the sum of \$2500. This building housed both high school and grade school pupils. It served as Dover High School until 1905 when the high school pupils were sent to Foxcroft Academy on a tuition basis.

The Mayo Street Building consisting of six rooms was erected in 1925 at a cost of \$27,000.

In 1950 the "then called Grammar School" was built. It contained a kitchen and gymnasium in addition to eight classrooms. The cost of the building was \$142,154.84. Another \$10,300 was spent on landscaping and equipment.

In 1957 a new building was constructed, the Elementary School, on Morton Avenue. This building cost \$284,379.76 plus \$20,438.00 for land acquisition, sewer construction and equipment. The building has a well equipped kitchen and an all purpose room for both school and community use.



In the fall of 1974, S.A.D. No. 68 broke ground on Harrison Avenue for a \$2,000,000 building.

This is indeed a modern building. It will house grades six, seven, and eight and is known as Sedomocha Junior High School. There are two new programs, home economics and industrial arts. The music program is being expanded and a complete physical education program is also offered. There are two science labs, one with fully equipped lab stations for grades seven and eight.

Other features are a satellite kitchen, library and a double stage, usable from the cafetorium as well as from the gymnasium.



*Foxcroft Academy in 1859*

### **Catalogue of Foxcroft Academy**

(Contributed by Henry M. Packard)

Foxcroft, Maine

Fall Term, 1841

#### **Summary**

Number of Males .....	52
Number of Females .....	44
	—
	96

#### **Apparatus**

Valuable apparatus for illustrating Electricity and Pneumatics has lately been purchased and is in constant use.

#### **Expenses**

Board — from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week

#### **Tuition**

In Common English Studies, \$2.75 per term.

High English Studies, \$3.25 per term.

Languages, \$3.75 per term.

(from Sprague's Journal of Maine History  
Vol. 12, Page 138)





*Foxcroft Academy*

## History of Foxcroft Academy

In the Bicentennial Year of 1976 as one travels westerly of the Village of Dover-Foxcroft he passes just north of Piscataquis River. As he leaves the built-up portion of town he immediately comes upon a beautiful expanse of green lawns and athletic fields. In the midst of this setting, and against a background of neatly trimmed pine trees, he observes an imposing brick and masonry structure that is the present Foxcroft Academy — the educational home of over 550 students.

Our traveler, if he has a mind for history, cannot but pause at this site and try to recall what this territory was like 200 years ago at the time of our Declaration of Independence. The river flowed then as it does now except that it was unfettered by man-made dams. Trees grew to water's edge. There were no roads, only footpaths or Indian trails. And this is what Joseph Ellery Foxcroft must have witnessed when he appeared at that place in October 1800 after having traveled overland on foot from Skowhegan via Cornville.

What changes have taken place in the intervening years!

We pause to think, too, of the changes that have taken place in the academy buildings — from a small wood frame structure with rough-hewn benches and desks — to the “spit and polish” evident in the splendid edifice that now graces our countryside.

In 1801 and 1802 the Spauldings, the Chamberlains, the Bloods and the Washburns and others began to arrive to settle Foxcroft. By the year of Maine's statehood in 1820 there were but 211 hardy souls residing in Foxcroft. At that time the only schooling available was at the elementary level.

A 30-year-old graduate of Brown University by the name of James Stuart Holmes had traveled overland from Paris, Maine, to join his two brothers already settled in Foxcroft. Mr. Holmes, a bright and energetic lawyer, opened the first law office in Piscataquis County at that time.



*Annual A.F.S. Coffee Pourers: Mrs. Priscilla White and Mrs. Margaret Easton; Mrs. George Gagnon, Mr. Karl Osojnik, A.F.S., Mrs. Robert Clark, and Mrs. James Steenstra.*



*James Steenstra, Principal Foxcroft Academy; Karl Osojnik, A.F.S., Austria.*

Soon after his arrival in town, Mr. Holmes noticed the lack of secondary education in the community and set out to remedy the situation. He opened a high school that year and acted as its principal.

Early in 1823 Mr. Holmes, accompanied by Jason Hassell, Samuel Chamberlain, John Bradbury and others, went to meet with the newly created Legislature in Augusta seeking a charter for the purpose of organizing an Academy in Foxcroft. On January 31, 1823 such a charter was granted to the Trustees of Foxcroft Academy "for the promotion of literature, science, morality and piety."

The Legislature added two provisos: 1) that the school commence instruction within the year; 2) that the Trustees raise the sum of \$1500.00 to build and support the school within one year. Since the total tax assessment for that year was but \$1,140.00 it can readily be seen what a formidable task to raise \$1,500.00 would be.

The Trustees met at the home of John Bradbury on February 22nd. David Wilkins was elected president of the group. James S. Holmes was elected secretary and Samuel Chamberlain was elected treasurer. A one-half acre of land was procured from Samuel Greeley, to be located "between the house of David Greeley and his sawmill." A wood-frame building was constructed on that lot and that lot remained the site of Foxcroft Academy for the next 129 years.

Samuel Greeley, with unusual foresight, provided that no structure should be built between the new site and the road. This land later became the site for the Soldier's Monument.

To raise the sum of \$1500.00 Colonel Foxcroft gave the sum of \$50.00. Four others contributed cash, but the others, nearly 100, contributions, were labor, materials, grain, and lumber. The building was started in June, the money raised by December, and the first students received their instruction within the time limit set.

By 1843 there were 143 scholars at the Academy. This caused crowded conditions in the building and the Trustees, in 1859, decided that they should embark on a new building program. Funds were again solicited from private sources and eventually a new building was erected on the Greeley site. The former Academy building was moved down to the northerly end of Foxcroft Bridge where it was converted into a store. The fire of 1935 seriously gutted the store and it was destroyed.

In the early 1900's Dover closed its high school and sent its scholars to Foxcroft Academy. This resulted in such an increased enrollment that further expansion seemed necessary. Another building program was instituted and funds solicited from private sources. With a very sizeable gift from Trustee Edward J. Mayo, a new structure was built. It was dedicated in 1905 and remained the home of Foxcroft Academy until the land and building was sold to the town of Dover-Foxcroft for \$50,000.00 in 1949.

In the 1920's increased attendance forced the Trustees to think about further expansion. In 1928 Mr. Louis Oakes, an Academy graduate of 1892, offered to deed the Oakes Farm on outer Main Street to the Trustees for a new Academy location. He also offered some financial assistance. However, the offer was not accepted.



*Foxcroft Academy  
This building was closed in 1952.*



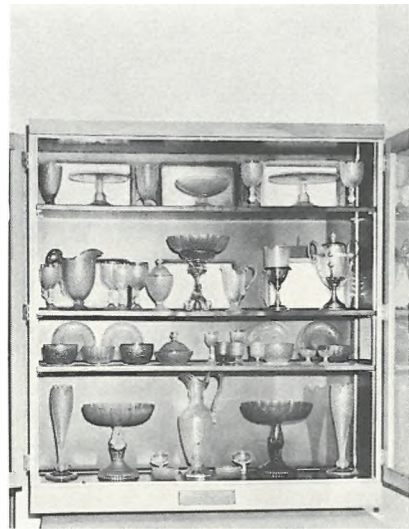
*Louis Oakes at Foxcroft Academy*

Some alterations were made on the original building, instead.

Again in 1941 Mr. Oakes renewed his offer and when it was accepted he gave 90 odd acres of land to the Trustees. The grant contained many acres of woodland and Mr. Oakes inserted conditions that the woodland would be used for forestry experimentation, and the wood cut would be subject to approval by the University of Maine School of Forestry. Mr. Oakes, with the assistance of his brother Sir Harry Oakes then constructed a football field at the new location. The field is considered to be one of the best in the State. Total acreage at the new Academy is now 125 acres.

Construction of the new Academy was completed by February 1952 when the school was moved to its present location. The cost of the academic building was about \$350,000.00. Nearly \$100,000.00 came from solicitations and nearly \$50,000.00 came from the sale of the old building. The balance of the sum was contributed by Mr. Louis Oakes.

The Gymnasium, together with a Band Room and some classrooms was completed by 1962 at a cost of \$400,000.00. \$50,000.00 of this came from Lady Oakes, widow of Sir Harry Oakes, and several thousand dollars were again contributed by private sources. The town made a gift to the Academy of \$200,000.00. This gift was made possible by the town borrowing money from a local bank at a reduced interest rate and the school paying off the bank indebtedness over the following ten years by increased tuition charges.



*Portland Glass Collection  
on Display at  
Foxcroft Academy*



*STATE OF MAINE 1975  
BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS*

*Left to right: Ingrahan, S. Mountford, Burtchell, Brown, Hatt, Joyce, Nelson, Hewett, Snow, Dunn, Scott Mounford, King. Front row: Managers, Dean, Herring, Chadbourne.*

The Library and Commercial rooms were enlarged in 1974 and a story was added to one wing of the building and a new vocational shop was built. The present facility can now take care of 600 students.

Trends in education have changed over the years and many Academies have been forced out of existence. The towns of Monson, Charleston, Sebec and Dover-Foxcroft have combined to form School Administrative District No. 68 for the education of the elementary pupils and the District contracts with the Academy for education of the secondary pupils. A Joint Board, comprising six

directors of S.A.D. No. 68 and six trustees, operate and set the policies for this purpose. The Trustees maintain control of the buildings, the plant itself, and maintain control of the endowment funds.

While James S. Holmes was the first principal of the high school back in 1822, James Gooch was the first Preceptor of the new Academy in 1823. In the earlier years the preceptors stayed only a term or two, but in later years stayed longer periods of time. Tillson D. Thomas came in as Principal in 1948 and served for 25 years — a record. Other preceptors acquired fame later in their experience — such as Attorney Charles P. Chandler; Businessman Lyman K. Lee; Schoolmaster W. S. Knowlton; and M. C. Fernald, later President at the University of Maine.

It should be noted that after Mr. Holmes finished his stint as Principal that he remained a Trustee until his death in 1880. A bronze relief of Mr. Holmes has been given the Academy and is displayed in the Administrative Office at the school.

Over the years the school has engaged in the usual complement of athletic and scholastic activities. However, it was the first school in the State to have Student Government (1905) and the first school in the state to sponsor a Science Fair (1940). It is the second school in the State to own its own experimental wood lot. And along this line it should be mentioned that Harland E. Towne, in 1967, another Academy graduate, deeded 50 acres of woodland in Sebec to the Academy, to be used for income and for experimental purposes.

The school has published newspapers from time to time as funds were available and has published *The Review* annually since 1894.

Foxcroft Academy has always had an outstanding academic program and has graduated many people who have achieved success in later life. The vocational programs have not been overlooked either and the present program is considered the best. However, vocational programs have sputtered through the years, dependent more or less on the whims of the taxpayers and the amount of funds available. In fact the first mechanic program was discussed back in 1831.

Foxcroft Academy has benefited through its alumni and friends throughout its history. As a result not only does it have the splendid physical plant but it has endowment funds totaling nearly one million dollars, with the promise of more to come. Recent gifts to the scholarship funds by graduates Dorothy Bush (Cowan), Helen Dyer Paine, and Theresa Dow (Wallace) have brought that total to nearly \$200,000.00.

The Academy still retains its independence in this 200th year of our Nation's Independence. This is due in part to the splendid co-operation of the towns and taxpayers and in part to the intense loyalty and love that many of its graduates and friends have for Foxcroft Academy.

*Compiled by Judge Matthew Williams*

(Further reference may be had to "Sprague's Journal of Maine History," Vol. 5, No. 2, 1917; and to "A History of Foxcroft Academy" by John A. Glover, 1964.)

## The Little Red Schoolhouse Association For The Retarded, Inc.

The Little Red Schoolhouse came into being because of the needs of children with IQs too low for placement in the Public Schools.

At first the School was held in the supply room of the Mayo Street School in Dover-Foxcroft three days a week and four hours a day. It was then known as the "Dale Evans Room," named for Roy Rogers' Dale Evans.

There were very few schools run by parent groups in the state at this time. The County Nurse was helpful in telling us of children who needed us, and finally we started our class in the fall of 1958. We formed an Association for the Retarded, and now have a Board of Directors four teachers, three student aids, a teacher-volunteer, and a director.

In 1965 our Association borrowed money to build the Little Red Schoolhouse at the corner of Lawrence and South Streets on land that had been given to the Association by A. T. Gellerson.

In 1970 an addition was made to the Lawrence Street side and known as the Beach Building in memory of Melvin S. Beach who had done much for the school. This building was for the homemaking and workshop part of our program.

In 1974 we bought the Goodwin Building on South Street and moved the workshop and office there.

In 1975 the Association bought the house owned by Charles Seavey which is between our two buildings. This house is now being used for the office and the gift shop, and this has given us room in the Goodwin building for the arts and crafts rooms.

We served children coming from Parkman, Guilford, Sangerville, Dexter, Garland and Dover-Foxcroft. At first parents paid their own transportation. Then we got some financial help from the Department of Mental Health and Correction. Later we received tuition for the children under 21 years of age from the Department of Education through the Superintendent of Schools from each town that sent children to the Little Red Schoolhouse. Now children from additional towns have been added to our list: Monson, Cambridge, Milo, Medford and LaGrange.

The number of children ran between eight and 20 and has all these years. We now have 18 children and young people coming from nine towns and we have a six-hour school day, 180 days of the year as do the public schools; also a hot lunch program and a dental program.

We have sent two boys on to attend the Bangor Regional Rehabilitation Center. One boy has been trained in their program and is now employed full-time and has an apartment with another boy, supporting himself completely.

Through the years, the people in the town of Dover-Foxcroft have done so much to help build, furnish and maintain the Little Red Schoolhouse for very special children. One could never list them all or be grateful enough for not only supporting our money-making projects, but by gifts, memorials and words of encouragement, all of which have helped so much through the years.

A lot of changes have taken place for the retarded in the last



*Busy Hands at the Little Red Schoolhouse.*



*Little Red Schoolhouse Annex.*

twenty years — many changes in our own area — thanks to the kindness and the understanding help of a great many people.

The Little Red Schoolhouse was founded by Beatrice G. Gellerson, known affectionately as “Auntie Bea,” and the parents of these children.

## The Little Red Schoolhouse Art Exhibit

In 1967 Mr. and Mrs. Reeves Strobel discussed with Mrs. Edgar Boadway the possibility of having an art exhibit in Dover-Foxcroft. Mr. Strobel and Mr. Culley most generously offered the use of the Strobel-Culley Ford showroom for the event. The Little Red Schoolhouse was invited to be the sponsors.

There was great enthusiasm for the project. Dover-Foxcroft artists recruited all known painters in Piscataquis County and invitations were also issued to artists and art societies in the neighboring counties.

The members of the Millinocket “Art Society” assisted in setting up the panels and made many suggestions which added to the great success of the first exhibit.

The exhibit has always been held for four days in the autumn. The first day is set aside for school children. There is always a good attendance from Dover-Foxcroft, Monson, Guilford, Milo and Charleston. Many of the artists attend this first day and talk to the students about the paintings.

The show has greatly benefitted the Little Red Schoolhouse as well as many of the artists. Due to lack of space the exhibit is limited to oils, acrylics, watercolors and etchings. Admission is by donation only.

After Mr. Strobel’s death, Mr. Prouty, who became owner of the Ford Company, very kindly offered the continued use of the showrooms.

Mrs. Edgar Boadway, the first chairman, is to be highly complimented for her part in the success of this outstanding exhibit.

Mrs. Robert Clark, the second chairman, continues to present a beautiful exhibit, into which goes many hours of laborous work.



*Sebec Lake from Narrows*

## Sebec Lake

Beautiful scenic Sebec Lake, surrounded by hills and mountains, and fed by numerous streams, was first used by the Indians, in their birch bark canoes in navigating from one part of the country to another.

The history of the lake is tied closely to the changing modes of transportation.

In 1764 Joseph Chadwick, a surveyor, was employed by the Massachusetts Colony to make a survey and explore a route for a highway from Fort Pownal to Quebec. Chadwick was strange to the country and had to depend entirely on Indian guides. They traversed the trails which were familiar. From the Penobscot they went up the Piscataquis, and Mr. Chadwick’s log mentions coming to the Soback Pond, now known as Sebec Lake. A journal of the

work of Chadwick, accompanied by a plan of the territory over which he passed, is now in the Archives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Before the era of overland thoroughfares, turnpikes, and railroads, the waterways of the country were the great highways of commerce. Learning much from the native Indians the early settlers chose the banks of rivers and lakes as the sites of their settlements.

The first farms cleared and settled in Foxcroft were those near the shore of Sebec Lake, and near the site of the town farm, in olden times known as the North Cant, because this place gave them, by means of Sebec Lake, cheap and easy access to the gristmills and lumber mills of Sebec Village.

The birch canoe of the Indian was succeeded by the more substantial boat of the white man, but both were propelled by "one man power" until 1857. Just half a century elapsed, from the time Fulton's primitive steamboat navigated the Hudson River, when attention was given to a power boat for navigating Sebec Lake.

The first attempt to propel a boat on Sebec by power was made apparently by Thomas A. Keating and G. E. S. Bryant. They conceived the idea of using the horsepower of the treadmill type.

The Legislature of Maine, in 1857, granted them a charter named Sebec Pond Boat Company, and authorized them to build a boat propelled by horsepower. An old ferry boat was purchased down the Piscataquis River and transported to Sebec Lake. They built a floor on it, equipped it with side paddle wheels and a shaft, and connected this to a horsepowered treadmill. When the wind was not adverse, with a pair of heavy horses they were enabled to navigate the length of the pond in the remarkable time of four hours. In incimate weather auxiliary power was furnished by human exertion or navigation temporarily ceased. Probably a cruder boat or more uncertain method of transportation had not been devised by man! Such a boat was indeed a novelty, yet it commanded the trade of blueberry pickers and campers on the mountains and shores of the lake.

The following is a copy of an advertisement in The Piscataquis Observer, August 4, 1859:

### **Boat Notice**

"The subscriber would hereby give public notice that they will run a Horse Boat Daily for a few weeks, commencing August 1, 1859, from Whittmore's Landing to the head of Sebec Lake for the accommodation of those who wish to engage in the delightful enjoyment of Fishing in the Lake and Stream or Sporting and Blueberrying on the surrounding mountains, or enjoying nature's spread and in unsurpassed loveliness in both Lake and Mountain Scenery.

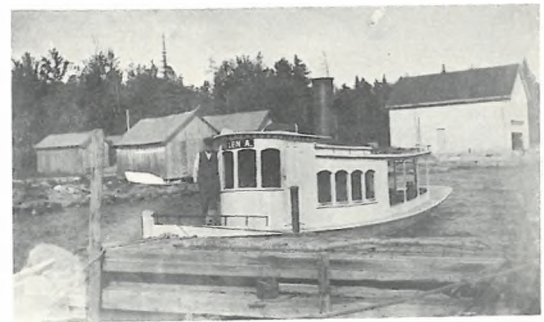
"The boat is large and safe, capable of carrying from seventy-four to one hundred passengers. Leave from Whittmore's Landing at 7 o'clock A. M., returning the same evening.

"Parties from a distance, so wishing, by notifying us will be accommodated so they can take the boat at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare up and back only 50 cents."

Bryant & Keating



*Steamers on Sebec Lake  
The Helen  
The Marion*



In 1861 Lathrop C. Jones and William N. Thompson, both of Foxcroft, procured a charter from the legislature to navigate Sebec Lake by steam.

Capt. A. G. Crockett bought out the interest of Mr. Thompson and with Mr. Jones constructed a steamboat which they put in commission during the summer of 1861. They named it the Favorite. Capt. Crockett and Mr. Jones operated the Favorite with only moderate financial success until 1865 when Capt. Crockett bought out the interest of Mr. Jones.

After 1865 Capt. Crockett was the sole proprietor of the steamboat. In 1866 and 1867 it proved quite a financial success and the business grew to such an extent Capt. Crockett determined to place on the lake a larger and more convenient steamboat. Accordingly, in 1868 he built the Rippling Wave. She was placed in commission that summer replacing the Favorite, which was not run, thereafter. The Rippling Wave was operated for a year and then sold to John Morrison of Corinth who rebuilt it and ran it for two or three years when it finally was abandoned.

During this period the Lake Hotel was built at the head of Sebec Lake by George Gilman and William D. Blethen, proprietor of the Blethen House in Dover. The Lake Hotel was later acquired by Capt. Crockett and run by his wife Sarah.

In 1879 he leased a two-masted sailboat, the Forest Queen, to carry passengers from Greeley's Landing to his wife's hotel. This boat did not prove fast or reliable and in two years he returned to steam with a second Rippling Wave. This launched a steamboat rivalry which enlivened the waters of Sebec Lake during the "Gay Nineties."

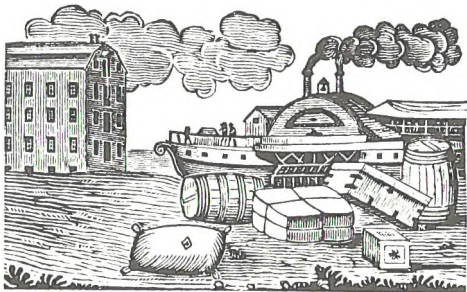
Prior to the debut of Capt. Crockett's new steamer, another steamboat appeared — the 25-foot screw driven Marion, owned by David Greeley and captained by Charles Jenkins. She was faster than the Rippling Wave and Capt. Crockett did not care to be reminded of that!

Both boats had plenty of business. In the spring they towed log booms down the lake, and until ice forced them to lay up for the winter, they freighted slate from Willimantic and barges laden with spool bars from the American Thread Company at the head of the lake. Lumber was transported for building cottages and mail was delivered.

Keenly as they competed the Marion and the Rippling Wave did not have commercial traffic to themselves. Other small steamers and private launches began to appear. In 1894 Capt. Crockett sold the Lake House to Burton N. Packard, and moved to Sebec. He continued active in steam boating until 1907 when he retired, nearly 50 years after captaining the first vessel on the lake.

With the retirement of Capt. Crockett a younger man, Willie Clarke came to the fore in the steamboat business, with a rival in Harry Coy, a former employee. These two men continued to operate until the early 1930's despite the fact that steamboats were on the wane as early as World War I, and being replaced by gasoline launches. Harry Coy wound up his steamboat days by taking the Marion to a secluded part of Buck's Cove, boring holes in the hull, and sinking her.

Thus an era ended, as well as an easy way of life for campers around the lake. "Many of us older people look back with nostalgia





to the days when the only means of getting to Sebec Lake was to hire transportation from the livery stable," remarked Miss Irma Ross. She said, "We took a good supply of provisions and drove to Greeley's Landing, maybe getting stuck in the mud on the way. These we would unload, divide up the luggage, and walk up a path along the shore, climbing one fence in the process, no mean feat for the ladies in long skirts.

"Arriving at camp, we would place perishables into a well in the ground, lined with stone, which had a heavy cover held in place with a sizeable rock on top, to keep out raccoons and porcupines. There they would keep nicely until the steamer arrived with a chunk of ice for the refrigerator."

"It was very quiet and peaceful, no cars whizzing by, no noisy motorboats, and on occasion, a rowboat, a canoe, and sometimes a sailboat, or two."

"Around 1902 there were about 30 cottages on the lake and two hotels: the Lake House at the head of the lake, and the Grand View House on the south shore above the narrows.

"What an adventure we used to consider it to be, to get up on a nice summer morning, walk down to the landing and board the steamer. We would go up to the Lake House, have breakfast there, then return down the lake, beautiful calm water all around us with mountains and hills on every side."

Many changes were noted in the 1920's. Gasoline powered boats and automobiles, better roads, and more cottages were the scene. In the next twenty years more summer visitors and camp owners appeared. Roads were built along the shores for easy access. The last survey taken in 1971, listed 504 cottages on Sebec Lake.

Natives and visitors regard the lake as a beautiful area for rest and recreation. Activities about the lake are numerous: swimming classes with instruction, a marina at Greeley's Landing, and fishing for the sportsman in summer and winter. Peakes-Kenny State Park offers picnic facilities, a bathing beach, and a lovely view of the upper lake with Borestone Mountain in the distance.

## Indian Lore

That Indians were traversing the waterways and the sites of the present highways of Dover-Foxcroft, at a very early age, there is no doubt. However, that there ever was a permanent Indian settlement in this area is doubtful.

Through the years many Indian artifacts have been found locally, and may still be found. The more productive spots are at the former popular camping sites below the Dover Dam on both sides of the Piscataquis River.

In his book, "A Report on The Archeology of Maine," 1917, Warren K. Moorehead concludes that Sebec was one of the great Indian centers in the State of Maine. The reason for this conclusion was the large number of artifacts found about the shores of Sebec Lake, as compared to other locations in the state. Furthermore, the ease of travel on the Penobscot through Sebec Lake to Wilson Pond and Moosehead Lake made this route much more desirable than the carries and rough waters of the Kennebec. Mount Kineo



*Blethen House  
Hotel and Motel*



*Card Made in Germany.  
Required 1c Stamp in U. S.  
and Island Possessions.*



*The Old Stagecoach Tavern  
at South Dover Corner.*

on Moosehead Lake was the main source of high quality flint, much in demand.

In an article by John Francis Sprague, published in "Collections of The Piscataquis County Historical Society," he makes reference to a highway from the east coast of Maine to Quebec envisioned by the British Government in 1764. This highway, to follow along the same contour as the present Route 6, would have passed through Dover-Foxcroft. Because of the determined objections by the Penobscot Indians, who wished to protect their ancient hunting grounds from intrusion, this project was abandoned, never to be considered again until the 1970's.

As recent as 1812, a meeting was held in Foxcroft which was referred to as "The Indian Scare" by the Rev. Amasa Loring in his "History of Piscataquis County." That year war had been declared against Great Britain and the new settlers of this county were fearful that the Indians, hunting in the area, might attempt a hostile invasion. No general means of defense were derived from this meeting, moreover, no defense was ever needed.

On the old maps of this town a small area, adjacent to the former Methodist Camp Grounds on Summer Street, is labeled "Indian Camp Ground." It was to this place that Louie Francis and his wife Caroline migrated from New Brunswick, Canada. They were of the Maliseet Tribe, she being a Princess by birth. After her marriage to Andrew Nicholas, a Penobscot of Old Town, guide and trapper, they had constructed the house on Summer Street in which the John Spruce family presently live. To them were born three sons, Peter, Leslie and Andrew.

Members of this family were expert basket makers and for many years, during the summer months, operated an Indian Store at Bar Harbor. Caroline, affectionately called "Grammy Francis," continued to make and sell baskets locally until she was over one hundred years old.

Peter Nicholas continued in the basket making profession and also became an expert brick layer. Many are the chimneys and fireplaces in the county constructed by Pete.

Several of the children of Peter and his wife, Gladys Sargent Nicholas, reside in Dover-Foxcroft.

## Hotels and Taverns

The Blethen House is the only survivor among five such establishments which have been operated within the village limits of Dover-Foxcroft. Built in 1844 by Major Isaac Blethen on the site now occupied by the Piscataquis County Courthouse, it was moved to its present location because of much ledge at the previous site, and was first called the Tremont House. It was operated for ten years by its first owner, then by his son William until his death in 1907, with the exception of a few years in the 1860's when it was leased to Harvey N. Greeley. From 1907 to the 1930's, Walter H. and Harry W. Blethen were proprietors, selling to A. P. Stacy who in 1952 sold to Paul Plourde.

The building has been changed several times — in 1860, 1890, and most recently in 1931, following a fire which destroyed the large stables in the rear and badly damaged the hotel itself. In

1960, an eight unit motel was opened, followed two years later by six other units, adjacent to the hotel.

When a stagecoach ran between Bangor and Moosehead Lake, the Blethen House was an overnight stopping place, and previous to the coming of the railroad, the point of departure for a stagecoach to Dexter.

A livery service was provided for patrons of the hotel after the railroad was completed in 1869, ten to fifteen teams being available in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

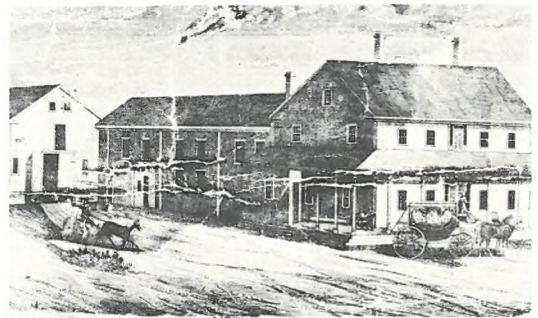
The hotel has always had a fine reputation for its hospitality and for its food.

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The Favor Tavern or "Old Yellow Tavern," built in 1834, stood on Main Street in Dover on the lot adjacent to the one now occupied by the Thompson Free Library. This was once the most important stage tavern along the route from Bangor to Moosehead Lake. It was the only hotel in town until the Blethen House was built, and it was for some years the most noted hostelry in the county. The building was torn down in 1895, before the library was erected.

As early as 1835, there was mention of Old Beniah P. Sturgis Tavern in Foxcroft, located almost directly opposite the Congregational Church on Monument Square. On this site there had been a law office opened in 1822 by J. S. Holmes, a lawyer who in 1823 founded Foxcroft Academy. The office was destroyed by fire and with it many early town records.

The old tavern was acquired by a group of businessmen who



*Tremont Hotel in 1853.  
Located where Blethen House now is.*



*The Dover House.*

erected a four-story building called the Foxcroft Exchange. At the time, there was much rivalry between the two towns and citizens thought Foxcroft should have a hotel as Dover did. The group included Dr. William Buck, Josiah B. Mayo, John G. Mayo, Wainwright Cushing, John F. Arnold and Eugene Favor.

The hotel, erected in the late 1840's, did a brisk business for many years, but the main part was razed in 1930 to make room for a filling station. The annex served as an inn for a few more years, and then a home for the Piscataquis Club which moved into the building after the Opera House burned. This part was torn down in 1951.

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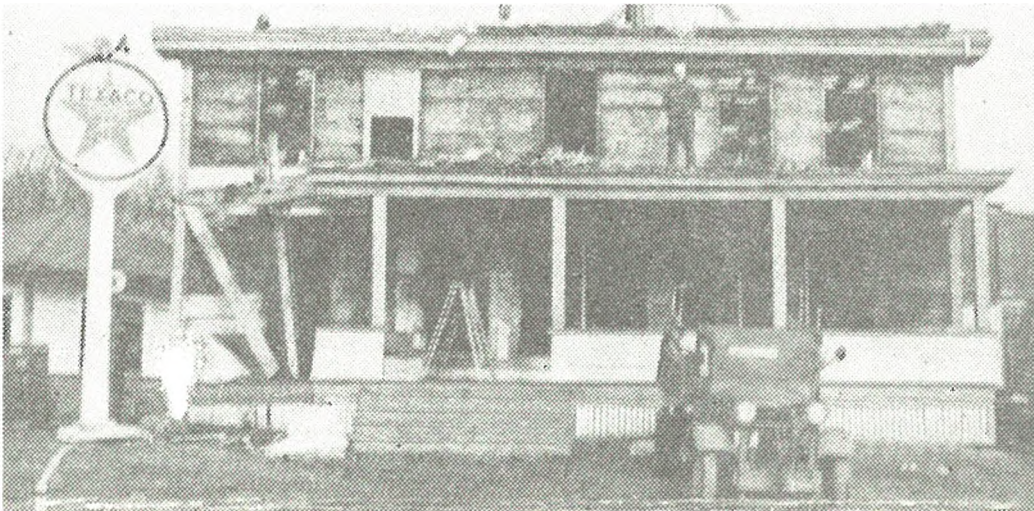
The American House was built in the 1860's by Harvey N. Greeley on the site now occupied by Rowell's Garage. Mr. Greeley believed that the completion of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad would cause a rapid growth of the town, creating a need for another hotel. This proving to be untrue, the hotel was not successful and was operated for only a few years. Then apartments were constructed on the second floor and stores occupied the first floor. The building was later used by William Levensalor as a garage, then sold by him to Amos Rowell who in 1948 demolished it and constructed the present garage.

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The Dover House, built in the early 1800's on South Street, was located on the site now occupied by Pat's Dairyland. It opened as a restaurant, and in 1889 it was operated as an inn for about thirty guests. In 1902 it was called one of the best "Dollar a Day Houses" in the state. A large boarding stable was attached. The property changed hands several times, and in the 1920's was occupied as an apartment building. In 1954 the structure was torn down.

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At one time a tavern was operated at South Dover by a Crommett family. A large, long set of buildings, it stood on the left side of the fork in the road leading to Atkinson. This was a convenient stopping place for coaches running between Bangor and Greenville when this was the usual mode of travel. The buildings burned many years ago.



## “Memories of Inns Past”

*By John Gould*

Excerpts from an article published in  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1976

Having had an errand in that direction, we stopped at Dover-Foxcroft, up in Piscataquis County, to take supper with Paul Plourde at his Blethen House Inn and Motel, and it occurred to me that Paul may well be remembered some day as the last of the great innkeepers. It's possible that too many people, using their credit cards at Holiday Inns and McDonald take-outs, will not know exactly what I'm talking about, because I'm sure there is a tendency today to avoid a place like Paul's by a good many people. People who don't realize that the Blethen House is one of the few hold-overs left from the Golden Age of Maine Innkeeping. Elegance was brought to a superb excellence in the era of resort hotels, and one by one they have gone their way until dining out, in Maine, has fallen at least to the mediocre.

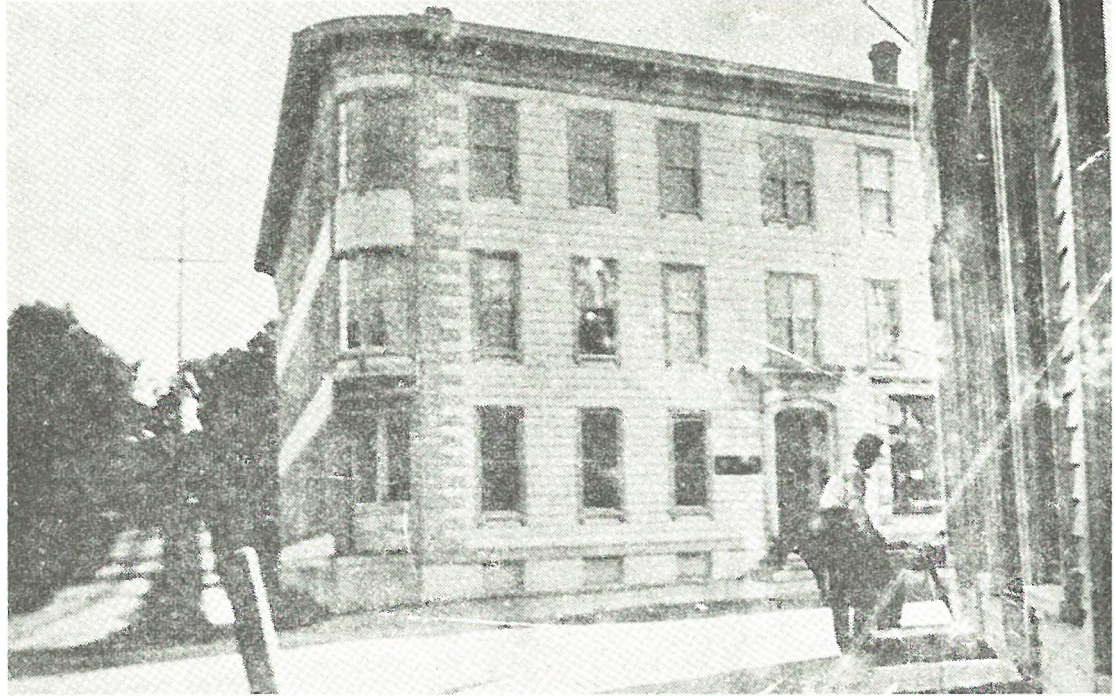
Choicest foods are splendidly prepared, and served graciously to appreciating guests. The Blethen House is such a place, twinkling glass chandeliers, waitresses who say, “Please don't order until you're ready — we are in no hurry . . .” and the affable Mr. Plourde who in his sixties is the best we can do these days for a Hiram Ricker. Mr. Plourde, I happen to know, was a barber.

He did have to build on a string of new-day motel units to attract the transient trade, knowing that today's tourists dislike climbing carpeted stairs into an ancient hotel that “looks” ancient, even if the conveniences and comforts are up-to-date, which they are. The dining room is wholly as-was, and Paul promises all who admire it that he will do his best to save it forever. All the other places in Maine that I ever knew about which might be compared to Paul's Blethen House have gone their ways or changed their complexions.

*Old Foxcroft Exchange, Circa 1850.  
Demolished 1951.*



*American House*



## The Brown Mills

The water power at Piscataquis Falls, in Dover Great Falls, as it was called in the earlier days, was one of the best of the county. The fall here is 23.5 feet in a distance of 325 feet.

This privilege in 1902 was owned and utilized by Brown Mills and the American Woolen Company, a corporation owning a large number of mills scattered all over New England.

The first dam built on the "falls" was erected by Abraham Moore in 1818-19. A gristmill and sawmill was built and operated by Moore for some years. The gristmill was moved to Abbot about 1830. Benjamin Cochran succeeded Moore in the sawmill, and Eben S. Greeley bought out Mr. Cochran.

This dam went out in 1857 and was replaced for a few years by a smaller wing dam to supply power for the sawmill, but this privilege was abandoned in the early sixties. The second dam was built in 1821, together with a saw and clapboard mill, by Thomas Davee at Duck Eddy, so-called. This dam was carried out by a freshet in 1830 and the mills were soon after torn down.

The third dam was built in 1825 by proprietors of the township. The same year they erected a gristmill and in the following year they brought Sewall Cochran here from Mount Vernon, Maine, to run the mill, giving him a third interest. A small woolen mill was partially completed in 1829 and the next year the proprietors brought to Dover, Stephen P. Brown of Byfield, Mass., to operate it on the same basis as Mr. Cochran in the gristmill.

The Piscataquis Manufacturing Company was incorporated in March 1829, the incorporators being Charles Vaughan, Thomas Davee, and Pierce P. Furber. No organization under the charter was effected until September 1836, when S. P. Brown, George W.



*Former Brown's Mill.*

Sawyer, Ebenezer Lambert and Charles Vaughn, Jr., were added to the original incorporators. Mr. Sawyer had moved to Dover from Dexter in 1836 to assist in operation of the mill which was enlarged that year.

On March 13, 1840, both the woolen mill and the gristmill were burned. The proprietors rebuilt the gristmill but declined to take any steps in relation to rebuilding the woolen mill. However, they sold the privilege to Mr. Brown and he had another mill erected and the machinery in and ready to start within a year.

In 1866, Mr. Brown took in his son, Stephen O. Brown, as a partner and the business was conducted under the firm name of S. P. Brown & Co. In 1867, S. P. Brown died. At this time the machinery consisted of three sets, but a building was nearly completed to accommodate six sets. The old equipment was at once moved into the new mill and the new machinery was soon added to the full capacity. The old mill stood vacant until 1872, when it was demolished.

After Mr. Brown's death the heirs continued the business, securing from time to time the other privileges on the falls, until the whole of the power came into their hands.

In 1881 the mill was enlarged to twelve sets. In 1899 the property was sold to the American Woolen Company, who retained Mr. S. O. Brown as their local agent. Around 1902, two hundred and twenty-five operators were employed, with a weekly payroll amounting to \$2,000 exclusive of office salaries. The product in 1902 was valued at \$528,000.00

## **Foxcroft Mills 1804-1880**

When Col. Foxcroft commenced the sale of "rights" in the township, James Holmes of Oxford bought two. Two of his sons, Capt. Salmon Holmes and Lieut. Cyrus Holmes settled on them about 1818. They were enterprising and thrifty farmers and made their fertile acres 'smile' under a generous and skillful culture. No one can look upon these broad and fruitful fields, without feeling that industry, skill and good taste can develop themselves as fully in the productive pursuits of husbandry, as the works of the mechanic, or the nicest touches of the artist.

In the fall of 1804, Col. Foxcroft contracted with Abel Blood and John Spaulding to build a saw and gristmill to be in operation by Jan. 1, 1807, the third in the county.

At this time a bridge was built across the Piscataquis River.

In the year 1820, Daniel Greeley took down the Old Mill built by the Spauldings, and replaced it with a large sawmill and gristmill. Soon after a clapboard mill machine was started in the sawmill by Daniel Brown.

In 1822 a mill for cloth, dressing and carding, was erected near these mills. E. R. Favor put the cloth mill in operation and a Mr. Allen put in the carding mill.

In 1826 John Bradbury bought the mill and erected a sawmill on the southern end of the dam, and also a fulling mill and carding machine, and moved the machinery from the other mill into it.

In 1827 R. K. Rice purchased this and continued the business for four years. He then sold out to Mr. Parsons and he, in two

years, sold to J. Bradbury from whom Vaughn and Brown bought it and turned over its customers to the mill at the lower falls. But when Vaughn, Brown and Sawyer started a factory in 1836 on the lower falls, they sold this mill, and machinery to Messrs. Jordan and Crockett, who continued manufacturing for many years.

Soon after this, Farnham's tannery was erected on this same privilege. It had been twice burned to the ground and rebuilt. In 1880 it was the only general tannery in the county. This business had been carried on in Sangerville, Dover, Parkman, Monson, Sebec, Brownville, Atkinson and Milo but was then abandoned. Dover once had three tanneries, in operation at the same time.

The sawmill and shingle machine owned by R. D. Gilman was also once burned with this tannery, but rebuilt in 1880, and did a smart business. On this same privilege Maj. J. Crocker erected a brick building for a fork and hoe factory. This was swept away in the great freshet of 1857. Bailey's planing mill replaced it in 1880.

In 1854 a spring freshet swept away this mill and the Foxcroft Bridge. An iron foundry and machine shop took its place. A blind and sash factory stood near this mill.

## East Dover Brick Kiln, Gristmill Pottery Kiln

In the year 1805, Mr. Abel Blood conveyed two hundred acres of land to Eli Towne. It is said that the first kiln for brick in the county was on this farm which was later owned by Increase Dow. From this kiln, men by the names of Chamberlain and Baker procured brick for a chimney in 1807.

Mr. Towne was a blacksmith, a trade which was much needed by his neighbors. He erected the first gristmill in 1816.

A Pottery Kiln on the north bank of the Piscataquis River, south of the Frank Brown home, was made by the Indians. There many pieces of pottery have been ploughed out of the ground.

The Maxim family lived in East Dover where Mr. Maxim manufactured wooden bowls and churns. His sons, Hiram and Hudson, invented the Maxim guns, known the world over.

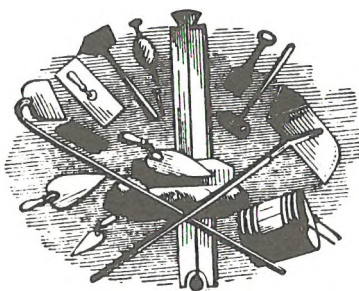
The first pulp mill in the state was here in East Dover. The first corn and vegetables in the county were also grown in East Dover.

In the 1800's Joel Barrows had a shoe shop at the north end of the bridge on the river bank.

For several years Fred Mayhew operated a sawmill near the Dover line on the Sebec road.

In the early 1800's George Gray and Co. had a wood, pulp, and pasteboard mill.

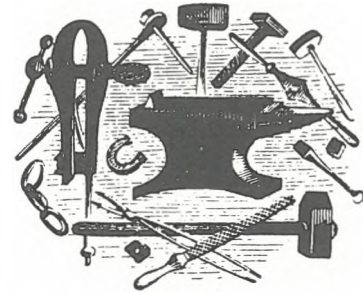
In the early days there were two large sap groves, one owned by Ezra Towne and the other by Lorenzo Dow. Gallons of syrup were made each year from these groves. This syrup sold for one dollar per gallon. In 1959 it sold for \$6.30 per gallon and in 1975 the price was \$16.00 per gallon. Mr. Towne would carry two five-gallon cans to town on foot. He would visit with a friend (Mr. William Sturtevant) on the way to rest. The children would wait for his return from town with the empty cans so that they could scrape out the sides and bottoms of the cans while he was resting.





## J. G. Laravey

Mr. Laravey, who conducted a blacksmith shop on Summer Street, came from Biddeford, Maine. He made a specialty of constructing farmers' wagons and sleds to order. His business location was later occupied by Mr. Foss and then by Mr. Deyone, who was there for forty years.

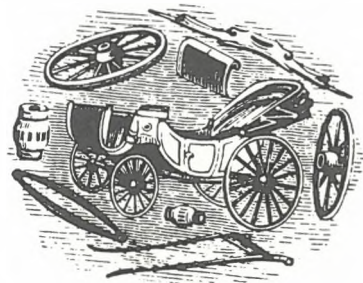


## W. A. Hillman

Mr. Hillman's business was located on North Street. He was equipped to perform any kind of work upon carriages and sleighs and his specialty was the manufacture of two-seated buckboards. He also specialized in carriage and sleigh repairing in both iron and wood work.

## E. A. Ireland Gristmill

The grist mill of Mr. Ireland, which occupied a portion of the Bailey building at the end of the Foxcroft Bridge, was started in 1896. He had been a practical miller for nearly twenty years prior to his taking the Foxcroft mill, and for a number of years was associated with Mr. A. W. Gilman in the milling business on Lincoln Street. This mill had two sets of rolls and was operated by water power with a milling capacity of two hundred fifty bushels per day. His store house had a capacity for storage of five thousand bushels of grain, one hundred fifty tons of feed, and twenty tons of hay, straw, and fertilizers.



## Mattress Company

Mr. E. W. Jones, manufacturer, was located at the western end of the Bailey Building near the bridge. He manufactured mattresses of various grades and sold his product both wholesale and retail. As many as fifteen hundred quality mattresses were sold per annum. Many were made to order. The product required fifteen thousand yards of ticking and the best grade of curled hair was used as filler. Distribution throughout New England and beyond kept this a thriving business.

## Cabinet and Planing Mill

Located in the Bailey Building adjoining the bridge in Foxcroft, was the planing mill and cabinet manufacturing plant of Mr. C. L. Swallow. The planing mill occupied the ground floor and the cabinet industry was situated above, utilizing most of the second floor. The premises were equipped with modern machinery and operated by water power. The mill was capable of precision custom sawing and planing.

Mr. Swallow specialized in dye cabinets, each with the required pigeonhole partitions. Among his customers were W. C. Cushing & C., Sawyer & Boyle, and the Pearl Luster Dye Company. The annual output of such cabinets exceeded two thousand.

## George C. Downing

There were few localities in which the principles of community interest are more thoroughly exemplified, then in the town of Dover. An instance of the foregoing was the business house of George C. Downing.

Mr. Downing commenced business as a carpenter and builder. In 1866 he was engaged in the furniture trade and was located in Union Square, where he continued for ten years. In 1885 he made a change in his business, closing out his line of furniture, and commencing the manufacturing of coffins and caskets. He also acted as an undertaker.

Somewhat later he added to his business a fine and complete line of wallpaper and interior decorations, including lace curtains, draperies and window shades.

Mr. Downing was one of the few who entered the business community of Dover in the 1860's, and was still an efficient businessman long after 1902.



*Moosehead Furniture Manufacturers  
Formerly Mayo & Sons Woolen Mill.*

## Mayo & Sons, Incorporated

One of the prime industrial factors of Dover and Foxcroft stimulative of its health, growth and business development, was the woolen manufacturing plant of Mayo & Sons, Incorporated, located upon the shore of the Piscataquis River, at the west end of the bridge connecting the twin towns of Dover and Foxcroft.

In 1844 Honorable John G. Mayo came to Foxcroft.

The present industry was the result of a primitive plant installed by Messrs. Mayo, Bush and Hale in 1846 by the creation of a three-storied wooden mill, which became the nucleus of what is known as No. 1 mill.

In 1849 Mr. John G. Mayo, senior member of the original firm, purchased Mr. Hale's interest, and in 1853, purchased the remaining interest of Mr. Bush, and associated his son, Mr. Josiah B. Mayo, with him under the partnership title of J. G. Mayo & Son. They became second in control of one half of the water power on the river.

In 1854 the upper story of the mill was ruined by fire but was reconstructed at once and another story added. And in 1883 the new No. 2 mill was erected. Mr. James Bathgate became superintendent of this plant in 1887 and continued many years.

In 1859, after the terrible flood of that year, the Mayo Company had a strong and high granite wall built to turn the rush of ice and water away from the factory. This proved a wise investment and is still in fine condition.

After the decease of Mr. John G. Mayo in 1879, the management devolved upon his sons, Messrs. Josiah B. and John G. Mayo, Jr.

In 1895, Mr. J. B. Mayo retired from active management and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Edward J. Mayo, and Mr. Walter J. Mayo, son of J. C. Mayo, who became identified with interests of the mill at this time.

The original firm remained unchanged until 1902, when a corporation was formed under the name of Mayo and Son, with a capital of \$100,000. Its stockholders and directors comprised Mr. John G. Mayo, president; James Bathgate, vice president; Edward J. Mayo, treasurer; and Walter Mayo, son of J. G. Mayo, Jr.

The output of this mill penetrated all sections of the country through the medium of the large commission houses. Employment was furnished to some eighty hands, the year around, among whom an average of \$40,000 was distributed annually (1902).

Mr. J. B. Mayo, John G. Mayo, Edward J. Mayo, and Walter Mayo, were also identified in several other mills in Maine, and in other states. The Mayo family, from father to grandson, has exhibited those rare qualities of executive ability and business integrity which were characteristic of the intelligent and successful exponents of American industry, and always were interested in the advancement of Dover-Foxcroft morally, socially, and industrially. Their career in Foxcroft is proof of this, the Congregational Church steeple, and the clock ornamenting the same, being a memorial perpetuating the philanthropy of the founder of the town's industrial mainstay, while similar acts of benevolence can be traced to the generosity of his descendents.

## Dwelley & Co. Spool Factory

In 1870 L. H. Dwelley started a spool factory. It required hundreds of cords of white and yellow birch per annum to meet the demands of this industry, and was of great monetary advantage to the community. The thriving factory was leveled by fire on July 12, 1877, and was later rebuilt. After many years of use it was eventually abandoned and the land was acquired for other industry.

The property, in time, had many owners, including the American Bobbin and Shuttle Company and the McGregor Company. The town of Dover-Foxcroft purchased the land in 1974, a part of which is to be the site of the new hospital and another area for the town industrial plant.

## Lime Kiln

Elbridge Weston has in his possession the original lease dated January 1, 1875, to burn lime from the natural deposit of rock on his farm which was then the Lessors.

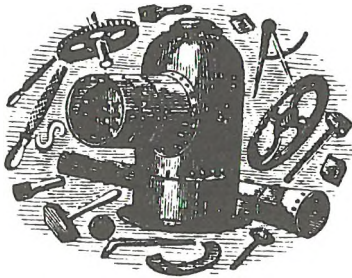
It states that "Caleb Weston, of Foxcroft, does hereby lease, Demise and Grant unto Charles Chandler and Calvin Chamberlain this right." The Lessors had the exclusive right to quarry and

remove said deposits of rock to any depth, and to convert it into quick lime by the process of burning. The lease was signed by Caleb Weston, Charles B. Chandler and Calvin Chamberlain, in the presence of C. B. Kittredge, Justice of the Peace.

This was recorded in the Registry of Deeds, Piscataquis County, March 10, 1875, at 8:40 A. M. and recorded in Vol. 67, page 466. Attest: Marcell W. Hall, Register.

Caleb Horatio Weston, deceased 1976, who lived in Dover-Foxcroft, was a grandson of Caleb Weston mentioned above.

The remains of the above kiln are still in existence on the farm on Weston Road, Dover-Foxcroft, where Elbridge Weston now lives.



## Runnals Brothers

Located in Union Square was a mechanical plant of considerable importance to the industrial element of Dover, it being the machine shop of Messrs. J. S. S. and W. F. Runnals, constituting the firm of Runnals Bros. Both Mr. J. S. S. and W. F. Runnals were high-grade mechanics. The machine shop occupied the front. The blacksmith and repair shops occupied the rear.

This firm was prepared to execute any class of machine work inclusive of the construction of marine or stationary engines, and to do all classes of machine repairing. Plumbing, steam, and hot water heating were important branches of the business. Demonstrations of their workmanship in this particular, were in evidence in various sections of the twin towns, as well as outside.

## Cheese and Butter

Many can remember the old cheese and butter factory on the Guilford at the Maine Central Railroad track.

In the late 1800's Vivian Andrews Nichols came to Foxcroft from Jonesboro to build a home and a creamery to produce cheese and butter. These products were exchanged for farmer's milk and cream. Strong horses and wagons or the horse and carriage conveyed the farm product to the creamery.

Ice was cut on the Piscataquis River, stored in huge ice houses in back of the factory, where it was well packed in sawdust to preserve it and used in the huge walk-in refrigerator.

A long carriage shed with hitching posts was constructed for the convenience to customers' teams while trading was carried out.

Oscar Gray purchased the property and large farmhouse in 1910 built by the Nichols. The business was not continued after the sale of the land and farm. Recently the buildings which housed this industry were razed.

## Babson & Company

The central magnet of Maine's industrial element, before which all older manufacturing interests pale into comparable insignificance and which has, and still continues to bring the Pine Tree State prominently to the fore, is lumber operating, many of its most prominent citizens being engaged therein. One of the heaviest firms then engaged was that of Messrs. Babson & Co., of which Mr. George J. Babson of Foxcroft was the principal and practically a pioneer in this direction in this section.

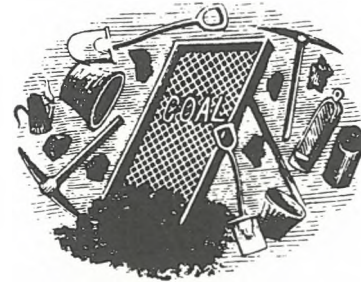
Mr. Babson came to Foxcroft in 1887 and engaged in the retail boot and shoe trade, locating on Lincoln Street. Two years later, the town having been connected by rail with Dexter, he engaged in the coal and wood business and also began the purchase of timberlands in Piscataquis County for the purpose of procuring pulp wood, the business developing to such an extent that in 1894 the boot and shoe trade was relinquished.

Mr. Babson devoted his attention to the pulp business, which from an output of 2000 cords the first season, increased to an output of from 15,000 to 20,000 cords per annum. This, however, did not constitute the business in its entirety, for the firm was prepared to supply any kind of timber material, including spool wood, peeled poplar for excelsior, hemlock bark, telephone or telegraph poles, railroad ties, ship timbers, in fact, any kind of timber grown in Maine procured from their own and controlled possessions or purchasing the same on commission.

Regarding the coal and wood business, Mr. Babson had a large tract of land bordering the Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook Railroads, upon which were buildings available for the storage of 1500 to 2000 tons of coal, with ample yard room and sheds for wood, these latter commodities being disposed of in quantities to suit customers. This was a great advantage to both Mr. Babson and his customers, as during the coal strike of 1902, he had ample supplies stored for his regular customers and distributed the coal amongst the same without charging extra prices.

The regular office of the firm was located in the Vaughn Block on North Street.

Added to the foregoing, Mr. Babson dealt quite largely in real estate and mortgages.



## Ranger & Ayer Manufacturing Co.

A practically exclusive industry of its character in this area was that of Ranger and Ayer Manufacturing Company, located on Mechanic Street, Foxcroft, of which Mr. E. L. Ranger was President, and Mr. W. E. Ayer was Treasurer. The plant was the outcome of a smaller establishment installed in Wilton, Maine, in 1879 by the brothers Ranger. It was removed to Foxcroft in 1895 and merged with the present company in 1899.

Their specialty was the manufacture of basswood sleigh and carriage-top sheathing, also mirror and picture backing and picture making, cloth and box boards. They also manufactured all kinds of veneers, wide and thin, which were in great demand.



The plant comprised 'something over half an acre' upon which were four buildings, including a factory 84 x 30 ft. and a dry kiln 100 x 40 ft., with a fire-proof engine and boiler house with a 30 h.p. engine for operating the plant. The plant was fully equipped with the necessary modern appliances, including an improved veneering machine invented by Mr. Ranger, adapted to turn out veneer of any width or thickness.

This operation served to employ sixteen to twenty hands. More than half a million feet of basswood was required annually in maintenance of this important industrial factor of the town.

## Charles F. Dearth

"While Maine is a prohibition State, there is no defining clause in its statutes prohibiting the manufacture of pure cider vinegar. Engaged in this business is Mr. Charles F. Dearth, a native of Sangerville, but for the past three years has been identified with Foxcroft, and its business interests, with headquarters at his residence, corner of North and Park Streets. Mr. Dearth is of the third generation of vinegar manufacturers.

His plant comprises a three-story building, with a story and a half annex, on Mechanic Street, which, aside from a storage capacity of 30,000 gallons of vinegar, and several bushels of apples, is equipped with a modern cider press of a thirty-barrel capacity per diem, operated by a 15 h.p. water motor. From six to ten thousand bushels of apples are ground into cider annually.

Mr. Dearth has recently installed the N. V. system of producing vinegar during winter months, from fall grinding, by oxygenic principles, and is enabled to furnish patrons with clear, sharp cider vinegar in much less time than by the old process.

Mr. Dearth, in addition to being a member of the Sangerville school board while a resident there, was in 1901, since his residence in Foxcroft, appointed a deputy sheriff."

(From Piscataquis Observer, Sixty-fifth Anniversary, October 1902)

At the death of Mr. Dearth, the business was bought in 1929 by Kenneth Bearce and Harvey Williams, and after Mr. Williams' passing, Mr. Bearce became sole owner. Later Stanley Merrill Lumber Company purchased the building and it was torn down.



## H. J. Dexter

This plant was located on Union Street, parallel to the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and here was manufactured builders' finishing lumber and also lumber of all dimensions. The business was established in 1886 by Dr. C. C. Hall and H. J. and H. E. Dexter. Since 1900, by the purchase of Dr. Hall's interest, the business has been managed by the Dexters, father and son. Every kind of building material was manufactured to order, besides the large general stock. The sawmill had a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. Connected with the plant was a modern dry kiln with a capacity of 16,000 feet. Church and store fixtures were a specialty.

The interior finish of the Catholic Churches at Dover and Millinocket, the plant of the Great Northern Paper Company of Millinocket, and many stores in Dover and Foxcroft were the work of this firm.

## **Dyer & Hughes** **Dulcimers - Melodeons - Organs - Pianos** **Manufacturers of Musical Instruments**

John Franklin Hughes, a native of North Truro, Mass., came here when he was 25 years old, as a clerk with his uncle, T. F. Dyer, a grocer. They soon put up a building and began the manufacture of musical instruments. Beginning with the making of dulcimers, the business enlarged, and included the manufacture of melodeons, organs, and pianos. The musical instruments were widely distributed throughout New England and were received enthusiastically across the country and in Australia, South America, Cuba, England and the Netherlands.

From family letters loaned by Mary Hughes Stuart some excerpts are printed: "John Hughes came from Boston to Foxcroft in 1865. With T. F. Dyer, he purchased the interest of Jordan and Carr, in the building at the north end of Foxcroft Bridge. In 1873 they built the store on Lincoln Street, remaining there until 1885, then they sold the business and devoted their time to manufacturing. In 1869 they built a small mill where they added to their business as it expanded year by year, until 1889 when they began to manufacture pianos and erected the present factory.

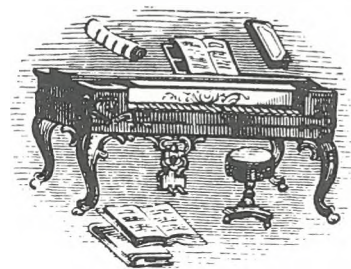
"In 1894 Mr. Dyer retired from the firm, transferring his interest to Mr. Hughes who operated with his son, Ralph W. Hughes, under the name Hughes and Son.

"The first melodeons were manufactured in 1869, followed by organs and pianos. The building was the former site of the cider mill. The first electric lights in town were in the organ factory, replacing the kerosene lamps which hung at each work area." Mrs. Hughes comments on the safety record in her journal, "It speaks well for the one hundred, or more, men employed that during the time of the lamps no fire occurred in their rooms."

At one time, as many as 40 organs, filling two cars, were shipped to Australia. Great care was taken to keep pianos free of moisture and piano boxes were lined with tin to keep them "water tight" enroute to foreign countries.

One model of piano made by Dyer & Hughes was the "Wade," the maiden name of Mrs. John F. Hughes. On some Dyer & Hughes pianos, a floral painting can be found on the warp, usually wild roses, done by Miss Ethel Hughes. Pianos with this distinctive painting were done in the 1880's. Miss Ethel Hughes was secretary of the firm. She died in 1963.

Among the many testimonials received by the Hughes & Son Company, was one from the Damrosch Opera Company, Carnegie Hall, N. Y., . . .



“Please accept my best wishes for the Hughes & Son piano, which you were kind enough to place at my disposal . . . It gives me great pleasure to see that the State of Maine produces a piano of so fine a tone and excellent workmanship.

(signed) Walter Damrosch”

\* \* \*  
Pittsburg, Pa.

Symphony Orchestra, Season 1892

“We take pleasure in assuring you that in our opinion the tone production of the Hughes & Son piano in vocal accompaniment is unsurpassed, and it is really a pleasure to sing by the aid of this superb instrument.

(signed) Richard R. Geiger, Baritone  
Phil. E. Collins, Pianist  
With Damrosch Symphony Orchestra”

## Woolen Mills After 1900

**Brown Mills — Beggs & Cobb Tannery**

**Brown Mills — Maine Leathers**

**Brown Mills — Hathaway Shirt**

**Mayo Mill — Moosehead Manufacturing Company**

For many years two families owned and operated the Woolen Mills in Dover-Foxcroft.

The Brown family at the lower end of town operated the Mills. The Mayo family owned and operated the upper mill or what was known as Mayo Mills.

Both mills were sold in the early 1900's to a large combine known as the American Woolen Company. This firm operated at one time fifteen mills in New England.

The local mills were purchased from the original owners at about the same time, and were both operated by American Woolen Co. L. C. Sawyer for many years was the so-called agent at the mills and during the last years of American Woolen ownership, Frank Smith was manager and agent.

The woolen business went into a decline in the early 1950's and American Woolen was taken over by TEXTRON. The new owners went out of the cloth business and into diversified lines. The machinery was taken out of both plants, sold at private sale and auction.

In 1955 the empty mills, stripped of the machinery, was sold to Arnold T. Gellerson of Dover-Foxcroft. He proceeded to find a buyer. The Brown Mill was sold the following year to Beggs & Cobb, a Massachusetts tannery company. They installed machinery and operated as leather producers under the name of Maine Leathers, Inc. Maine Leathers, Inc. operated until 1974 and then closed because of poor conditions in the leather trade. Maine Leathers, Inc., sold the mill to a non-profit group. They renovated the plant and it is now used by Hathaway Shirt Company as a storehouse and as a cedar mill operation, making fencing and other wood products.

The Mayo Mill was sold to the Moosehead Manufacturing Company who turns out a fine maple furniture line, sold all over the eastern seaboard.

1975 finds both plants still serving a useful purpose.





## Moosehead Manufacturing Company

Dover-Foxcroft and Monson, Maine

This business was founded in 1948 at Monson, Maine, and was owned by the Durham family, formerly of Belfast, Maine. The Dover-Foxcroft branch was opened in 1960 in the former Mayo Woolen Mill buildings. In its twenty-eight years of operation Moosehead has become famous for its excellent design and craftsmanship of maple Early American furniture. In 1967 upholstered furniture was added. This business employs about two hundred twenty-five persons in both mills, about ninety residents from Dover-Foxcroft.

The furniture is sold directly through their own salesmen to retail dealers. With the Dover-Foxcroft branch added, furniture for a complete house is now available all over the eastern seaboard. Show rooms are located in Hickory, North Carolina, New York City, and Los Angeles, California, and Home Furnishings marts.

*Former Mayo's Mill, Now Moosehead Furniture Manufacturing Company.*



## Crating Stock Mill

In 1910, John J. Folsom, who had operated a small sawmill at the foot of Paul Street on Dwelley Avenue, increased his plant and entered the crating stock market. The operation required a considerable extension to the sawmill, the erection of a large steam drying shed, the first in the area, and a side track on the local Maine Central Railroad for convenience in shipping.

The power for the boilers was supplied from the sawdust and waste from the operation.

Several thousand cords of lumber, mostly fir and spruce, were needed yearly, and came from farms and private woodlands around or near Dover-Foxcroft. One of the largest orders came from the Whitney Baby Carriage Company of Leominster, Massachusetts, for three carloads of operating stock per week. The product was shipped in boxcars and it took about sixty cords of raw lumber for each boxcar. At the peak of the industry there were from twenty to thirty men on the payroll.

In 1925 fire razed the plant and the crating stock department was not rebuilt, but an office and finish mill were erected on lower

Paul Street, which operated until 1941, at which time Mr. Folsom died. In 1942 the property was sold by the heirs of the family. It had been one of the most successful of the individually owned small business enterprises of the quarter century, and was of economic importance not only to the employees, but to those who supplied the raw material as well.

## Piscataquis Oil Company

*Reported by Miss Myra Burgess, May 2, 1967*

From *Piscataquis Observer*, March 10, 1921, South Dover News:

Harry Butler's teams are hauling lumber from the Wheaton place to Hathorn & Sons mill to be sawed for a tower that the oil company is to build this spring at the foot of Norton Hill on the A.K.P. Merrill lot. Hathorn & Sons have taken the contract to furnish and deliver the lumber for the towers.

*April 7, 1921*, South Dover:

A. K. P. Merrill was at the village Saturday to attend a meeting of the oil company.

*May 12, 1921* (Front page), *Meeting Piscataquis Oil Co.:*

A special meeting of the Piscataquis Oil Company was held Friday P. M., and voted to authorize the directors to make contact with D. J. Coulter, a successful Pennsylvania oil driller to drill a well.

The lumber was on the ground for the derrick and work on it will begin at once. It is expected that the machinery for drilling will arrive from Pennsylvania by the time it is completed.

It was also voted to increase the number of stockholders to 200.

*June 23, 1921*, South Dover:

A small crew is at work on the Oil Company's land at the foot of Norton Hill. They had laid the foundation for the tower and built one small shanty.

*June 30, 1921*, South Dover:

E. G. Hathorn & Son have an order for another stick of timber 18 x 18 and 20 feet long for the Oil Company.

*August 11, 1921* (Front page), *At the Oil Field:*

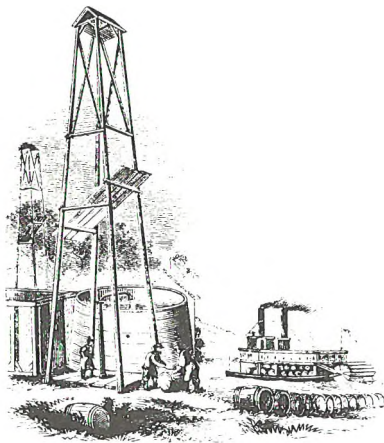
The work of drilling for water was begun last week at Norton Hill as a large quantity is necessary in drilling for oil. A depth of 90 feet had been reached Monday night and water found, but the amount was much less than is needed and drilling was continued. The plant has its own dynamo for producing light and work can be carried on day and night.

A large number of people go to see the operation of drilling and a woman was given permission to put up a small building where refreshments are sold and visitors register.

When sufficient water is obtained a much larger hole will be started in search for oil.

*Sept. 29, 1921* (Front page), *Drilling Resumed at Oil Location:*

Drilling, which had been suspended a little over two weeks was resumed at the oil location a little before noon Tuesday. The work was held up because of the dropping of a drill in the well by the breaking of a rope and it being necessary to send to Pittsburgh for implements to remove it. The drilling has reached a depth of about 400 feet.



*June 22, 1922, South Dover:*

The Piscataquis Oil Co. has commenced work again at the oil well. The superintendent and wife are living in A.K.P. Merrill's cottage. Mr. Merrill is boarding with Mr. and Mrs. Willey, who live on the F. A. Merrill farm.

*June 29, 1922 "At the Oil Location" (Front Page):*

The drill at the oil location has reached a depth of 1900 feet. At the depth of 1760 feet a pocket of gas was struck and at the depth of 1890 feet a nine foot vein of hard coal was reached. These conditions are very satisfactory to the company.

(Editor's note: Mrs. Inez Merrill has said that Albion Merrill came here from Nebraska and bought part of his old home farm. He lived in a cottage across the road from the old house. Formed a company in 1923. The well was drilled 2800 feet but did not get oil. It was thought that they did not need to go much deeper to have gotten oil but for some reason they did not drill deeper. The company was dissolved before Mr. Merrill died in April 1925. Mrs. Merrill (Stanley F.) said coal was found on their farm when they plowed.)

*September 13, 1923 "Coal at South Dover"*

Some four years ago Charles P. Harvey found coal on his farm at South Dover and is still finding it in small quantities. He sent a sample to a fuel chemist in Medford, Mass., who reported it is the best grade of anthracite coal mined north of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Has been unable to find the vein from which the coal comes but continued his search.

## Blacksmith Shop Museum

The blacksmith shop owned by Nicholas A. Chandler was built in 1863 as a practical addition to his horse-breeding business and it became an integral part of a busy neighborhood. It was later acquired by Henry Parsons, in 1881, and used until 1905 when its doors were closed.

Many years later in 1963 it was rescued from decay by the Dover-Foxcroft Historical Society, along with much of its original equipment. It was restored to a fine example of the early type of simple construction. Among the memorabilia stands the original forge, leather bellows, and a massive ox lift.

The Museum is open to visitors each summer. There is no admission fee but donations are most welcome.

## Old Metal Shop Museum

A museum and workshop was opened in 1962 dealing mostly with the technology of gas and steam engines (circa 1840-1930), and related hand tools. A collection of stationary engines, road rollers, tractors, snowplows and wagons are on display.

The metal shop provides skills for repairing antiques, restoration and polishing metal objects and general repairs. Notable accomplishments have been the repair of church bells and the Foxcroft Academy's weathervane.

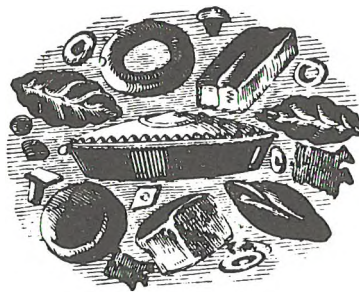


## Professional, Industrial and Mercantile Establishments 1838 - 1906

George V. Edes — Publisher, Piscataquis Herald, 1838  
 1842 — Renamed Piscataquis Farmer  
 1847 — Renamed Piscataquis Observer  
 Samuel D. Edes — Son and Partner  
 1875 — Fred D. Barrows became a partner  
 L. P. Evans — Became owner 1888 (Observer Publishing Co.)  
 Hon. P. E. Guernsey — Counsellor at law, 1890  
 Dr. C. A. Merrill — Dentist, Est. 1866  
 Elmer E. Cole & Co. — Drug store, Est. 1893  
 (Mayo & Cole)  
 S. G. Sanford — Livery Stable and Farmer, Est. 1878  
 J. G. Mayo — Woolen Mills, Est. 1846  
 John G. Mayo, President  
 Col. Edward J. Mayo, Treasurer  
 Walter J. Mayo, Vice President  
 Directors: Josiah B. Mayo, John G. Mayo, Edward J. Mayo,  
 Walter J. Mayo



Dr. C. E. Holt, DDS., Est. 1896  
 J. Q. Lander — Stoves and Tinware, Est. 1865  
 George A. Meder — Jeweler, Est. 1858  
 Major Isaac Blethen — Proprietor Blethen House, Est. 1845  
 W. D. Blethan — Proprietor Blethen House, 1854-1907  
 Walter H. Blethen — Proprietor Blethen House  
 Harry W. Blethen, Proprietor Blethen House  
 Fred W. Palmer — Grocer  
 Dr. H. A. Holt — County Coroner  
 John MacGregor Co. — Spool Mill, Est. 1870  
 S. E. Coburn — Feed and Gristmill  
 Hon. Wainwright, Cushing — Perfection Dyes Mfg., Est. 1881  
 Hon. W. E. Parsons — Councillor at Law, Est. 1878  
 F. E. Bailey & Son — Sporting Goods, 1844  
 G. H. Hoxie — Taxidermist  
 D. M. Whittredge — Wallpaper and Paints  
 A. G. Blethen — Jeweler, Est. 1865  
 W. J. B. Johnston — Tailor  
 E. H. Nickerson — Druggist, Est. 1883  
 A. M. Davis — Baker  
 H. W. Thayer — Shoes and Boots, Est. 1897  
 Dover and Foxcroft Light and Heat Co., Est. 1891  
 Officers: Dr. C. C. Hall, E. A. Thompson, E. W. Crocker.  
 J. C. Flynt & Co. — Harness Shop and Supplies  
 A. J. McNaughton — Grocer, Est. 1891  
 Engineering and Machine Mfg's.: J. S. Runnals, Samuel Runnals  
 C. McNaughton — Mattress Mfg., Est. 1906  
 D. B. Neal — Carriage Repair & Horseshoeing



### Merchants and Manufacturers

J. F. Hughes & R. W. Hughes — Piano Mfg. Co., Est. 1866  
 Sawyer & Gifford Co. — Hardware & Paints, Est. 1837

Officers: L. M. Warren, V. L. Warren, H. J. Cross  
Ranger & Ayer Mfg. Co. — Basswood Veneers, Est. 1879

Officers: W. E. Ayer, C. W. Hayes, D. W. Danforth  
H. S. Green — Household Goods Supply  
Edward H. Chase — Furniture and Upholstering, Est. 1895  
S. J. Chase — Photographer, Est. 1885

Taylor's Military Band, Inc., Dover, 1897

Officers: J. H. Taylor, Harry M. Bush, R. H. Burdin, F. H.  
Whittier, Herbert F. Martin, Charles B. Emerson  
F. D. Barrows — Printer, Piscataquis Observer, Co-partner  
H. K. Farnham — Building Materials  
D. A. Herrick — Heating and Plumbing  
Mrs. E. E. Batchelor (1890) and Mrs. E. Maud Sawyer (1902)  
— Milliners and Dry Goods, Est.

E. B. Spearing — Steam Laundry

P. E. Ward & Co. — Furniture & House Furnishings, Est. 1905

A. W. Hall — Mortician

Harry M. Bush — Confectioner - Soft Drinks - Tobacco, Est.  
1897

E. S. Genthner — Postmaster (under Cleveland)

— Insurance

L. H. Robinson — Custom Harness Mfg., Est. 1893

W. S. Ham — Grocer

O. J. Lanpher — Blacksmith, Est. 1860

J. H. Steward & Son — Hardware and Building Supplies  
(Foxcroft - 1890)

George J. Babson — Dover & Foxcroft Fuel Co., Est. 1904

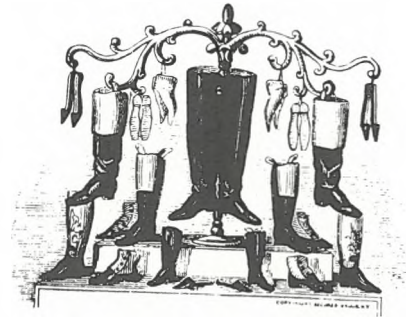
Lyman K. Lee — (L. K. Lee, Principal of Academy, 5 years)

Robert W. Carll — Tobacconist, Est. 1901

D. E. Dinsmore — Real Estate & Insurance, Est. 1903

E. W. Judkins — Grocer, Est. 1905

C. A. Davis — Music Store, Est. 1906



## A Unique Dover-Foxcroft Business

When Wainwright Cushing, lately a second lieutenant in the First Maine Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, worked in the 1870s as dyer in a small woolen mill in Sebec Village, Maine, probably none of his friends and neighbors — nor Cushing himself, foresaw that from this experience there would evolve an idea destined to revolutionize the household dyeing of yarns and fabrics — an idea for the adaption of the dyes he was using to the easy and successful application thereof by the home-dyer.

The idea was to package selected dye stuffs suitable for home use, in small envelope packages for the retail market to replace the vegetable dyes heretofore used in the home at considerable inconvenience and effort, and lacking the uniformity and good results which he knew could be obtained with chemical dyestuffs. Moving his family to Foxcroft, Cushing started his little business from his home, offering at first only two colors, "turkey red" and black, which were especially in demand for dyeing yarns for stock-

ings and winter mittens. Through judicious advertising in farm and homemaker's periodicals, a considerable mail-order business was soon established, growing rapidly with the addition of more colors to provide a complete selection.

From this small beginning grew the nationally and internationally-known "Cushing's Perfection Dyes." Moving his activities to a downtown location, growth was steady and the business soon had several employees. Associated with Cushing through the years was his son Caleb, who later succeeded his father as owner.



*Cushing Perfection Dyes.*

In addition to supplying the needs of home-dyers, the Cushings were early able to establish a large sales volume for Perfection Dyes in New Mexico and Arizona for use by the Navajo Indians in preparing their yarn for the hand-woven Navajo rugs and blankets — a market which is even now largely dominated by the Cushing brand of dyes.

The success of the firm was threatened at the time of World War I, as up to that time all available dyestuffs were produced abroad and imported, largely from Germany. However, the firm was able to struggle through this difficult time. American technology eventually filled the gap by the establishment of a stable dyestuff industry no longer dependant on foreign supplies.

Following Wainwright's death his son Caleb continued the steadily increasing business which by now had been for some years housed in its own building at 79 Lincoln Street, Dover-Foxcroft.

The business received a great impetus from the extensive revival of homemade hooked rugs, occurring around the time of World War II, as well as increased interest in all textile crafts including rug braiding, hand-weaving, batik work, etc. Perfection Dyes soon became the recognized standard for the artistic preparation of materials for these crafts throughout the United States and Canada. About this period a considerable volume of export business was developed, mainly in Venezuela.

Following the death of Caleb Cushing in 1946, his widow, Mary F. Cushing, continued the business with William H. Burdick who had been with the company since 1923, as general manager.

In 1957 Mr. and Mrs. Burdick purchased the business from Mrs. Cushing, and continued its operation. At this time the line of "Craftsman's" Hooked Rug Patterns and supplies which had in the meantime been developed and marketed by Mrs. Burdick was combined with the Cushing Company under the name of Wilbur Associates Division.

In 1968, following the continued successful operation of the business, the Burdicks sold the entire business to Joan and Bob Moshimer of Kennebunkport, Maine. New Zealand-born Joan, a well-known artist and designer of rug patterns and a teacher and lecturer on rug making, together with husband Bob with his years of business experience proved to be the perfect couple to continue and further expand the business.

Joan's new book, "The Complete Rug-Hooker," published by New York Graphic Society is having a tremendous circulation, and her own bi-monthly magazine, "Rug-Hookers' News and Views" as well as her articles appearing from time to time in women's magazines of national circulation, bear evidence of her high standing in the field of textile crafts and design.

Ownership of the real estate on Lincoln Street was retained by the Burdicks, but made available to the Moshimers for their operation with the same employees until arrangements could be made to move the dye business to Kennebunkport. When the transfer to Kennebunkport was made in mid-summer of 1975, the office manager, Mrs. Charlotte Merrill, moved her work to her home on Davis Street, where she continues to serve as bookkeeper for the company. In December of 1975, the factory building and land were sold to Jerry H. Cole of Dover-Foxcroft for use in connection with his house-painting and insulating business.

## Bonsey Brothers

In 1950 Ernest and Manley Bonsey opened a store on Lincoln Street carrying a line of building materials and insulation. In 1969 they moved to Union Square in the building formally known as the Express Office which they purchased in 1974. They maintain a warehouse on Dwelley Avenue for their Home Improvement materials and have two branch offices in Eastern Maine, one in Bangor and one in Bar Harbor.

## A. W. Gilman & Co.

When one walks down Lincoln Street from North Street, one sees the ornately decorated effects of the front of the A. W. Gilman and Company building.

In 1895, Augustus Gilman purchased a gristmill which had been established a half century before on Lincoln Street, and named it A. W. Gilman and Co. This store sold grain, feed of all kinds, pressed hay, lime, salt, and cement. Custom grinding was available.

In this same year Mr. Gilman also established a general insurance business.



His son Arthur started working for his father at the age of sixteen. In 1924 Augustus died and his son Arthur became the owner and manager. Mrs. Augustus Gilman managed the insurance business after her husband's death. After her death Arthur's wife, Eva, took over the management of the insurance business until 1973 when she sold it to the George E. Howard Insurance Agency.

After Arthur Gilman's death in 1965, his wife managed the grain business, which she sold in 1973 to the Carter Feed Company.

During Arthur Gilman's management of the store, regardless of the weather conditions he made deliveries to his customers on time, even though it had to be done with horses and wagons or sleds. He was interested in the welfare of his customers and also town and community affairs. Mr. Gilman served as a selectman in town and was a trustee of Foxcroft Academy for many years.

## Kimballs Store

Mr. C. E. Kimball established a general store in Merrick Square in 1838 carrying a line of dry and fancy goods, also crockery and lamps. After the death of Mr. Kimball the business was managed by his son, Mr. Fred L. Kimball. Following his death the business was taken over by Charles E. Kimball the 2nd and his wife Elizabeth. Elizabeth continued the management of the store after the death of her husband until closing out the business in 1967.

The building is now occupied as a home by Mrs. Alfred Buck.



## Webber's Store

This hardware store which was founded in the early 1830's by Mr. George Sawyer was a wooden structure. In 1849 this was replaced by a brick building and was then known as Sawyer and Woodbury, later by Sawyer and Son, then as Sawyer and Gifford. Mr. Gifford continued in the business after Mr. Sawyer's death. In later years the store was purchased by Victor L. Warren who operated it very successfully and had three floors of merchandise on display. The next owner was John Demeritt who in turn sold it to Mr. J. A. Webber. Following Mr. Webber's death in 1956 the business was taken over by his daughter, Miss Francis Webber, who owns and operates the store today.



## Merrick Square Market

This building was built in 1828 and for many years has been a grocery store. Early records state that Warren and Dyer ran a grocery business followed by the following list of owners: Frank and Arthur Dyer known as Dyer Brothers, Lyford and Buck, by The American woolen company, Bray and Farnham, Harley Williams, Edwin Peters, Malcolm Blethen, Calvin Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Anderson. Since Mr. Anderson's death in 1972, his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Anderson, owns and operates this fine grocery store.



## Peters' Pharmacy

Mr. Fred Peters is owner and manager of this fine drug store in Union Square. This store is made up from three different buildings. The building on the west end was formally occupied by Robert's shoe store, Hughes & Son, piano manufactures, a grocery store and more recently as a State liquor store. The next building was occupied by Mr. Max Lyons who operated the Western Auto Store. The third store was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Oakes who ran a drug store. After the death of Mr. Oakes, Mrs. Oakes managed the store for a few years then sold it to Norman Bell who sold it to Charles Mountain. In 1957 Mr. Peters purchased the business from Mr. Mountain and maintains a modern up to date drug and variety store today.



## True-Value

In 1935 Mr. Max Lyons opened a Western Auto store on the north side of Union Square and in 1952 moved across the street in the building known as the Lander Block. This building was burned in January 1962 and was replaced with a cement block building. In 1963 Mr. Lyons sold his business to Alden Bent who continued its operation until 1972 when the contract with Western Auto was cancelled and Mr. Bent joined the line of stores known as True-Value. This is a variety store and there is a fine selection of merchandise on display.

## Koritsky's

Mr. Jacob Koritsky opened a clothing store on the south side of Union Square in the building now occupied by a pizza shop. In 1920 he moved across the street in the building he now owns. In the early years he occupied only the west end of the building which was formally used as a cafe by Harry Bush. Other occupants of this building were Dow & Boyle, clothiers; P. E. Ward & Co., and Charles H. Norton, groceries. As these businesses moved or closed, Mr. Koritsky then occupied the entire downstairs, the upstairs being offices. This is a fine department store carrying a line of clothing for all the family.

## Harold Preble

The building occupied by Mr. Preble is a brick structure built in 1834. In the early years it was used for a clothing store. About 1897 J. W. Loud sold groceries. Other grocery stores were operated by Orman Bragg, W. E. Barney & Co., and Stacy's I.G.A. Mr. Preble purchased the building in May 1963 and with Mrs. Preble conducts a sales and service shop for radios and televisions.

## P. E. Ward & Co.

Mr. Ward entered the furniture business in partnership with Arthur W. Hall in 1904, Mr. Hall being an undertaker. The store was located in the Koritsky building. In 1920 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hall moved to Monument square, and Mr. Ward to North Street in what is now the Weatherbee block. In 1936 Mr. Ward purchased the Rollins Block located on the south side of Union Square. This brick structure was formally known as the Mayo block. A few years later he purchased the wooden building on South Street adjoining the brick building.

The store is now composed of four floors of complete home furnishings and appliances. Since Mr. Ward's death in 1964 the business is owned and operated by his son, Sumner R. Ward.



## The Lary Funeral Home

The funeral business which is now known as the Lary Funeral Home was started by Arthur W. Hall. Mr. Hall was born in Atkinson in 1860, the son of Nathan and Harriett Cushing Hall. The early years of his life were spent in Minneapolis. In the late 1800's he returned to Dover-Foxcroft where he operated the Hall Undertaking Parlors located in Monument Square, now the site of LaVerdiere's Drug Store. In 1934 he retired and sold his business to Harold L. Lary of Skowhegan. Mr. Hall died in 1946.

Mr. Lary was born in Eaton, New Hampshire, on November 14, 1886, the son of Charles and Melissa Douglas Lary. He graduated from the Skowhegan schools and the New England School of Embalming. After coming to Dover-Foxcroft, he was active in all branches of the Masons and of the O.E.S. and was a charter member of the Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club. For many years he served as a trustee of the Dover-Foxcroft United Baptist Church. In 1943 he sold the Monument Square location and moved the Lary Funeral Home to 62 Summer Street, the former Oakes and Locke homestead. In 1947 Mr. Philip S. Annis joined the firm and in 1950 the business was incorporated. In 1954 the Lary Funeral Corporation expanded to the Milo area and purchased from Mr. A. L. Kenniston his funeral business serving the Milo, Brownville, and LaGrange areas. Since that time, the Lary Funeral Home has operated a funeral home at 62 Summer Street, Dover-Foxcroft, and at 31 Elm Street, Milo. Mr. Lary died on March 4, 1957.

## C. F. Hathaway Company In Dover-Foxcroft

Hathaway in Dover-Foxcroft, a branch of the parent company in Waterville, has expanded its operations here since 1962 to the extent that it now employs nearly 200 people and contributes one-fifth of the total manufacturing capacity of the C. F. Hathaway

When the C. F. Hathaway Company, a division of Warnaco, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut, decided to locate one of its opera-

tions in Dover-Foxcroft in order to meet increased sales demands, floor space of approximately 10,000 square feet was leased on the premises of the Moosehead Manufacturing Company. The training of a skilled and efficient work force began on that first day, Tuesday, April 24, 1962, when twelve women reported for work.



As employee proficiency increased in the art of making quality shirts as set by the standards of Charles Francis Hathaway since 1837, the work force was increased and the production increased. As a result Hathaway concluded negotiations with the Moosehead Manufacturing Company to lease an additional 5,000 square feet of floor space for their Dover-Foxcroft, Maine plant in October 1963. Company sales continued to increase which required additional facilities to meet the production demands. Consequently, the company decided to build a new and modern plant on the Guilford Road in Dover-Foxcroft.

Hathaway awarded a contract to M. D. Hardy, Inc., general contractors, Bangor, Maine, for the immediate construction of a modern plant consisting of 22,000 square feet, 100 feet wide and 216 feet long, to be located above the academy on the Guilford Road. On April 12, 1965 at 10:00 a.m. ground breaking ceremonies took place.

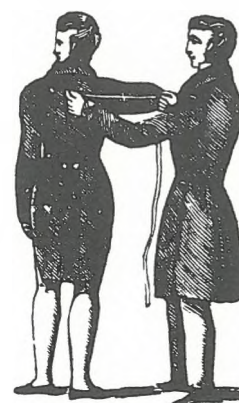
The building was completed on September 10, 1965 and October 5, 1965 the new Hathaway plant in Dover was dedicated to the memory of Charles R. McCarthy, a former vice president of the C. F. Hathaway Co. Mr. McCarthy died in 1957.

Continuing with this success story, Dover-Foxcroft's civic leaders joined with Hathaway's executives Wednesday, July 23, 1975 in ribbon cutting ceremonies at the old "Brown Mill" in Dover-Foxcroft.

The event marked the formal opening of Hathaway's new distribution facilities in the top three floors of the main mill building, which was last occupied by Maine Leathers, Inc.

Hathaway leased the 33,000 square foot former tannery facilities from the Piscataquis Development Corp.

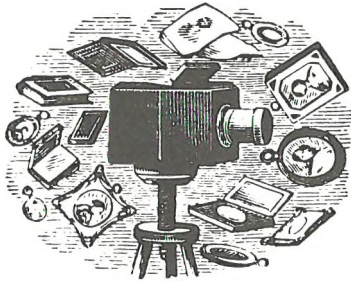
Hathaway will continue to maintain its main production facilities on the Guilford Road in Dover-Foxcroft. The recent lease of space at the old "Brown Mill" goes hand-in-hand with expansions at the Dover-Foxcroft production plant. The company has consolidated its operations in recent months.



Since the company's existence in Dover, Hathaway's management and labor relations have been established. Better labor-management relations have resulted in better shirts and better sales for the company with better wages, better insurance benefits, better pensions and better working conditions.

Hathaway is pleased to be a part of the Dover community and company officials appreciate the fine cooperation shown them by the people of the Dover-Foxcroft area.

## Piscataquis Observer



Since The Piscataquis Observer (under its original name) first appeared on June 1, 1838, it has made a definite contribution to the development and progress of the towns of Dover and Foxcroft and of Dover-Foxcroft, as well as the County of Piscataquis as a whole, hence it seems proper to include a history of the development of the paper during the years.

The name of the paper as first published was the Piscataquis Herald and the publisher was George V. Edes. Mr. Edes, the first printer in Piscataquis County, was born in Boston, February 14, 1797 and died in Foxcroft, November 26, 1875. He learned his trade with his uncle, Peter Edes, who was the first printer in Augusta and Bangor. He commenced with his uncle, when a youth, being an apprentice when Peter was located in Augusta. He went to Bangor and worked for his uncle while he published the Bangor Weekly Register, from November 1815, to August 1817.

George V. Edes located in Norridgewock and formed a partnership with Thomas J. Copeland under the firm name of Edes & Copeland, for the publication of the Somerset Journal, the first newspaper published in Somerset County. Later Mr. Copeland purchased Mr. Edes' interest in the paper. Mr. Edes located in Dover in 1838 and commenced publication of the Herald. This was a four page paper, 12 x 18 in size and was printed in the second story of the building in Merrick Square owned for many years by the Kimball family, now the property of Mrs. Alfred H. Buck.

The paper espoused the Whig cause in politics although when first proposed for publication it was intended to be neutral. Sufficient subscriptions could not be obtained to warrant the publication as a neutral paper and some of the leaders of the Whig party proposed that if a Whig paper should be published they would secure a good list of subscribers. The proposition was accepted.

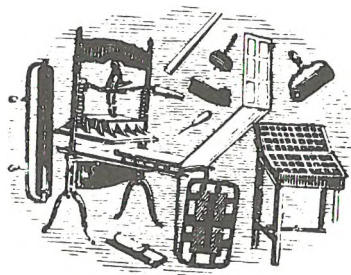
In those days the editor published what he thought and all he thought, especially on political matters, and personal paragraphs were pointed and unveiled. Mr. Edes made many political enemies and on the night of August 19, 1838, they assaulted his office, throwing stones through the windows.

After about a year the Herald was moved to Union Square in a store near the Foxcroft bridge. In 1842 the name was changed to the Piscataquis Farmer and in 1847 it was changed to Piscataquis Observer.

It was moved to the "flatiron" building, then to buildings on the south side of Union Square, then to the Mayo building (now owned by P. Ward & Company) then to South Street, in what is now part of the Ward store, and finally to its present location, back in the Flatiron Building.

Mr. Edes continued to publish the paper until the early 70's when he took into the business his son Samuel; the firm being called G. V. Edes & Son. In 1875 Fred D. Barrows entered the firm which was called Edes & Barrows. In 1888 a corporation, the Observer Publishing Company, was formed and Edes & Barrows sold their interests to it.

Liston P. Evans purchased the stock of the corporation in 1890. His son, Ora L. Evans, entered the business in 1916, following his graduation from Bowdoin College and subsequently the



corporation was dissolved and a partnership formed which continued until the time of Mr. Evans' death in 1949. Shortly after that a corporation was organized with Ora L. Evans as majority stockholder. This continued until 1968 when it was sold to the Observer Corporation with James R. Thompson as editor and publisher.

During its history The Observer has been aware of technical progress in the printing industry and has adopted many new methods. The first paper was printed on a press operated by a man on one end of a hand crank. Next came steam operated machinery, then a water motor and finally electric power. In the same manner the paper has progressed from one printed from hand set type, a process which was continued until 1920 when its first Linotype was installed. Letter press printing was still used until the present sophisticated methods of computerized type production and off-set printing with the so-called "cold type" method.

It is safe to predict that as The Observer enters its 138th year and the country its 200th the paper will be in the forefront of Maine weeklies and one of which the town and county may well be proud.

## Dover and Foxcroft Light & Heat Company

The origin of this plant was due to the efforts of Wainwright Cushing, Col. J. B. Peaks, J. B. Mayo, Dr. E. A. Thompson, Dr. C. C. Hall, and others.

The original plant was installed in 1891 with introduction of a two-wire system of incandescent lighting, with a six hundred light dynamo located at the water works pumping station.

In 1895 and 1901, important changes were made which resulted in a water power capacity of 350 h.p., in addition to the auxiliary steam power which gave one of the best power plants in the state. The three phase electric alternating system of incandescence has supplanted the original system, its developing to date requiring the stringing of some forty miles of wire in the aggregate and the setting of about three hundred poles. A modern switch-board and twenty-five transformers of from 15 to 250 light capacity each, seventy street lights and 150 services, were in operation, these being distributed throughout the business and residential districts of the town.

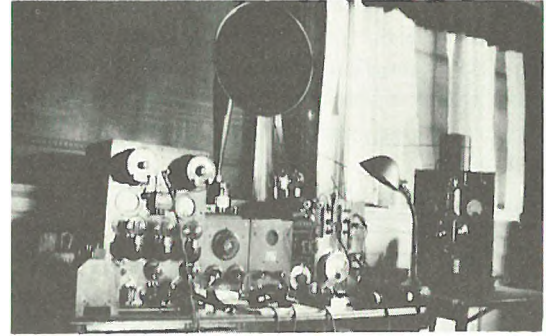
During 1902 a contract was made with the Sangerville Improvement Company to furnish light for that village. The original system was replaced to furnish electricity for business and residents, and street lights, for the entire town of Dover-Foxcroft, and Sangerville.



*Remember That Famous Day and Year!*



*Thompson L. Guernsey  
Pioneer and Founder*



*1926 Radio Station WLBZ  
Main Street, Dover-Foxcroft.*

## Radio Station

Experimentation leading to the founding of WLBZ Radio Broadcasting Station began in Dover-Foxcroft in 1917 by Thompson L. Guernsey at the age of 13. Early experiments included spark coils, spark gaps, condensers, galena crystals, homemade tuning coils, and later some of the first vacuum tubes in the VT-1 and VT-2 classes which were built into homemade receivers and transmitters, and used under amateur license 1EE beginning in 1921.

The first license was issued by Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, who later became President.

The same equipment, with some modifications, was used until 1926 when it was licensed as Radio Broadcasting Station WLBZ, and regular programs were transmitted, first from the home on Main Street in Dover-Foxcroft, then from a small harness room-hen house building with gutter pipe antenna on River Street, and later from a more modern studio in the former Bank Building in Union Square.

In 1928 the Station was moved to Outer Broadway in Bangor, where two windmill antenna towers were erected, and it had studios at 100 Main Street, with its own interconnecting self-constructed line.

A network contract with CBS and Yankee Networks was negotiated in 1930, using open wire from Boston carrying the network. This made WLBZ the first CBS station in Maine. An NBC connection was made later, a new antenna tower erected, and the power increased to 5,000 watts for greater coverage.

The first Maine Radio News Service was established over the station's Railroad and Western Union wires from Waterville to Presque Isle, with reporters throughout the State.

The first television camera in Maine was demonstrated in the WLBZ studios at 100 Main Street in Bangor, in 1940-1941, at which time the first regularly scheduled experimental broadcasts in New England using the all electronic system of television, were carried out in Boston over WIXG in cooperation with WLBZ and using many of the station's personnel.

*Thompson Free Library*



## Thompson Library

In the late 90's, a group of forward looking citizens of Dover, began discussions on the need for a free public library in its community. As always, the drawback was money. But in 1897 the Observer published a hint that the dream might become a reality through a gift of one of its citizens.

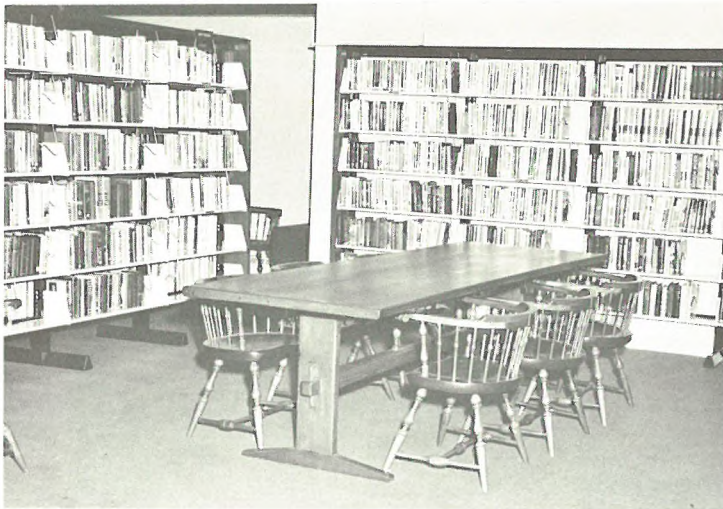
A little later it was learned that Dr. Elbridge Thompson, who wish his wife, Lucia, had sparked the original idea, had, following her death, decided to make a library possible, as a fitting memorial to her. The proposition which Dr. Thompson made to the town was that he would erect a brick building as a free public library, at a cost of not less than \$5,000, and endow the project with a trust fund of \$10,000, the interest of which to be used only for the purchase of books. The Town in turn was to provide the site and cooperate with the Library Association, which had already been formed, and incorporated, and had adopted the name, elected the necessary officers, prepared the by-laws and named the plan for the election of an Executive Committee (this committee to be made up of three persons — one elected annually at the annual Town Meeting, the second chosen by the Library Committee, and the third, chosen by the two already named.

Thus the final acceptance by the Town's vote established The Thompson Free Library of Dover, and the citizens of Dover and nearby towns were invited to be present at its official dedication on September 15, 1898.

For the dedication, Anna Boynton Averill, one of our early poets, wrote a poem which may be found in full in her collection known as *Birch Stream and Other Poems*, showing great insight in a library's potential, stressing particularly the "growing-edge" possibilities. As a summary for today, the last two stanzas stand:

The legacies of ages wait  
To drop into your favored hands:  
The wise and witty, good and great  
Shall gather here from many lands;  
The stores of human thought amassed,  
The tales of human deed, that last  
Are garnered here for you and yours  
To have and hold while life endures.

Be thankful. Bless the generous thought  
That gave this goodly gift, and keep  
The trust reposed in you with deed  
And sacred care. Let nothing blot  
The wise design the giver traced.  
So shall your unborn children bless  
With glad and heartfelt thankfulness  
The name above this portal placed.



*Interior Thompson Free Library*





But the years bring new needs. Today's world wants the old, but increasingly the emerging new. A library must harbor, but it must also expand, and in April 1972 the community, through its own efforts, made possible the dedication of a roomy and well-planned annex. Thompson Free Library stands today as a symbol of the "growing-edge" of our vision of enlightenment.

The dedication address in 1972 was given by Ida M. Folsom, who served for a short period as one of the several librarians who have served in this three-quarters of a century.

Her address follows:

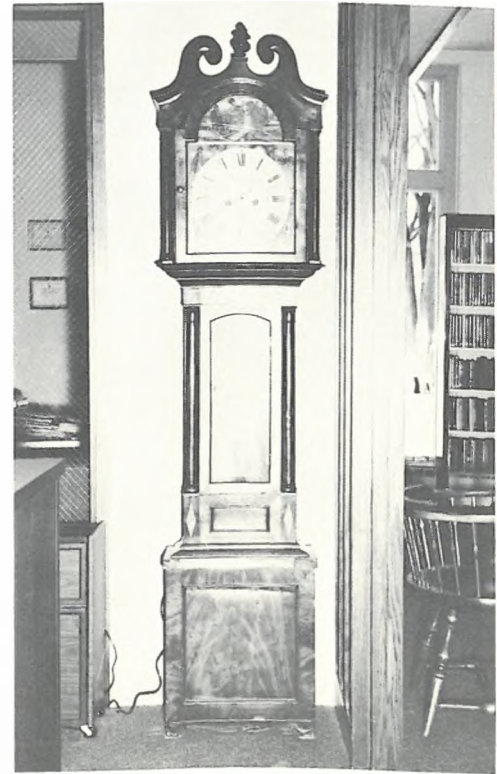
"Today is truly a red letter day in the history of the cultural development of this community. A structure of these dimensions and appearance certainly enhances the image of a town. It heightens immeasurably the importance of education in the minds of the people.

"But this is not the first red letter day. And some few of us, I think I could count them on one hand, remember back to the first red letter day — back in 1898, when the little building was first erected.

"I remember very distinctly as a child of nine, with some of my little friends who stood outside on the sidewalk, and looked at this building, full of awe and admiration and wonder. This was a building filled with books. Books in those days, to children, usually amounted to no more than they saw in school or the number in the small library they may have had at home. But here was a room, they told us that was filled with books.

"And to enhance that wonder and awe, there was a tall, very dignified, regal, white haired lady who, we were told, was the librarian, a new word in the vocabulary of little children.

"But I think that even at that time, that building was thought of, very largely, as something for adults. I am very sure that day that the little group of us that collected outside had no thought that it had much to do with us except that it belonged to the town. We had felt ourselves a part of it and it was some time before we began taking books — two or three years perhaps.



*Interior Thompson Free Library*



*In Memory  
of  
Lucia Eddy Thompson*



*Story Time  
Thompson Free Library*



*Interior Paintings*



“I remember the first book I took. I can’t remember the title, but I remember how the book looked — it was grey and it had blue decorations. And I remember how hastily I read it, eager to get back, that I might see that regal librarian once more and the inside of this building.

“Times have changed a good deal in the years, but even as far back as 1944-45 when I had the privilege of serving (as librarian) here, the children’s section was not a section. It was just a continuation of some of the shelves where the huge tomes of reference for adults were kept. Not very attractive for children, the shelves were too high, the chairs were too big. Everything was adjusted for the adult. And even then, children felt they were only a small part of this.

“I think my interest in this venture stemmed from the fact that while I was here, I realized that the greatest need of this library was a children’s room, a room where they might feel at home, and where they might make the surprising discovery that in these books they could find the things which they wanted to know.

“The cry of the age, of the whole generation today, is ‘I want to know!’ You talk with any child any length of time on anything serious, other than to scold him or reprove him, and what each one says is, ‘I want to know.’ So here is a wing to this library where even the children can come to find what they want to know.

“These new facilities are splendid, the cost is impressive, and we are proud that the costs have been met. But no task is ever really finished. This is not the end of our growth. We still have a community responsibility to see that this library is equipped with the kind of books that will answer the questions people are talking about.

“It must be strong in many lines, particularly strong, these days, in science because the books of yesterday are practically of no value to a child in school. What we want is a library strong in science, strong in history, strong in biography, rich in literature, and rich in poetry because the poets of our day are really the prophets of tomorrow. Nor should we forget the arts and the crafts, for to the craftsman of the future we must also devote some time.

“Community participation is still urgent. And that is our task, yours and mine, to increase the use of this institution in this town.”

## Thompson Free Library

Interior views of this turn of the century library shows the home-like atmosphere that prevails.

The Maine Room, primarily houses an extensive collection of Maine-related books. It is enhanced by a fireplace above which hangs two fine paintings by local artist Miss Mary Elizabeth Greeley (1836-1924) of the donor, Dr. Elbridge A. Thompson, and his wife, Lucia Eddy Thompson, in whose memory, Dr. Thompson gave the library in 1898. Another fine painting of the early Favor Tavern formerly located on the property is by Samuel Guernsey, another Dover native.

The Reference room houses magazines and reference collections and here hangs an exceptionally large and fine Marine painting of the early 19th century.

The Children's Room, located in the new wing which was opened in February 1972, is cozily furnished with many appointments to attract the child's interest.

Throughout the library are a collection of handcrafted Windsor armchairs, including two comb-back chairs and a writing arm Windsor, made by Douglas Campbell Co., cabinet makers of Denmark, Maine. These chairs, each bearing a brass plate, were given by the following donors:

- Mrs. George E. Howard II, in memory of George E. Howard II family
- Mrs. M. A. Sanborn, in memory of M. A. Sanborn
- Harriett Ayer Doore
- Dr. and Mrs. John W. Ellery
- Mr. and Mrs. Ora L. Evans
- Matthew and Ruby C. Williams
- In Memory of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Harvey, by their three sons
- Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Sawyer
- Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Boadway
- Francis C. Peaks, in memory of Peaks family
- Mrs. Charles E. Kimball and Mrs. Mary Cary Kimball, in memory of Charles Edwin Kimball family
- Mrs. Mary Danforth Wappler and the Wappler Foundation of New York, in memory of Frederick C. Wappler
- Mrs. Malcolm C. Arnold and John N. Arnold, in memory of Malcolm C. Arnold
- Gilman and Greg Glover, in memory of their father, Charles L. Glover

An unusual single plank top tavern table, made from one of the oldest and largest pine trees ever harvested in the local area, was handcrafted by expert cabinet maker, Frederick Woodman of Ellsworth, Maine. This table patterned after one in the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn., was donated by Robert Gerry Hall in memory of his parents, Wendall H. and Mabel Gerry Hall.

A Community Meeting Room, largely furnished through the efforts of local women's clubs, has colorful modernistic furnishings and carpeting, with an adjoining kitchenette facility.

Among other fine appointments about the library rooms are a grandfather clock, an oil painting of Piscataquis River scene by the late Philip Wass Brown, local resident; Civil War sword, bronze figurines, Copper Lustre vases, collection of miniature elephants, rock and mineral display, cheerful window draperies, and colorful carpeting throughout the building. Brightly painted book stacks and furniture complement the overall picture, truly a relaxed and pleasant environment is offered for the patron's enjoyment in this world of books.



*Interior Paintings*



*Postmaster Virgil A. Warren; Window Clerk, Frederick T. Weston; Bench Clerk, Donald Dean.*



## United States Post Office

The United States Post Office Department once held the reputation of having been one of the most efficient government organizations. Records indicate that Foxcroft, Dover and Dover-Foxcroft are one of the historic towns of the country. The northern section, formerly Foxcroft, established a post office in a building on North Street in the year 1821. John Bradbury was the first postmaster, appointed June 21, 1821, whose yearly salary was \$10.11.

The earliest mail service to Foxcroft from other towns is not recorded, however, by 1828 the office was supplied once a week by two routes; one from Harmony and the other from Bangor. The latter was routed from Bangor to Levant (Kenduskeag), Corinth, New Charleston, Atkinson, Sebec, Brownville, Williamsburg, Foxcroft, Guilford, Sangerville and return to Bangor. The mode of delivery was perhaps by horse and rider, carrying saddle bags.

A table of postal rates was as follows:

One, single letter, of one sheet:

Any distance not exceeding 30 miles . . . .	6c
30 miles not over 80 . . . . .	10c
80 miles not over 150 . . . . .	12½c
150 miles not over 400 . . . . .	18½c
Over 400 miles . . . . .	25c



POSTMASTERS 1821-1914

<i>Foxcroft, Maine</i>	<i>Appointment</i>
John Bradbury	June 19, 1821
R. K. Rice	July 29, 1833
Moses Swett	Dec. 29, 1836
George V. Edes	July 15, 1841
Melvin Stevens	Dec. 1, 1842
Moses Swett	June 7, 1845
Hiram Doughty	Feb. 23, 1847
D. D. Vaughn	May 1, 1849
William Paine	May 24, 1853
O. B. Crocker	Oct. 8, 1853
Jonathan Roberts	June 6, 1854
J. D. Brown	Jan. 8, 1855
James Weymouth	Jan. 24, 1859
H. C. Prentiss	March 19, 1861
John F. Arnold	Aug. 3, 1885
C. S. Ham	April 19, 1890
G. L. Arnold	April 11, 1894
A. P. Buck	May 16, 1898
Grace Buck	Dec. 10, 1900
Edward Buck	Dec. 14, 1904
Warren Eldridge	1914

The southern section known as Dover, opened a post office November 14, 1823 at Merrick Square in the Frederick Kimball Building, presently owned by Webber Hardware Company. This office was established under the name of Dover, Penobscot County, Maine. Later the address and the town was listed in Piscataquis County, although no date is available.

Postmasters were:

Thomas Davie	November 14, 1823
Abraham Shaw Patton	April 6, 1833
James R. Leighton	February 13, 1838
Charles E. Kimball	January 7, 1841
Manley Eames	June 7, 1845
Charles H. B. Woodbury	September 5, 1849
Abijar B. Chase	April 22, 1853
Sumner L. Thompson	April 27, 1857
Charles H. B. Woodbury	March 19, 1861
George L. Barrows	November 4, 1885
Nathan C. Stone	October 5, 1889
Darius F. Ayer	January 9, 1896
Arthur A. Dinsmore	January 18, 1900
Bion B. Anderson	January 11, 1916

In 1917 the Dover post office was moved from Merrick Square to South Street. There were vigorous protests resulting from the move and to compensate for the inconvenience to householders, city delivery of mail was established. About this time the Foxcroft post office united with the Dover office at the South Street location. City delivery was extended to both villages by 1922. George E. Page was the first letter carrier. Rural mail was delivered by carriers Wendell Hall and Delbert Pratt.

POSTMASTERS 1924-1976

Arthur A. Dinsmore	June 6, 1924
Blanche W. Brown	June 25, 1936
Emmons E. Davis	June 26, 1951
George W. Warren	June 1, 1953
Virgil A. Warren	June 23, 1973

It is noteworthy to mention those who served diligently for long periods of time in this post: Mr. Charles Woodbury, 28 years in two appointments; Mr. Arthur Dinsmore, 28 years in two appointments; Mr. George Warren, 20 years; Mr. H. C. Prentiss, 24 years; and Mrs. Blanche Brown, 15 years.

Many changes have occurred over the years and today the local community is served by three letter carrier routes, now motorized. Also three rural carriers serve the out-lying area.

The system of appointing postmasters was changed during George Warren's term in office. The "political plum" appointment was often made by the newly elected President of the United States. The present system is based on merit through the ranks with the approval of the Regional Review Board and the Postmaster General.

An impressive ceremony held in 1938 commemorated the laying of the cornerstone of the \$90,000 United States Post Office in Dover-Foxcroft. Blanche W. Brown was postmaster. This was the first federal structure to be erected in Piscataquis County. It held quarters for the post office operation, an office for the Post Office Inspector of the 3rd Congressional District, Mr. Harold E. Chase, of this town and, also, office space for the agent of the Piscataquis County Farm Bureau.

Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell of Dover-Foxcroft, authority on local history and author of Old Foxcroft, was one of the major speakers. In the cornerstone were placed original letters of pioneers, photographs of first settlers, the first surveyor's report, the first catalogue of Foxcroft Academy and a copy of Old Foxcroft.

It is interesting to note that in 1940 Barrie B. Greenbie, an artist from Washington, D. C., was commissioned by the government to paint a mural in the lobby. It was originally called "Revolutionary Scouting Party." It depicted Benedict Arnold's march up the Kennebec River. This subject was not approved by the committee as it was not geographically correct. Therefore the present mural depicts an early scouting party pushing forward on a Maine river with four men carrying a bateau, in the middle of the scene. The mural proves a handsome decoration for the lobby and is one of two such murals known to be in a government post office in the State of Maine.



*BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
MAYO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL  
Dr. Linus J. Stitham, Carl Hamlin, Dr. Harold Gerrish, Miss Marjorie Doore, Mrs. Pauline Davis, W. L. Beaton, R. McReavy, Malcolm Dow, and Wendell Brown.*



*AMBULANCE CORPS  
David MacLeish and John Cushing*

## Hospitals

During the early years of Dover-Foxcroft and until after World War I there is no record of a hospital being operated in the town. People were taken care of in their own homes, generally by the women of the family or a neighbor who had a knack with the sick. Emergency was done on the kitchen table with some help from the men folk to hold the patient, as anesthesia was unknown in the very early days. Surgery was sometimes crude, but there were many surprisingly successful results.

Later on, as railroads developed, it was possible to move critical cases to hospitals in Bangor and other cities when necessary.

It was not until after World War I that Dr. Edgar T. Flint, an osteopath, started his practice here, and seeing the need for a hospital, suggested a house on Hines Hill, now owned by Merle Libby. The project fell by the wayside, however, and the hospital was never opened.

Later, Dr. Flint and others were concerned with opening a hospital in the house where Dr. Linus J. Stitham now lives. This house was bought by two nurses, Lillian Young and Emma Cary, in October 1921. There was an operating room, and five or six rooms for patients. This was called the Cary-Young Hospital.

In December 1924 Emma Cary sold her interest to Lillian Young, who ran the hospital until it ceased to exist.

After she sold her interest in the Cary-Young Hospital, Emma Cary opened a hospital in the house now owned by Dr. Paul D. Taylor. Associated with her was another nurse named Mrs. Maxim.

In the early 1920's, Louise Chase, also a nurse, operated a hospital in the home presently owned by Mrs. Helen Zucker at the corner of West Main Street and Winter Street.

About the same time a hospital, The Home Memorial, located on Pleasant Street, was in operation and could accommodate a few medical and surgical patients.

Other facilities were operated by Mrs. Lampher, Mrs. Doore, Mrs. Albee and Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown's establishment, on Essex Street, had a labor room, a delivery room, a nursery and was large enough to care for five or six patients. Exact dates during which these small home-type hospitals were operated are not available. Records were not required in detail nor were hospitals licensed by the state until 1947.

The Mayo Memorial Hospital was bequeathed to the town of Dover-Foxcroft and endowed by Edward Mayo. It was opened in 1935.

The second floor of the Mayo Memorial Hospital was equipped with an operating room, a sterilizing room, nurses station, nursery, two private rooms and two wards for women patients. The ground floor contained the kitchen, dining room, two men's wards, library and an office. Twenty patients were accommodated in this ward.

Changes were made through the years as the need arose. The maternity wing was added in 1949. Through the courageous and untiring efforts of the Miosac Club of Dover-Foxcroft and the Zephyrus Club of Guilford this new wing was made possible. Later the x-ray and laboratory departments were installed and an elevator was added, as well as many features demanded by Health and Welfare Departments to meet fire and safety standards.

The following report of services performed by the Mayo Memorial Hospital for the year 1975 is taken from the Annual Report, March 8, 1976:

Admitted	1223
Total treated	1234
Total patient days of service rendered	6260
Daily average of patients	17.2
Number of live births	203
Medical patients	802
Obstetrical patients	205
Surgical patients	143
Out patients	9075

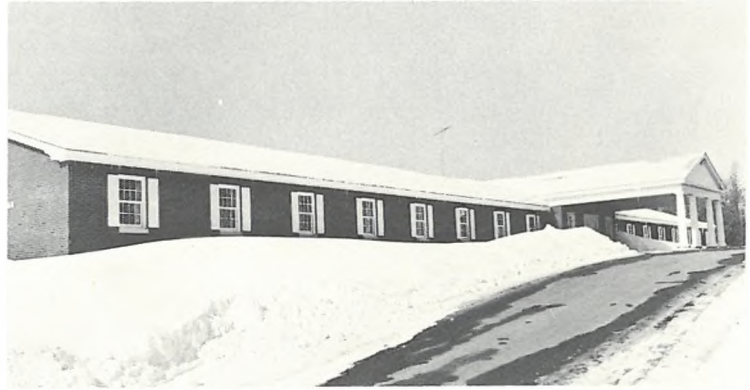
The hospital is staffed with eight doctors, 21 nurses and 92 operational personnel. Mr. W. L. Beaton, Administrator, stated in the Annual Report, "While we have lost one physician to retirement, we have been fortunate to add four full-time physicians and one part-time surgeon to our medical staff."

Present requirements of the National and State Health and Welfare Departments necessitate the abandonment of the old building and the erection of a new regional hospital. According to the construction schedule released during the week of September 7-13, 1975, a proposed 52-bed general hospital will be opened by HAD 4 in September 1977. It will be adjacent to the present Mayo Memorial Hospital.



*The Architectural Conception of H.A.D. No. 4 Hospital Under Construction in 1976.*





*Hibbard Nursing Home*

## Boarding and Nursing Homes

During the 1930's and 1940's boarding homes and rest homes for the aged and infirm began to be developed. Two of these establishments are still in operation. The Bishop Boarding Home on Essex Street was first operated by Gertrude Robbins and later, by Richard and Irma Jalbert. It was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bishop in 1964. The Bishop Boarding home cares for 30-40 elderly or infirm patients.

The Hibbard Boarding Home, also on Essex Street, was formerly the Currie-Halpin Rest Home, and could care for approximately 18 patients. This was acquired by Emery and Virginia Hibbard in June 1955. It was expanded to care for 28 persons. Again in 1964 a new wing was added with a capacity for another 20 beds. During these years it functioned as a nursing and boarding home.

In 1972 a modern nursing home was built on the Guilford Road. This new facility cares for 58 patients and fills a great need for the region. Mr. and Mrs. Emery Hibbard have retired and the Hibbard Nursing Home is administrated by Mr. Gary Hibbard.

## Local Banks

The Corporators of the Piscataquis Savings Bank met at Mayo's Small Hall in April, 1874, and voted to accept the charter and organize under it.

It was voted to accept a code of by-laws. "To Enable industrious persons of all descriptions to invest such part of their earnings or property as they can conveniently spare in a manner which will afford them both profit and security."

John Mayo was made president and C. B. Kittredge, treasurer, and secretary. The dividends were 3½ % and interest on loans was 9½ %. Calvin Kittredge, the treasurer, had his store in the west half of the Masonic Building and the first office of the bank was there.

In April, 1886 it was voted to build a bank of brick with the Odd Fellows Society of Dover, the Bank to build the foundation and the first two floors and the Odd Fellows to build the third story

and roof. The lot was purchased from Frank Waterman and the house and stable on the lot was moved.

In May, of 1887 the Comptroller of currency authorized the Kineo National Bank of this town to begin business.

C. B. Kittredge resigned from Piscataquis Savings Bank to be cashier of Kineo National.

Both banks were in the Piscataquis side of the Bank Building with one window for Piscataquis Savings and one for Kineo National. In Sept. of 1905, a special meeting of Kineo National Bank was held to transfer the Bank to Kineo Trust Co., as of Jan. 1, 1906 E. A. Thompson, president; J. F. Hughes, vice-president; and G. L. Arnold, treasurer.

In February of 1907 the Kineo Trust Company moved into the west half of the Union Square building.

The Merrill Trust Company took over the Kineo Trust Company in 1929. Gilman Arnold remained with the bank until 1947.

The present bank building was constructed in 1965.

The present officers of the two banks are:

Piscataquis Savings Bank — Arnold T. Gellerson, president; Oral Evans, vice-president; Donald Ambler, executive vice president; Elizabeth Harvey, treasurer; and Marlene Lyford, assistant treasurer.

The Merrill Trust Company — Thomas H. Coy, manager; and Barbara Klimavicz, assistant manager.

It is interesting to note that the two banks have always been in the same building.

Frank Guernsey was in the Legislature on the Banking and Currency committee while president of the Piscataquis Savings Bank.



*The Fire Station  
Waiting for the Parade, July 3rd, 1976.*

## Dover-Foxcroft Fire Department

Written history of our town's fire protection should rightfully begin with the frightening cry of "fire" by the first settler who was faced with the heartbreaking disaster of seeing his few possessions reduced to ashes. Unfortunately no records were kept by the small group of settlers who, regardless of sex or age, were "volunteer firemen" if they were capable of walking and carrying a pail of water.

As the settlement grew it would be presumed that a "bucket brigade" was formed and a method of "spreading the alarm" decided upon, however, it was still an unorganized" group.

Both Dover and Foxcroft had been established settlements for approximately forty years before bona fide fire companies were authorized to organize.

"Foxcroft Village Fire Company" was the first to be granted a charter to organize on July 15, 1948. For nearly two years meetings were held, committees formed, "ways and means" discussed for the raising of funds with which to purchase equipment. After this lengthy deliberation, rules and bylaws were duly accepted which are still basically the same as today's. The necessary monies to be raised by an added tax rate percent on taxable property valuations.

At the meeting held on March 6, 1850 a committee comprised of: Daniel D. Vaughan, Jeremiah S. Thompson and J. G. Mayo, Sr., was authorized to invest the magnificent sum of \$350.00 in a modern fire engine. The people of Dover were also in attendance at this same meeting and proposed that Dover Village be a part of the accepted fire district, subject to the same rules and bylaws. The company was financially unable to purchase a horse drawn hook and ladder truck, after the expense of the engine, which was capable of pumping 150 gallons per minute, and the three hundred feet of "hose on a reel on wheels." The necessary "handled hooks and ladders" were obtained; half being placed in the covered bridge at Dover Village and the other half in the covered bridge at Foxcroft Village. The first engine (better known as a "hand tub") was named "Cascade" and served both towns for several years.

The first fire station in Foxcroft Village was located on North Street, later moving to much larger quarters on Summer Street. This fire station was located on what is now the parking area in front of the Counseling Center and next to the Post Office. Soon after this move arrangements were made with "Sam" Sanford to furnish horses from his livery stable to draw the fire apparatus of "UNION HOSE COMPANY NO. 1."

Dover Village was equipped with a fire station on Pleasant Street, opposite the Pleasant Street school house. This building was to be the home of "Tiger Hose Company No. 1" and its fire apparatus. Their first "hand tub" was named "TIGER."

What ever became of the "CASCADE" is not definitely known but hopefully its historic value is being appreciated by many people.

The story of the "TIGER" is both amusing and interesting. The decision was made (by whom, it is not known) to attempt to sell the "old wreck" to a young antique dealer by the name of Robert Hall. Much to the amusement of the "sidewalk jesters" Mr. Hall paid the asking price and transported his prize to his own barn. For many days he was greeted with jeers and laughter as sly remarks were made regarding the intelligence of a man who would purchase worn out old fire engine. However, the "jesters" soon turned their attentions elsewhere and the fire engine "joke" was forgotten.

In the meantime the fate of "TIGER" was being decided. Much interest was being shown in the remarkable little "hand pump," complete with its bell, leather buckets and beautiful lantern. The "TIGER" was purchased by Mr. M. L. Blumenthal and was to be transported by truck to its new home, The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. The bell was painstakingly packed for travel and the "Tiger" left Dover-Foxcroft late one afternoon. Later it was learned that the young truckers unpacked the bell and, even before reaching Dexter, had put it back on the "TIGER." Throughout the night people in small towns were awakened by the ringing of a strange bell, as the proud little "TIGER" traveled toward a dignified and proper place of "retirement."

The lantern became the property of Mrs. Thomas Alexander of Bar Harbour and New York City, As for the buckets, they found their way into the appreciative hands of several enthusiastic collectors.

The "PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY," which

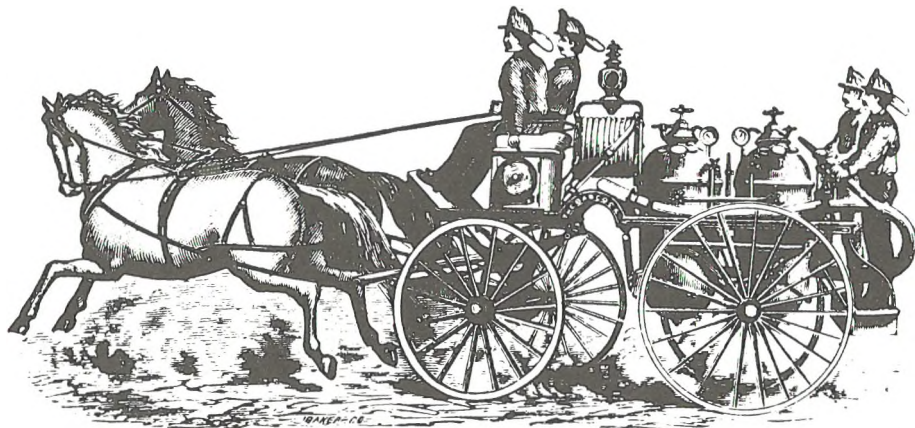
was organized on August 2, 1904, was manned by "volunteers" from both towns. The first apparatus was housed in the Union Station. This Company's first foreman or "Chief" was a gentleman by the name of Chester L. Swallow, who resided on Grange Street in the house which is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Mountain.

The present fire company was organized June 12, 1923 under the jurisdiction of the Dover and Foxcroft Water District, being formed by the consolidation of "UNION HOSE COMPANY No. 1," "Tiger Hose Company No. 11," and "PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY." The first slate of officers to be elected were: C. L. Stowe, chief; Frank Whittier, first assistant chief; Frank Hoyt, second assistant chief; and Leon Green, secretary and treasurer.

Frank Whittier, who later served as Chief for many years, is well remembered as a most efficient and proud chief. Leon Green, also was to remain an officer for several years. Even more citizens will remember with affection Chief Fernald "Red" Whitman, who also served for a very long period of time. At least two other men have held the position of Chief. Mr. George Gray was "acting chief" immediately after the death of "Red" Whitman and he was followed by Chief Clifford "Buzz" Pembroke.

The present fire station, which is located in Union Square, houses the modern pieces of fire fighting equipment of which the town is rightfully proud. Chief Floyd Redmond and his company of fire fighters are to be complimented on the fine protection they give to Dover-Foxcroft. Day and night they are but a phone call away if disaster strikes. Even though they must leave their work by day, or the comfort of home in the middle of the night, it is only a matter of minutes from the time the alarm sounds until the bright red trucks are on the way to help those in trouble.

The citizens of Dover-Foxcroft proudly salute Chief Redmond and all his fine company of men.



## The Telephone System

The first telephone service was initiated in 1891 by the Piscataquis Central Telephone Company. The exchange was located in the furniture store of J. F. Fernald on Lincoln Street. There was one wall-type telephone with single lines to Guilford, Dexter and Sebec Station.

The White Mountain Telephone Company purchased the charter of the Piscataquis Central Telephone Company in 1893. The new company moved the exchange to the drug store of William Buck and Company located at Monument Square, the present site of LaVerdiere's Drug Store.

A year later the exchange was moved to the insurance office of Mr. George Howard on Main Street. Mr. Howard acted as manager. In 1900 the New England Telephone Company acquired the facilities of the White Mountain Telephone Company. Four years later Mr. Howard resigned and service was moved to the office of D. E. Dinsmore, Union Square, and Miss Adelaide Neal was appointed manager.

Again the office was moved in 1906 to the Mayo Building, presently the site of P. E. Ward and Company. Mr. J. C. Mc Faul became manager. Additional office space was acquired in the Mayo Building in 1910.

In 1915 The Moosehead Telephone and Telegraph Company was formed with Mr. Frank W. Mason appointed General Manager.

An unseasonable storm on May 11, 1945 wrecked much of the outside line facilities installed in the past five years. Most of the 9000 poles and much of the line was ruined. The extent of the destruction was so great that repairs were not completed until the fall of that year.

Chief operators who were employed in the Mayo Building were: Ruby Jack, Doris Lary, Anne Elliott Sanford, Margaret Melia Gray, Mary Dinsmore Kimball and the night-operator, the late Harriett D. Gray.

Mary D. Kimball was a switchboard operator and in May 1935, having had fourteen years of service and four years as assistant chief operator, was promoted to chief operator serving in this capacity for thirty-two years. Mr. Elmer L. Cushman was appointed general manager in 1933, succeeding the late Frank W. Mason.

Mrs. Kimball recalls two calls made in the mid-1930's for which she was cited for expediency. An overseas call was made through the exchange from Bingham to London, England, via overseas radio. Another call originated by Mrs. Kimball was made to a customer in Manila. This call was routed through Boston, New York, and San Francisco to the Philippine Islands.

The Maine Public Utilities Commission approved the consolidation in 1945 of The Moosehead Telephone and Telegraph Company with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. This made the service a part of the Bell System.



Dover-Foxcroft became the toll center for Milo, LaGrange, Bradford, Dexter, Guilford, Monson, Greenville, Rockwood, The Forks and Jackman. Mr. Herbert M. Garrett, District Manager for New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, acquired title to real estate in Dover-Foxcroft on Main Street, from Mr. Elmer E. Cole, on which was to be built a new business office, a plant department and operating room. The exchange was moved to its new location at 2 East Main Street in 1950.

The service was converted to a dial system at the same time. Town Manager, Mr. Lawrence Peabody, dialed the first call over the system. Thirty-three operators were employed.

November 23, 1974, at 12:01 a.m. Direct Distance Dialing became effective with the toll center located at Bangor. Many employees chose to transfer to the new center at Bangor or to the facilities at Waterville, while others found retirement and leisure time most rewarding.

In Dover-Foxcroft the Central Office on Main Street houses the dial switching equipment and the toll testboard, with circuits connecting with Bangor, Newport, and Portland along with circuits to our neighboring towns. This office and equipment are maintained by the Central Office repairmen.

Central Office Employees:

Lawrence Witham, Foreman  
Edwin Edes  
Wilmont Larsen  
Joseph McInnis  
Joseph Guyotte  
Raymond Patterson  
Philip Piper  
William Peterson

The maintenance center on Dwelley Avenue is the newest facility constructed for New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. The building accommodates a storeroom for telephone supplies necessary in the performance of installations, house service, line crewmen, cable department and central office maintenance crews. It also garages nineteen vehicles.

Installation and Repair Employees:

George Grey, Foreman  
Charles Carr  
David Hession  
Harry Hughes  
Millard Ordway

Cable Employees:

Earl Annis, Foreman  
Kenneth Bearce  
Charles Chase  
William Richardson  
Francis Whitney

Line Crew Employees:

Clarence Libby, Foreman  
Lee Belote  
Norman McKusick  
Carl Peterson  
Alex Powell  
William Masteika, custodian



*Cosmopolitan Club*

*Faye Ward, Mary Hayes, Theodora Gray, Doris Hathorn, Freda Maxfield, Louise Gerish, Mabel Hayes, Elinor Tripp, Pauline Davis, Mildred Hewett, Dorothy Tourtilotte, Bernice Hesketh, Nina Kitchen, Bernice Hassell, Flora Mayo, Maude Stanhope, Lelia Evans, Mildred Ebersteen. Standing: Edna Bender, Bettie Miller, Leota Brown, Velma Butterfield, Bernice Sterling, Susie Lyford, Mary Kimball, Dorothy Phillips, and Dorothy Buck.*

## Cosmopolitan Club

In the town of Dover-Foxcroft there are six federated clubs. Each has its projects and is most helpful to the town.

The first to be organized was the Cosmopolitan. This club was started when a small group of eight women decided to improve their minds by meeting occasionally during the winter months to read and discuss a few books. Soon the number grew to 16, then to 50 as it now stands.

After two years of study the women decided to organize, thus the club was brought into being Oct. 21, 1897, and was federated in 1898. It is nearly as old as the federation itself.

The first president was Mrs. Anna G. Mayo. We were honored by having a state president in our club, Mrs. Eva Mason Ross.

We have the honor of five 50-year members namely:

Mesdames

Elizabeth Kimball	1912
Eva Ross	1919
Eva Gilman	1920
Mabel Hayes	1921
Maude Stanhope	1921

*Honoring 50-Year Members  
Cosmopolitan Club*

*Present at the president's luncheon on May 14, 1976, at the Blethen House were Nina LaRoe Kitchen, Maude Marsh Stanhope, Eva Gerry Gilman and Mabel MacFadyen Hayes. Mrs. Gilman and Mrs. Hayes are past presidents.*



## The Miosac Club

The Miosac Club was organized in 1936, sponsored by the Cosmopolitan Club, a Maine Federated Women's Club.

The Club became "Federated" as a Junior Club that same year, with a limited membership of twenty-five, meeting on the first and third Tuesday of the months of October through May.

Miosac stands for "Modern Ideals of Service and Culture." The club motto is: "Live Largely."

In the fall of 1946, the Club voted to change its status to that of a Senior Club in the Federation. During that year it sponsored a Junior club to be known as the Molasto Club, also of Dover-Foxcroft.

In 1947 the Miosac Club voted to sponsor a financial drive for the addition of a maternity wing to Mayo Memorial Hospital. Rummage sales were then initiated as the club's main fund-raising vehicle, which, with continued loyal public support, have



*40th Birthday Dinner  
Miosac Club, M.F.W.C.*

*Top row, left to right: Betty F. Harvey, Velma Smith, former member, Martha Rollins, Margaret Harter, Phyllis Foss, Tressa Peabody, Mary H. Stuart, Eleanor Danforth, Constance Page, vice president, Dorothy Warren, auditor, Helen K. Campbell, president, Lillian Herring, treasurer, Laura Stacy, Marjorie Moore, corresponding secretary, Elizabeth Stanhope. Bottom row, left to right: Dorothy F. Greenlaw, Frances Webber, Rachel Mowatt, former member, Anne Milton, Marjorie Doore, Marion Doore, recording secretary. Members absent when photo was taken: Lois Bigelow, Beatrice, Gellerson, Anne Meisner, Louise Smith, Ruby Williams.*

since been held twice yearly. The cash proceeds therefrom enable the club to perform its many worthwhile civic projects each year. In 1953, the Miosac Club launched a successful drive for an elevator fund for said hospital.

Although the needs of Mayo Memorial Hospital were the main interest of the club in its early years, many other worthy community Improvement projects have been carried out. These included furnishing an upright piano for the then Mayo Street Grammar School and a grand piano for Foxcroft Academy, spearheading and donating to the financial drive for Foxcroft Academy gymnasium, a \$1,000.00 donation towards the new addition to Thompson Free Library, annually placing fresh flower boxes along Main Street and flower beds at the Library to help beautify the Town of Dover-Foxcroft in the summertime, furnishing white park benches in appropriate locations for public convenience, carrying out and financially supporting various Bicentennial projects, including researching, compiling and publishing in mimeograph form a 40-year history of the Miosac Club (1936-1976), and annually budgeting financial (and other) support of various General and Maine Federation of Women's Club projects.

Charter members of the club were: Mrs. Kathryn Edgerly Dyer (its first president), Mrs. Ruth Brown Potter, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Rainsford, Mrs. Louise MacFadyen Greig, Miss Marguerite Demeritt, and Mrs. Margaret Melia Gray.



## The Junior Cosmopolitan Club

The Junior Cosmopolitan Club was organized March 14, 1947, and federated in 1947.

This club was sponsored by the Cosmopolitan Club and named Junior Cosmopolitan Club.

The purpose was to interest members in civic and educational improvement.

The first president was Mrs. William (Alice) Richardson.

The present membership is twenty-eight.



### *Junior Cosmopolitan Club*

*Front row, left to right: Pearl Bamford, Ramona MacPherson, Clara Patterson, June Smith, Wilma Andrews. Second row: Eunice Finley, Madelyn Floyd, Edna Bishop, Priscilla White, Dorothy Beede, Barbara Klimavicz, Virginia Bradford, Elaine Anderson. Third row: Candida Venott, Elaine Naticks, Katherine Green, Beryl Dow, Dorothy Preble; Phyllis Weatherbee, Rose Cole, Judy Gilmore, Blanche Lamb, Mattie Gagnon, Arlene Arnold. Members absent: Sylvia Macomber, Mary McInnis, Arlene Weymouth, Jean Weymouth, Katherine Merrill, Val Flourde.*

## The Mocutoc Club

The Mocutoc Club, the youngest of our clubs, was sponsored by the Molasto Club in 1950 and federated the same year.

Motto "Make Our Club Useful to Our Community." The club colors are red and gold.

Their main methods to earn money are sponsoring a style show each year and selling community calendars. The proceeds are used for civic improvements.

It has a membership of twenty-nine.

The first president was Mrs. Barbara Merrill.

### *Mocutoc Club*

*Carolyn Leland, Carolyn Blake, Gerri Forbes, Mim Mountford, Judy Clark, Meredith Beek. Top row: Yvonne Brown, Melba Boone, Ginny Steenstra, Sylvia Johnson, Barbara Chase, Ann Sweeny, Helen Higgins, Rita Mountain, Doris Coy, Beverly Church, Heather Woods, Janet Milton, Cheryl Fairbrother. Absent members: Linda Phillips, Deborah Davis, Peggy Hanson, Susan Babash, Ruth Clark, Barbara Lockwood, Elaine Larsen, Barbara Davis, and Catherine Spruce.*



## The Molasto Club

The Molasto Club sponsored by the Miosac Club was organized October 1946 and Federated in 1947.

The name MOLASTO spells: "Make Our Lives a Service to Others."

The club has a limited membership of twenty-five.

The purpose of the Club is to promote friendship, sociability and service to the community.

The first president was Priscilla L. Cleaves.



### *Molasto Club Members*

*Front row, seated: Mesdames William Chase, Jr.; Ted Magee, corresponding secretary; John Skomars, secretary; Crowell Hall, president; John Glover, vice president; Robert Lingley. Second row: John Ingraham, A. W. Ellis, Ronald Dean, John Cushing, Dennis Lyford, Eugene Gammon, Ernest Boynton. Third row: Clifford Wiley, Stanley Gilman, Barry Lary, George Smith, Stanley Pride, Stuart Hayes. Absent: Harold Gerrish, and Donald Hatt.*

## The Athena Club

The Athena Club was organized April 15, 1898. The name "Athena" was selected. It means "Goddess of Wisdom." The club started with six members. The membership now is twenty-three.

The first president was Mrs. Lizzie Dinsmore.

The club's purpose was to read Shakespeare. Nineteen plays were read during its early years.

It was federated in 1912.



## The Percolator Club

The Percolator Club was organized November 23, 1926, by five young women, who had been meeting informally for several months, to do work for some of the underprivileged local families. The five founders of the club were Faith March, Grace Jenkins, Inez Flint, Ina Hoxie, and Violet Austin. The aims of the club were to serve the home and the community and to aid charitable projects whenever possible. At one of the first meetings, each member was asked to suggest a name for the club. Faith March was sitting where she could see into the kitchen and could watch the coffee pot busily perking. Her suggestion was the Percolator Club.

A constitution was written and was adopted during another meeting, and with a few changes, it still is used today. The membership was limited at first to fifteen members, but later was changed to twenty-five members.

In the early days of the club, there was no federal or state aid for the needy families. Club members raised money by holding suppers and by having food sales. Many organizations and individuals would give money with which to buy clothing and toys. Some clothing and toys were donated. Many families were helped by donations of bedding, of clothing, and of food.

One large project of the club was the purchase of glasses for children whose parents could not afford to buy the glasses. The late Doctors George Miller and William MacDougal gave generously of their time for this project, which later was assumed by the Kiwanis Club.

For many years, the club sponsored a tonsil clinic that sometimes helped as many as twenty children in one year. The local doctors contributed their time, the club paid the hospital fees, but this clinic was discontinued because of the rising costs for hospitalization.

Two money-making projects were an Antique and Hobby Show and a booth for serving meals and lunches at the Piscataquis County Valley Fair, as well as the annual Christmas coffee.

Now, the projects for earning money are the annual Christmas Coffee, which is held at the Blethen House each year, and the members taking orders for personalized stationery twice a year.

The money is used to pay for hot lunches for the American Field Service students each year. Also, the money is used to continue the custom of sending Christmas boxes to needy families with children. These boxes contain candy, fruit, and home-knit mittens for each child. However, boxes of cheer, containing complete Christmas dinners, have been limited since the need has lessened because of help from other sources.

In 1976, the Percolator Club celebrates fifty years of service to the community. One of the original charter members, Grace Jenkins, has maintained her membership during all these years.



## Garden Clubs

The Women's Community Garden Club celebrated its 26th anniversary this year at their annual banquet. Two excellent projects are presented annually to the public for its appreciation and participation; the corner gardens and the flower show, through the endeavors of this dedicated club.

The gardens planted in the watering trough at Merrick Square, at the Honor Roll situated at the Court House, and those at North Street and at Davis Street lend extra touches of beauty and color throughout the summer season.

They are sponsors of the annual Flower Show held in conjunction with the Piscataquis County Fair. Club members encourage and assist flower growers in presenting their arrangements advantageously, numbering and recording entries and supplying containers for special blooms. Entrants are assured of unbiased expert judging by a selective and experienced panel of judges.

The club meets on the third Thursday of the month from September through May. The elected officers are:

President ..... Barbara Herrick  
Vice President ..... Virginia Judkins  
Secretary ..... Ione Rush  
Treasurer ..... Anna Merrill



*Women's Community Garden Club  
Ella Smith, Ione Rush, secretary, Barbara Herrick, president, Virginia Judkins, vice president, Anna Merrill, treasurer, Miriam Smith, Eunice Finley. Top row: Katherine Green, Dorothy Larsen, Phyllis Weatherbee, Dorothy Gray, Bertha Mitchell, Mary Salley, Rose Cole, Barbara Herring, Alma Jenkins, and Louine Starbird.*

## O.D.D. Garden Club

One must experiment with the chemistry of the soil, appreciate the value of the earthworm, attack the voracious insect, defy the frost, love the rain and the sun and talk to the flowers to earn the "green thumb" honor in the O.D.D. Garden Club. It is not to reveal a secret to say that O.D.D. means "original dirt diggers" but to make us acquainted with a group of excellent gardeners.

The O.D.D. Club was organized by Marie Weston on May 16, 1937. Its original purpose, to learn the secrets of a successful garden, continues to challenge its members from May to September. At the end of summer they return to share and study their successes as a "dirt digger."

Their activities include the exchange of bulbs, seeds and plants, professional lectures on the care and characteristics of house and garden plants, tours of Maine's renowned gardens and sharing with

hospital and nursing home patients the fruits of their labor. Twenty-three Dover-Foxcroft women share their enthusiasm in the O.D.D. Garden Club.

The officers are:

President . . . . . Susie Lyford  
Vice President . . . . . Mary D. Kimball  
Secretary & Treasurer . . . Harriette Ladd

## Daughters of the American Revolution

The Dover and Foxcroft Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, affiliated with the Maine State Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized with twenty-six members by Mrs. Morse, the State Regent, January 14, 1913, in the home of Mrs. Esther Palmer.

The original appointive officers were the following: Regent, Adelaide C. Farwell; Vice Regent, Laura D. Warren; Recording Secretary, Lola W. Hayes; Corresponding Secretary, Alice M. Robinson; Treasurer, Alice Averill; Chaplain, Esther B. Palmer; Historian, Sarah L. Martin; and Auditor, Josephine Hughes.

The Chapter meets the second Tuesday, October through May, at two o'clock.

Constitution Week is in the fall. The ministers mention this from their pulpits, and articles are given to the press.

In compliance with the principle of the Daughters of the American Revolution to further historic, educational, and patriotic service, the Chapter gives an award to a junior or a senior student who shows the greatest improvement in United States History in Penquis Valley High School, Milo, and in Foxcroft Academy, Dover-Foxcroft.

Yearly, an essay contest is conducted dealing with an historic person or with an historic event for students in grades five, six, seven, and eight. This contest is in keeping with February as the History Month. Winners are guests at a tea to honor them and to receive their prizes. Also, spot announcements are sponsored on the radio and in the newspapers.

The Good Citizen girls in Penquis Valley High School and in Foxcroft Academy are selected by their classmates and by the faculties. These selections are based upon dependability, leadership, service, and patriotism. In April, a tea is given for the Good Citizen girls and for their mothers. At this time, the awards are presented. In 1975, Cynthia Knaut won the State of Maine award.

Though naturalization is conducted in Bangor, the Dover and Foxcroft Chapter entertains the new citizens.

To be able to execute these events and to support the state and the national projects, the Chapter sponsors a public coffee each fall.

Two honors for the Dover and Foxcroft Chapter have been that Edna O. Locke was a past State Regent and that Laura D. Warren was a past Vice President General.

Representatives attend the state meetings, and several members have been to Washington, D. C., to attend the DAR Continental Congress, a most informative and inspirational session.





## Graduate Nurses Guild

The Graduate Nurses Guild was organized October 27, 1935 at the home of Marie Weston. Officers pro tem were appointed: Norma Elms, President, and Lillian Ames, Secretary. It was reorganized in 1943 and again on March 22, 1956. Its original purpose, to promote interest in nursing problems in Dover-Foxcroft and sustain interest of nurses professionally and socially, continues to be its goal.

The Rose Valentine fund is a project continued by the Guild whereby a young woman in probationary training annually becomes the recipient of the Graduate Nurses Guild Scholarship.

Officers and members are:

President .....	Theodora Gray
Vice President .....	Dorothy Plummer
Secretary & Treasurer ....	Grace England
Mary Hayes	Jane Sweetser
Constance Chase	Alice Richardson
Lillian Herring	Irma Ross
Mattie Gagnon	Florence Stumpp
Virginia Hubbard	Effie Gray
	Jeannine Weymouth



## 4-H Clubs

The Extension Service is interested in providing youth with programs which supplement other educational programs. The youth program is also designed to cover subject matter not covered in other educational activities. The general area of agriculture and life sciences is a specific example.

These Extension Youth programs are conducted through the 4-H Clubs. This program has been traditional in Piscataquis County.

Local community-minded citizens serve as leaders. They are the real strength of the 4-H program. They direct the work of boys and girls carrying out educational activities. These may be agricultural in nature such as animal raising, or scientific, such as photography or electricity. Other projects may relate to youth development such as junior leadership, career exploration, and community service. Concern is also given to the school drop-outs and is attempting to organize educational programs to meet specific problems of young people.

An Extension Agent in the county directs the over-all 4-H program, providing educational materials and guidance to leaders. This branch of Extension work is under the supervision of Mrs. Barbara Herrick.

## Central Grange

The Patrons of Husbandry is a fraternal organization which includes the family. Emphasis is placed on the home, community, reverence for God, and loyalty to our country. Central Grange has made its contribution to these objectives over the years, supporting contributions towards the Grange Cottage at Goodwill Farm, the Home for Little Wanderers, CARE, American Field Service, the State Grange Educational Aid Fund, and the Howes Nursing Scholarship Fund. For several years the use of the hall was given to the town for the purpose of serving hot lunches to the school children.

Central Grange No. 121 was organized March 5, 1875. Meetings were held in the Temperance Hall until the lot was purchased and the Grange building was raised in 1888. E. B. Averill was elected to be the first master.

## Kiwanis Club

During the winter of 1938 several members of the Orono Kiwanis Club came to Dover-Foxcroft and met with a group of interested individuals to discuss the possibility of organizing a Kiwanis Club in Dover-Foxcroft. By May first the necessary twenty-five members had been secured. On June 13, 1938, Kiwanis International, represented by International Trustee James P. Gallagher of Newton, Massachusetts, and Governor George A. Harrison of the New England District, presented the Charter to the new club.

Leslie Van Aken (now deceased) served as the first president and with his able leadership, the new club got off to a flying start. For the past thirty-eight years, it has been one of the most active clubs in the New England District of Kiwanis International. Many times the club has functioned as a Chamber of Commerce would, had there been one in existence. It is the only men's service club in the community and the following list of its activities will give indication of its value to the area.

The activities of a service club of this nature manifest themselves in financial assistance and contributions. Therefore money raising projects and their success determine the amount of activity and accomplishment such a club will attain. The Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club stands near the top of all clubs of Kiwanis International in this category.

For the thirty-eight years of the club's existence it has earned and contributed to community youth and other projects, over a quarter of a million dollars.

The first money raising project was a Merchant's Bazaar. This was followed by running Saturday night dances at the Sebec Lake Pavilion, selling tickets for the Piscataquis Fair Association, by having a hot dog stand at the fair, and then finally, as the projects that were being supported required more money than was being raised, it was decided to put on a Minstrel Show. The first show was in April 1943 in Central Hall. The seating capacity was four hundred and fifty. Nine hundred tickets were sold and



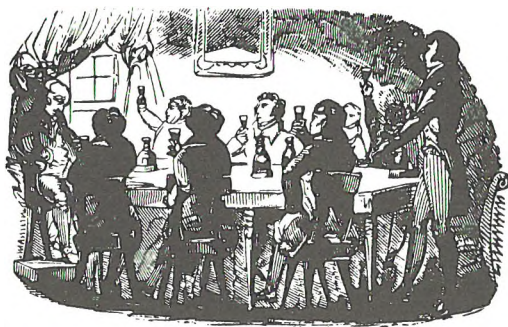
on the night of the show, a wild melee took place at the entrance. Four hundred were turned away by telling them to return the following night for a second show. From that time on for seventeen consecutive years, a minstrel show was presented each spring.

During the year of 1950 it became apparent that even though large sums were being raised by minstrel shows, it was not enough, and another project must be attempted. It was decided to have an auction, and from that time to the present, the annual three-day Kiwanis Auction has been the outstanding summer event in Dover-Foxcroft.

The projects for the benefit of the community are too many to even give a brief description, but a few of the more outstanding ones are: the school lunch program, started by the club and financed almost entirely during the first four years of the lunch program's existence, furnishing eyeglasses where other means were not available, and gradually taking over the Red Cross swim program at Sebec Lake, until now approximately four thousand dollars a year is being provided for the program, active sponsorship of Boy Scouts along with contributing to both Boy and Girl Scouts, scholarships in the amount of twelve hundred dollars a year for Foxcroft Academy graduates, funds for under-privileged girls and boys projects, such as those with physical and learning disabilities.

For the year of 1976 and on, the club is embarking on a new project, which, as the years go by, will be perhaps the most outstanding — The theme is "Touch A Life" with committees appointed to work with those in the younger years with learning disabilities, and those in the greater years (Golden), that they may enjoy life in comfort and dignity.

In closing it should be recorded that the Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club has founded and sponsored a Key Club at Foxcroft Academy, which is very active and is improving service to the community by its activities with the elderly.



## Mosaic Lodge No. 52

Mosaic Lodge No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Maine on July 16, 1827.

The first meeting of the Mosaic Lodge was held at the Col. R. Carleton Hall in Sangerville, November 9, 1827. Mosaic Lodge held no meetings after February 15, 1832 until April 9, 1845. This meeting was held in Foxcroft, and J. S. Holmes was master.

At a meeting on March 25, 1869, a committee was instructed to make a written agreement in regards to building and ownership of a hall. The dedication of the new hall took place June 22, 1871.



## Miriam Chapter O. E. S. No. 40

On January 4, 1897, a letter was received from Worthy Grand Patron Algernon H. Roak by interested persons in Dover who were desirous of forming an Eastern Star Chapter. He stated that he did constitute and appoint Marcia B. Cross, Worthy Matron; Calvin Kittredge, Worthy Patron; and Lizzie Dinsmore, Associate Matron, together with other Brethren and Sisters who were then, or might hereafter, become members, to be a regular Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star by dispensation under the title of Miriam Chapter, working under a charter from the Grand Chapter.

The first meeting of the Chapter was held on January 8, 1897 with 24 charter members present. Initiation fee was established at \$2.00 with dues of 50c per year.

Miriam Chapter has grown through the years and has been honored by having many members represent them in Grand Chapter as Grand Officers, District Deputy Grand Matrons, and Grand Representatives.

Kenneth R. Jones, Worthy Grand Patron, was elected to that office in 1967. Arlene Fairbrother is Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron is Ernest Fairbrother. Present membership stands at 178 in 1975.



## Maine Chapter – Order of DeMolay

Maine Chapter Order of DeMolay was instituted in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, March 19, 1924, with Raymond K. Annis as its first master councilor, and a membership of 41 charter members.

This is the first chapter formed in the State of Maine and was started by Charles Locke and several other members of Mosaic Lodge No. 52 A.F.&A.M. The 50th anniversary of the chapter was observed March 19, 1974, with a banquet and program held at the Foxcroft Academy auditorium.

## Wenonah Rebekah Lodge No. 11

Wenonah Rebekah Lodge No. 11 was instituted March 23, 1887, at Odd Fellows Hall, Union Square, in Dover by Freeman F. Merrill, Grand Master, with 36 charter members. William F. Washburn was elected and installed as Noble Grand, and Annie B. Emerson as Vice Grand.

## Dover-Foxcroft Chamber of Commerce

The Dover-Foxcroft area Chamber of Commerce began in 1953 with ten members. Their main concern was to meet, greet and discuss plans and problems of industries, maintain statistical information on the labor market, wage scale, cost and availability of utilities, parking, existing lines of communication and determine a fair tax schedule.

The membership soon grew to eighty-eight. The first year their main concern was promotion of the development of Sebec Lake with a public beach and preparing brochures and maps. They also set forth to improve traffic in town and erect directional signs.

In 1954, a corporation was formed and membership in the organization was divided into specialized groups, so that each member could get benefits to help his business specifically.

In 1956 a beach house was constructed. Also a road to Francis Peak's property at the lake was constructed at a cost of \$3,000.00.

Improvements were made on roads by donations to the Penquis Development Company. Main Street was improved.

The present chamber is busily engaged in projects to draw more people to downtown Dover-Foxcroft to shop. At present, the membership is over seventy and the group is busy with a Bi-centennial project, which is to construct a replica of the Rippling Wave, which once sailed on Sebec Lake.



## Veterans of Foreign Wars

The Veterans of Foreign Wars was formed nationally in 1899. The D. J. Babineau Post No. 3385 and auxiliary were formed October 20, 1935 with the following charter members:

Albert King	Harold Fairbanks
Thomas Drummond	Reuben Bennett
Thomas Hudson	Albert Shannon
William McGrath	Percy Cole
Lester Palmer	Ernest Newman
Albert Pennington	Virgil Roberts
Robert Weymouth	Harry Tompkins
Elmer McLellan	Stephen Pembroke

Its purpose is service to the community with the youth, to help needy veterans, widows, and orphans of veterans.

The motto: "Honor the dead by helping the living."

## Ladies Auxiliary of the V.F.W.

The Ladies Auxiliary to D. G. Babineau Post No. 3385 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized November 15, 1936, to work in conjunction with the members of the post.

The members consist of mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of veterans who saw service, either on foreign soil or on foreign waters.

The Auxiliary officers were installed on a Sunday afternoon, November 15, 1936, at the Knights of Pythias Hall, in Dover-Foxcroft, by Emma Smith, of Auburn, Maine, who was the department president.

The first local president was Mertie L. King. After installation services, a supper was served to one hundred guests and members.

This Auxiliary is still active, and has headquarters on Summer Street, in Dover-Foxcroft.

## The American Legion

Chadbourne-Merrill Post No. 29, The American Legion, is the local Post of the largest Veteran's Organization with National Headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana.

It was organized in 1919 and received its charter in 1920 and pledges itself, through its members, to uphold and protect the Constitution of the United States and principles of true Americanism, for the common welfare of the living and in solemn commemoration of those who died that liberty might not perish from the earth. It is forever watchful that nothing shall swerve it from the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy.

Captain Charles H. Norton, who served in World War I, plus prior years in the army, was elected the first commander. The post was named Arthur V. Chadbourne Post 29 in memory of that gallant soldier who died on July 21, 1918 of wounds received in action. After World War II the name was changed to Chadbourne-Merrill Post 29 in memory of the two Merrill sons who died while being held prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands.

After holding its meetings in various halls in the community, Post 29 was able to purchase in 1936 a building on North Street from the G.A.R., which has been the Post home ever since. In 1974 a new building was erected on the Piscataquis Valley Fairgrounds which is used by the Post during the week of the Fair.

Throughout its existence the Post has been interested in community projects and for several years it sponsored the Piscataquis Valley Fair. In 1936 it organized a boys band which it sponsored up to the time that the local schools introduced a large scale music program into the curriculum. At the annual Foxcroft Academy graduation it awards the Charles H. Norton Scholarship to two boys of the graduating class. In 1974, when the Foxcroft Academy Band made a trip to Roumania, the Post made a substantial donation to defray expenses.

Annually, prior to Memorial Day, a flag is placed at the grave of each veteran, and it participates with other organizations and



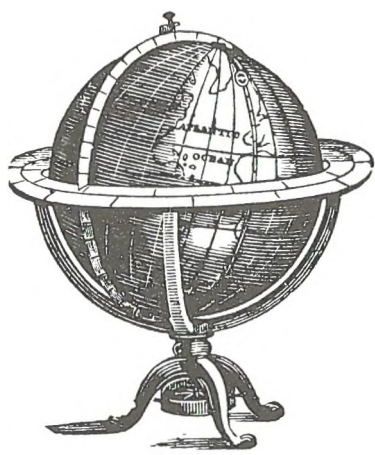
individuals in arrangements for the annual Memorial Day parade. On this day ceremonies are held to pay tribute to those gallant men, many of whom paid the supreme human sacrifice to preserve the freedom we all cherish.

For several years the membership has been close to 120. The American Legion, vitally interested in the youth of the community, annually sends a boy from the Junior Class of Foxcroft Academy to Boys' State at the University of Maine. The Good Citizenship Award is presented to a girl and a boy upon graduation from Sedamocho Junior High School.

## Dover-Foxcroft Jaycees

The Dover-Foxcroft Jaycees were formed in 1968 after an absence of an active organization for many years. The purpose of the Jaycee organization is to give young men of the community training in leadership. The Jaycees offer these young men courses in Public Speaking, Leadership in Action and Government Affairs.

The Jaycees are involved in many community projects where these young men may work closely with the town's people as well as for the town's people. These projects include the Walk-a-thon for the March of Dimes, the Right to Read Program, Gunhandling and Marksmanship, Junior Bowl, Foxcroft Follies, Junior Miss and the Paper Drive.



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## Safe Bets

As one House of Representatives staffer put it, "Outside of who the Democrats will nominate in 1976, the biggest guessing game around here is "What's in the safe?" The safe in question is a massive, five-foot-tall iron box packed full of unspecified mementos that a Mrs. Charles F. Deihm assiduously collected and locked away in 1876. Mrs. Deihm gave the safe to Congress with instructions that the President open it — but not until July 4th, 1976. Congress was hardly enchanted and never formally accepted the mysterious present. The safe was relegated to storage and forgotten — until recently. Then, last fall, a congressman brought the safe to the attention of his colleagues. Debates raged. "Gold was used in those days. Will there be any gold in this safe?" asked one representative. No, is the probable answer, but the gift nonetheless received its due. Congress accepted it at last and, much belatedly, thanked the donor. The safe will be on display in the Capitol until Bicentennial Day, when, presumably, Mrs. Deihm's instructions will be followed.

Americana 1975, March

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## Jaycettes

The Dover-Foxcroft Jaycettes affiliated with the Maine Jaycee Wives and the Dover-Foxcroft Jaycees, and were chartered September 23, 1972, with 20 members. Mrs. Martha Lary had the distinction of being charter president. Succeeding presidents include Mrs. Linda Phillips, Mrs. Linda Clark, and presently, Mrs. Beatrice Piper.

The Jaycettes, as its name implies, is open to all wives of Jaycees in good standing and its main purpose is to help Jaycees and promote an understanding of Jaycee activities and involvements. The Jaycettes have many outside activities independent of their husband-club, such as Health Clinics on Smoking and Babies, Raffles, Needy families, and Jaycee oriented programs where they can act as a helpmate to the Jaycees.

The Jaycee Wives' Creed and Motto exemplify the true concept of the Jaycee Wives' organization:

### CREED

We believe:

That we share in the brotherhood of the Jaycee Creed as their helpmate;

That we should endeavor to help them reach their ideal of building a better life;

That a true democracy disregards distinction of privilege or position and encourages unity in the performance of service;

And that working for the betterment of our community is part of our heritage to our sons and daughters.

Motto:

"Cooperation without competition."



## Knights of Columbus

The Father Patrick Hayes Council Knights of Columbus was instituted in Dover-Foxcroft in 1948 with 40 charter members, five of whom are still active: George Gagnon, Archie Saunders, Archie Boutot, Adelard Long, and Joseph Morin. The Knights of Columbus is a Catholic Layman's organization dedicated to the service to the church, the community, the youth, and its members.

## Senior Citizen Housing

During the summer and fall of 1971 the Selectmen of Dover-Foxcroft realizing that unless some definite action was taken, the town stood in a position to lose the income from the Warren Fund and also realizing that there was a need for housing for elderly people, decided to ask a group of interested persons to form a non-profit corporation, to be known as the Dover-Foxcroft Housing Development Corporation. By January 1, 1972, this corporation had become a reality.

The newly formed Corporation obtained the law firm of Eaton, Peabody, Bradford, Morrill, & Veague, of Bangor, to represent them at the hearing held at the Piscataquis County Court House,

before Chief Justice Williamson, of the Maine Supreme Court, to determine the final disposition of the Warren fund, which fund was originally intended to provide the Warren Home in Dover-Foxcroft for elderly women of the area. However, the fund was inadequate to satisfactorily provide this service and the terms of the Will had been set aside.

This intervention by the attorneys representing the Dover-Foxcroft Housing Development Corporation resulted in the Judge handing down a decision which allowed the income from the Warren Fund to be used in helping defray the cost of elderly ladies living in comfort and dignity in a facility such as was planned by the Development Corporation.

The Housing Development Corporation applied to the Farmers Home Administration for a \$575,000 loan to build twenty-eight units of housing which was to include sixteen two-bedroom apartments and twelve one-bedroom apartments to be build on what was formerly known as the Thayer homestead on outer Park Street.

During the month of July 1973 the loan was granted and construction was started in August 1973 to be completed by August 10, 1974.

The apartments were opened August 10, 1974 with a dedication ceremony in which the Selectmen, the Housing Corporation, the Farm Home Administration, the contractor and the architect participated.

From the first day to the present time, the apartments have been fully occupied and the demand for additional units has become so great that the Corporation on April 1, 1975, again applied to the Farm Home for a loan of \$700,000 to build an additional twenty-eight units, plus an activity and recreational building. This loan was granted October 18, 1975, and construction started the first of November 1975 with a completion date to be October 18, 1976.

Without any doubt, this project has been one of the outstanding achievements in Dover-Foxcroft during the past decade and will be of great service to the community for many years to come, not only as a fine facility for our elderly, but also as a business asset to the community.

The Foxcroft Apartments located on Thayer Parkway in Dover-Foxcroft are a reality, providing comfort and pleasure for the elderly and providing a tax income, which in terms of dollars will be in the first five largest taxable property values in the town, and last but not least, has guaranteed the use of Warren Fund to the present and future.



## The Older American Center

This organization had its start back in the early sixties when a number of the senior citizens in town, on their own initiative, formed a group which met regularly in the Legion Hall for the mutual enjoyment of its members. Among the leaders were Mrs. Flora Mayo, the Rev. Ida Folsom, Mrs. John Doore, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hill.

In 1966 this group was contacted by the Health and Welfare Department of the State in regard to forming a Senior Citizen Center to be partially funded by government and state grants.

At the annual town meeting the Advisory Committee recommended that a committee be named to make further study of the project. Those speaking in favor of it pointed out the need in the town of such a center, where senior citizens could gather for a social afternoon or evening, a place to rest while shopping, an information center for tourists, and a storage for historical articles which were being accumulated.

Among those speaking in favor of the motion to raise and appropriate \$3,000 for this purpose were Woodrow E. Page, the Rev. Cushman E. Bryant, the Rev. Ida Folsom, the Rev. J. W. Meisner, Mrs. Flora Mayo, and Mr. Leon Clark.

Those chosen to comprise the Senior Citizen Committee were Mrs. Arlene Peabody of the Central Community Council, the Rev. Ida Folsom, Mrs. John Doore, Mrs. Theo Levensalor, Mrs. Flora Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hill and Mrs. Mary Robinson.

The Central Community Council was advised that funds under the Older American Act would be available to provide 75% of the cost of maintaining the center for the first twelve months. As a result of this information a drive was started in town to raise \$3,000 toward the purchase of a home for the project.

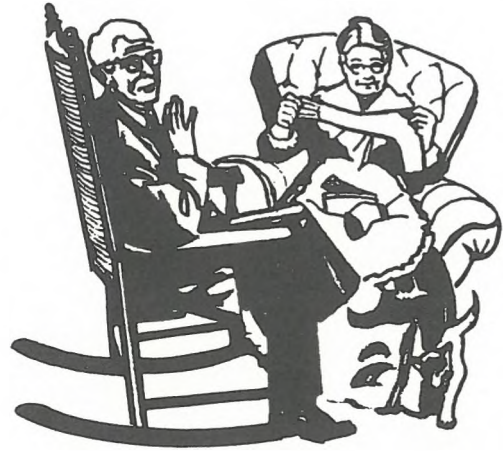
An article from the Observer at this time states "The State Department of Health and Welfare has announced that the Central Community Council will receive a grant of approximately \$8,000 for the application submitted by the Senior Citizen Advisory Committee.

"These state-federal funds are to be used in the operation of the proposed Senior Citizen Center in the Dover-Foxcroft area. This grant does not include funds for purchasing or renovating a building, but is to be used for equipment and operating costs.

"The program will include arts and crafts, cultural and educational pursuits, as well as trips to points of interest and recreational activities. Plans will also be made for hospital visits and contact with shut-ins."

On May 4, 1967, after weeks of preparation in getting the rooms ready and the program in action, the Older American Center opened its door in the former Bank Building. The official opening was held on May 19 with a ribbon-cutting ceremony performed by Mrs. Daisy Smith who had recently celebrated her 90th birthday and had been one of those instrumental in getting the center started.

Speakers were the Rev. Mr. Bryant, chairman of the Executive Committee, Franklin B. Titcomb, County Commissioner, O. T. Rozell, Coordinator of Central Community Council, and Mrs. Ramona McPherson, the first supervisor of the center.

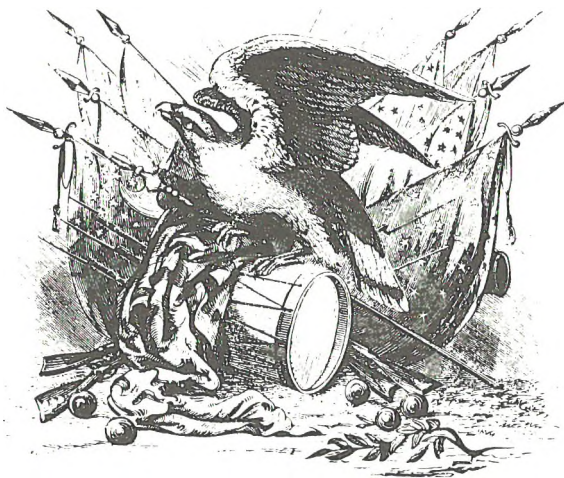


The senior citizens of the Dover-Foxcroft area enjoy a program of varied activities, arts and crafts, classes and lectures on many subjects from travel to the benefits of A.A.R.P. Insurance and the complexities of Social Security and Medicare procedures. Table games are enjoyed on many afternoons and evenings. There are bus trips to many parts of the state as well as picnics, suppers and shopping excursions to Bangor and other cities.

The latter are especially enjoyable and helpful to those who have no private means of transportation.

The club room affords a convenient and comfortable place to rest, read, have a cup of tea and chat with friends.

It would be impossible to estimate the good that many have received from the pleasure and companionship offered by the Senior Citizen Organization and its program.



## Doctors of Dover and Foxcroft

Very little is available regarding the early physicians of the towns of Dover and Foxcroft. Loring's history of Piscataquis mentions one physician, Josiah Hobbs, regarding whom no information can be obtained. Also known only by name were Dr. Cannon, Dr. Jacobs, Dr. Jonathan A. Smith who practiced in 1836 and sold out in 1841 to Dr. Benjamin Johnson. Dr. Johnson practiced until his death in 1869.

The same history also records that in 1808 Capt. S. Chamberlain, being ill of a fever, sent to Bangor for Dr. Rich who made the trip in twenty-four hours, presumably by horseback, and charged fifteen dollars.

One year later, Dr. Winthrop Brown came to Foxcroft from Berwick, but his field was so limited that he soon moved and the towns were without a physician for a time.

Dr. Jeremiah Leach settled in Foxcroft the latter part of 1814 or early in 1815. He fortified his income by the manufacture of



potash, but his health soon compelled him to seek aid in Boston.

In 1818 Dr. Stacy Tucker located in Foxcroft and remained until his death. He was a man of considerable consequence in the early history of the town.

Dr. Sumner Lawton settled in Foxcroft about 1840. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Dover. Dr. Lawton enjoyed an extensive practice here and in 1849 moved to Bangor.

In 1841 Dr. S. W. Elliot moved to Dover and was in practice until his death in 1882.

Dr. Josiah Jordan came to Foxcroft in 1848 and the next year bought the goodwill and practice of Dr. Lawton. Dr. Jordan had a wide practice, but in 1857 or 1858 his two children died of diphtheria. He became so impressed with the futility of medical science in face of disease at that time that he gradually relinquished his practice. In 1858 he was elected Register of Deeds for Piscataquis County, a position he held until 1862 when he enlisted in the army, was made surgeon and served until the end of the war. Subsequent to being mustered out of the service, he moved to Springfield, Massachusetts where he died.

Dr. James Edgecomb came to Foxcroft in 1853 and remained about seven years when he moved to Turner, Maine.

In 1858 Dr. H. W. Hamilton moved to Dover, but his stay was brief.

Dr. Freeland Holmes was a native of Foxcroft, a son of Salmon Holmes. In 1858 he located in Foxcroft to practice his profession. Dr. Holmes enlisted in the army, was made surgeon, and was killed on the field in line of duty.

In 1863 Dr. Joseph W. Cook, a homeopathic physician, came to Foxcroft. He practiced here for a number of years.

In 1864 Dr. Costello Hamilton opened an office in Foxcroft and remained a short time, but little can be learned of him.

Dr. William Buck was a native of Hodgdon, Maine, and received his medical degree in 1859. After serving as surgeon and being mustered out of the Sixth Maine Regiment, he spent a year in New York attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital. He located in Foxcroft in 1865. For many years he was a familiar figure about town. He was a public spirited, kind hearted man, a skillful physician, and a surgeon of marked ability. Dr. Buck occupied various municipal offices. He served the county as treasurer for six years and was United States examining surgeon for thirty years. Dr. Buck died in his home on Main Street in August 1908.

Dr. Elbridge A. Thompson was born in Sangerville in 1828. He attended Foxcroft Academy and Bowdoin College. In 1852 he graduated from Castleton Medical College, Vermont. He first located in Charleston, Maine. During the Civil War he served as surgeon. After being mustered out, he settled in Dover and resumed the practice of medicine. He was active in both state and local affairs. He is especially remembered as the donor of the Thompson Free Library.

Dr. Evelyn G. Buck, wife of Dr. John Buck, came to Foxcroft from Philadelphia soon after the death of her husband in 1870. She began the practice of medicine according to the homeopathic school. Dr. Buck remained here until 1879. At that time she married Lyman W. Keene and moved to Atkinson. She returned





to Foxcroft in 1884 where she continued to reside and practice medicine until her death in 1901.

Dr. J. B. Cochrane, a native of Fayette, Maine, came to Foxcroft from Minnesota in 1873. He did general practice.

Dr. A. T. Walker came to Foxcroft from Sebec Village in 1875. He remained in Foxcroft until the spring of 1883 when he moved to Falmouth, Mass.

Dr. T. H. Merrill came to Foxcroft about 1877. In 1890 Dr. Merrill moved to Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Preston Fisher moved to Foxcroft in 1885 from California. He remained about ten years and moved to Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Dr. E. D. Merrill was born in Dexter, Maine, received his degree in medicine in 1885, and located in Foxcroft in 1886. Dr. Merrill resided on Winter Street.

Dr. Crowell C. Hall came to Dover in 1888. He was a native of St. Albans. He attended Foxcroft Academy and Maine Central Institute. Dr. Hall received his medical training at Portland Medical School and also went to Bowdoin and Dartmouth Colleges. He practiced twelve years in Monson before coming to Dover. To attain experience, he spent two winters in New York hospitals. Dr. Hall held several public offices, among them County Treasurer, trustee of the Thompson Free Library, Director of the Kineo National Bank, and trustee of Foxcroft Academy. Dr. Hall died in 1914.

Dr. A. H. Chamberlain was born in Foxcroft in 1861. He received his degree in medicine in 1889 and located in his home town in 1891. He specialized to quite an extent in diseases of the eye and ear.

Dr. F. W. Merrill came to Foxcroft early in 1895. At this time there were five physicians in the town. Sometime in 1896 Dr. Merrill moved to Winn.

Dr. A. H. Stanhope was a native of Bradford, Maine, and attended the public schools there, East Corinth Academy, and Maine Central Institute. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1887. After that, he took post-graduate courses at the Harvard Medical School and at New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He practiced at Marlboro, Mass., for three years, then moved to Milo, Maine. In 1894 he moved from Milo to Dover. Dr. Stanhope was a member of the Maine Medical Association and ex-president of the Piscataquis County Medical Society. He practiced here until his death in September 1937.

Dr. Harold C. Martin, a native of Foxcroft, was born in 1870. He received his medical degree in 1895. After serving as surgeon for the Canadian Pacific Railroad and house physician at the Kineo House, Moosehead Lake, he located in his home town in 1900. Dr. Martin died of angina pectoris the same year he came here. He was an able, competent physician, a man of exceptional brilliancy and his death was mourned by a host of friends.

Dr. M. O. Brown was born in East Dover. He attended Foxcroft Academy and Maine Central Institute and graduated from Farmington Normal School. He taught school for a time. Later, he went to the University of Vermont and Baltimore Medical School. This was followed by post-graduate work in surgery at Tulane University in New Orleans, La.

For several years he practiced in Aroostook County. He came to Dover in 1908. Keenly interested in education, he was active on the local school board and at his death was vice-president of the board of trustees of Foxcroft Academy.

He was a member of the county, state, and American Medical Association. He was highly esteemed by colleagues in his profession as well as loved as a friend. He died May 22, 1946.

Dr. William A. Purington was a native of Levant, Maine. He received his training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois. After practicing for a time in Chicago, Illinois, he came to Oxford, Maine. From there, he moved to Sangerville where he remained for fifteen years. He then came to Dover-Foxcroft where he continued the practice of his profession until failing health forced him to retire. He had served as school physician and in World War I was examining physician for the local draft board. He died April 17, 1944.

Dr. Crowell C. Hall, Jr., was born in Monson, Maine. When he was three years old the family moved to Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, where he received a public school education and attended Foxcroft Academy. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1906. In 1910 he was graduated from the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University and went into the general practice of medicine in Dover-Foxcroft associated with his father. He practiced here until 1918 when he was commissioned a lieutenant in the army. He went overseas in September in command of a replacement unit and remained in France and Germany until May 1919 with the Army of Occupation.

In June 1919 he took a course at Harvard Medical School in pediatrics, after which he became associated with the Floating Hospital and Babies Hospital in Boston. In September 1920, he located in Hartford as a pediatricist. He soon became associated with the Municipal Hospital, Newington Home for Crippled Children, Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hartford Dispensary as an attending pediatricist. He was physician-in-charge at the Children's Village. He died January 25, 1932.

Dr. H. A. Holt, a native of Lamoine, Maine, moved to Dover in 1900. He received his medical training at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Dr. Holt established a large and lucrative practice and gained the esteem of the entire community. He was a brother to C. E. Holt, dentist, who moved to Dover shortly after graduating from Philadelphia Dental College in 1896.

Dr. Edgar T. Flint, a native of Foxcroft, received his degree in medicine in 1901. He practiced ten years in Aroostook County, coming here in 1911. He was active in starting the Cary-Young Hospital. Dr. Flint moved to New Jersey in 1925 where he practiced until his death in 1966. He is buried in the Grey cemetery in Dover-Foxcroft.

Dr. Charles N. Stanhope was born in Charleston, Maine. He graduated from Foxcroft Academy in 1907; from Bates in 1912 and from Bowdoin Medical School in 1918. He interned at the T. B. Sanatorium in Hebron before coming back to Dover-Foxcroft where he was in general practice for eighteen years. In 1936 Dr. Stanhope joined the staff of the Maine Bureau of Health as a district health officer. He retired in 1959, but was called back as a special consultant for the next ten years.



Dr. Stanhope was active in town affairs. He served as school physician, was a trustee of Foxcroft Academy for twenty-seven years, and at the time of his passing was an honorary trustee. He was a member of the Piscataquis County Medical Society, the Maine Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He died April 30, 1975.

Dr. W. E. MacDougal came to Dover-Foxcroft from Millinocket about 1924. He was married to the former Mae Weymouth. The couple had two sons, Roderick and Albert. Dr. MacDougal had an office in Union Square and resided at 38 High Street.

According to several who knew him well, he was greatly loved, especially by the poor and by the children of the two towns, to whom he gave his services unstintingly.

Upon his retirement, Dr. MacDougal moved to Bangor to be with his sons. Both sons died before the father. Roderick, the older, was a doctor. During World War II he was stationed in England, had a heart attack there and died suddenly.

Albert was a dentist. After Albert's death, his father lived with his widow until his death about six years ago.

Dr. W. B. S. Thomas and Dr. Ruth Thomas moved to Dover-Foxcroft in 1935. Both were excellent physicians and contributed much to the hospital in skill and experience.

During World War II Dr. W. B. S. Thomas served in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army and was mustered out with the rank of Major.

Dr. Ruth Thomas served in the U. S. Public Health Service during the war. They returned to Dover-Foxcroft after being mustered out of service and resumed their practice. Dr. W. B. S. Thomas and Dr. Ruth Thomas left Dover-Foxcroft in 1946 for New Jersey. Dr. W. B. S. Thomas is now retired, but Dr. Ruth Thomas is in Arizona and works for the state.

Dr. J. B. Valentine was born in Onawa, Ontario, Oct. 2, 1892. He was educated in Canada and was a graduate of the Medical School of McGill University. Dr. Valentine came to Dover-Foxcroft in 1939 and practiced as a physician and surgeon until 1947. He then went to Togus to join the staff of the Veterans' Hospital. Resigning from that position, he returned to Dover-Foxcroft in 1957 and resumed his practice. He served in the Canadian Army in World War I. Dr. Valentine died May 6, 1961.

Doctors now living in Dover-Foxcroft number five: Dr. G. Frederick Noel, Dr. Paul Taylor, Dr. Francis Bradbury, Dr. Linus J. Stitham and Dr. Odd Nielsen.

Dr. Noel is a native of Portsmouth, N. H. He attended the University of New Hampshire, graduating in 1927. He received his medical training in Kirksville, Missouri, and came to Dover-Foxcroft in 1931. Dr. Noel was president of the Osteopathic association in 1938, secretary and treasurer of the Maine Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration for 25 years, and original incorporator and first president of the Board of Trustees of the Bangor Osteopathic Hospital. He is still a member of that board, now Taylor Osteopathic Hospital.

Dr. Noel has been president of the Kiwanis Club and Moderator of the Congregational Church. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner. Dr. Noel served his community faithfully until ill health forced him to retire in August 1974.

Dr. Paul Taylor is a native of Detroit, Mich. He received his medical training at Still College of Osteopathic Medicine at Des Moines, Iowa. He interned at Portland, Maine Osteopathic Hospital and then was in practice for about a year at Bath, Maine, before coming to Dover-Foxcroft in 1945. Dr. Taylor is still in practice and is on the staff of Mayo Memorial Hospital. His home and office is at 25 West Main Street.

Dr. Francis W. Bradbury was born in Enfield, Maine, Oct. 30, 1915. He graduated from Brewer High School and the University of Maine. His medical training was received from Harvard Medical, Charity Hospital, Louisiana, and Pratt Diagnostic. He served a residency at Eastern Maine General Hospital in Bangor, Maine.

Dr. Bradbury was on active duty in Germany in World War II and was a recipient of the Bronze Star.

He came to Dover-Foxcroft in 1947. He had his first office where Dr. M. O. Brown was formerly located. Dr. Bradbury now resides at 16 East Main Street and his office there. Dr. Bradbury has been a very busy and well liked physician. Due to ill health, has had to curtail his activities, but still does a limited practice.

Dr. Linus J. Stitham was born March 31, 1917 in Mars Hill, Maine. He graduated from Aroostook Central Institute, Mars Hill, the University of Alabama, and received his Doctor of Medicine degree from St. Louis University School of Medicine St. Louis, Missouri. He interned at Maine General Hospital, Portland, Maine, and served a residency at St. Mary's Hospital, Lewiston, Maine.

Dr. Stitham served in the United States Medical Corps in World War II before opening his office in Dover-Foxcroft in March 1947.

Besides having a wide practice, Dr. Stitham has found time for many other activities. He is a past president of the Piscataquis County Medical Association, The Maine Medical Association, The State Academy of Family Practice, and the Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club. He served for twenty years on the Board of Directors of the Maine Blue Cross Association and twelve years on the Maine Board of Registration of Medicine. He served one term as selectman for the town of Dover-Foxcroft. Dr. Stitham is currently a State Medical Examiner, is on the visiting faculty of the Eastern Maine Medical Center Family practice Program, is on the staff of E.M.M.C. and of St. Joseph's Hospital of Bangor, and is Chief-of-Staff at Mayo Memorial Hospital at Dover-Foxcroft. He is also Contract Surgeon for the Charleston Air Force Station, a position he has held since the station's inception in 1952. Dr. Stitham has his home and office at 50 West Main Street, Dover-Foxcroft.

Dr. Odd Nielsen moved to Dover-Foxcroft late in 1975 from his home in Bangor, Maine. Dr. Nielsen was graduated from Boston University School of Medicine in 1947. He then received specialty training in X-ray at New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston, Mass., Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass., and U.S.A.F. He was Board qualified from Boston City Hospital of Boston, Massachusetts, in Roentgenology in 1957. He was licensed in Maine in 1955. At the present time Dr. Nielsen serves Greenville, Dover-Foxcroft and Dexter as Roentgenologist.



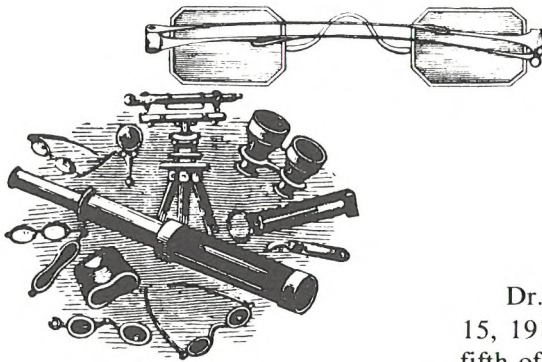
Three newcomers in the medical field came to Dover-Foxcroft during 1975.

Dr. Joseph B. Alley graduated from the University of Miami School of Medicine in 1971. He interned at the Deaconess Hospital in Boston and later was connected with St. Mary's Hospital in Lewiston, Maine. After that he practiced for a time in Southwest Harbor, Maine. Dr. Alley came to Dover-Foxcroft Jan. 15, 1975. He is on the staff at Mayo Memorial Hospital and has an office at 59 West Main Street. His home is in Monson, Maine.

Dr. James Berry and Dr. Lee Ann Berry came to Dover-Foxcroft Oct. 17, 1975. They have offices at 43 South Street, but live on the Center Road in Garland.

Dr. James Berry was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his medical training at Temple University, Philadelphia. He practiced in Flemingsburg, Ky., for two years before coming to Maine.

Dr. Lee Ann Berry is a native of the Panama Canal Zone. She received her medical training at Women's Medical College of Philadelphia. She was also in practice at Flemingsburg, Ky., before moving to Maine.



## Dr. John W. Ellery

Dr. Ellery was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, on September 15, 1916, the son of Frank B. and Clara H. Ellery. He was the fifth of six children. After graduating from Danvers Holten High School in 1933, he did one year of post graduate work and went on to Bowdoin College and was graduated in 1938.

He taught social studies at Sabattus High School in Sabattus, Maine, from 1938 to 1940 and in Danvers Holten High School, 1940 to 1942.

In 1940 he married Janice R. Randall of Peaks Island, Maine, the daughter of Walter T. and Marjorie S. Randall. In 1942 he resigned from the teaching profession and went into the profession of optometry by enrolling in the Northern Illinois College of Optometry as a sophomore. Under the accelerated program, which was common during the war years, he was graduated in August of 1944 completing three years of professional study.

In April of 1945 he went into the Army and served sixteen months in the Optometry Corps and was discharged in August 1946.

From 1946 to June of 1949 he practiced Optometry in Portland. In June of that year he came to Dover-Foxcroft and opened his practice and has been here up to the present time.

The Ellerys have three daughters, Judith R., Marcia B., and Nancy V.

## Howard A. Sleeper, O.D.

Howard A. Sleeper was born in Island, Falls, Maine, and grew up in Lincoln, Maine, the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Sleeper. While a boy, he was a member of the Boy Scouts of America, attaining the rank of Eagle Scout. He was also a Junior Councilor of De Molay.

Mr. Sleeper graduated from Mattanawcook Academy in Lincoln in 1968 and attended the University of Maine at Orono from Sept. 1968 through June 1970. He transferred to Massachusetts College of Optometry in Sept. 1970 and graduated from there with an O.D. degree in 1974.

He was married to the former Belinda Trott of Lincoln on August 19, 1971. The couple has no children.

Dr. Sleeper came to Dover-Foxcroft in June 1974 to be associated with Dr. John W. Ellery. On March 24, 1975 he opened his own office at 5 Winter Street.

Locally he is a member of the Dover-Foxcroft Jaycees, affiliated with State of Maine Jaycees and is on the Board of Parks & Recreation in Dover-Foxcroft. Professionally he was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Maine Vision Service in January 1976.

## Dr. Sheila (Bragdon) Coppola

Sheila Coppola was born at Charleston, Maine, December 6, 1948, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Bragdon who run Bragdon's Flower Shop at 43 West Main Street. She received her education in the Dover-Foxcroft elementary and grammar schools and in Foxcroft Academy, graduating in 1967. She was graduated from the University of Maine at Orono in 1970 with a B.A. degree in Zoology, and from the Pennsylvania College of Optometry with a B. S. degree in 1971. She received her degree of Doctor of Optometry in 1974.

Dr. Coppola now practices her profession in Rockland and in Dover-Foxcroft.

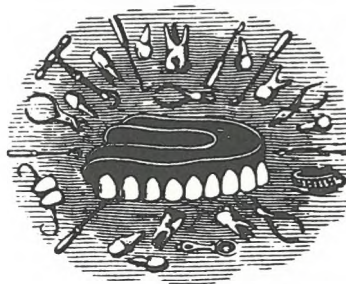
## Dentists of Dover and Foxcroft

Very little information about the early dentists of the two towns seems to be available.

The first one mentioned in the records was Henry A. Robinson, a native of Foxcroft, born March 6, 1840. He was graduated from Philadelphia Dental College in 1867. Dr. Robinson was registered in both dentistry and medicine under the laws of the state.

Dr. C. E. Holt moved to Dover shortly after being graduated from Philadelphia Dental College in 1896. He was very well liked and had an extensive practice, but little more can be learned about him.

During the early years of 1900 there are four names mentioned in the records: Dr. W. G. Buswell, Dr. C. A. Merrill, Dr. Harry J. Noonan, and Dr. Eugene Whittredge.



According to a business directory, issued in 1907, Dr. Buswell was in practice in Foxcroft at that time. He lived at 9 Winter Street where Arthur C. Hathaway now lives. Dr. Buswell was married and had one daughter, Margaret, who became a teacher. No one seems to remember when the family left Foxcroft, but he seems to have been in poor health for some time and moved to Bangor to be with his daughter, where he later died.

Dr. C. A. Merrill lived on Lincoln Street, but the records reveal nothing further concerning him.



### **Dr. Harry J. Noonan**

Harry J. Noonan was born in Patten, Maine, Aug. 2, 1880, the son of Melvin and Annie Noonan. After completing dental school, he came to this town and established a practice which he enjoyed until health conditions prevented him from continuing. His office for some time was in the Opera House building.

Dr. Noonan was an enthusiastic and accomplished photographer and for some time following retirement he did much in that field. Dr. Noonan died Dec. 6, 1967.

### **Dr. Eugene A. Whittredge**

Eugene A. Whittredge was born in Foxcroft May 5, 1878, the son of Daniel M. and Maria Russ Whittredge. He was educated in the schools of this town, at Foxcroft Academy and the Dental School of Tufts College. After graduation he established his office here, first in the building on North Street owned by his father, later in the Chandler Building, and still later in the Koritsky Building where he was located until he retired. He built up a large practice especially in the field of prosthetics.

For many years Dr. Whittredge was very active in Masonry, serving as Master of Mosaic Lodge, F.&A.M., as High Priest of Piscataquis Royal Arch Chapter, and as an officer in the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maine.

Dr. Whittredge died Dec. 8, 1965.

### **Leo V. Robbins, D.D.S.**

Leo V. Robbins was born at Fort Kent, Maine, Jan. 20, 1894, the son of James and Julia Butterfield Robbins. He graduated from Ricker Classical Institute in 1911; attended the University of Maine; and graduated from Philadelphia Dental College of Temple University in 1917. He was commissioned to the Army Dental Corps Aug. 4, 1917 and discharged Dec. 24, 1918.

Dr. Robbins was associated in practice with dentists in Lancaster and Johnstown, Pa. He practiced dentistry in Altoona, Pa., from 1920 to 1932. On Feb. 8, 1921 he was married to Hilda L. Just of Altoona, Pa. The couple has three children, Julia Shambach, Lockport, N. Y., Frederick of Concord, Mass., and Justine McKusick of Liverpool, N. Y.

Dr. Robbins moved his family to Dover-Foxcroft in 1932 and enjoyed a wide practice until his retirement in 1973.

Dr. Robbins is a member of the Maine and Northeastern Dental Societies; a life member of the American Dental Society;



a member of the American Legion; F.&AM; a charter member of the Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club; and is affiliated with the Congregational Church.

### **Harold T. Gerrish, D.M.D.**

Harold T. Gerrish, D.M.D., was born in Milo, Maine, February 10, 1930, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Gerrish. His family lived in Augusta, Maine, where he graduated from Cony High School in 1948. Dr. Gerrish attended UMO in 1949 and 1950 in the field of Engineering Physics. While there, he was a member of the Sophomore Owl Honor Society. In 1951 he enrolled at Tufts College in a pre-med course and graduated from Tufts College Dental School in 1955 with a D.M.D. degree.

He was married to the former Mary Noel of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, on August 18, 1956. She was a graduate of Foxcroft Academy, the class of 1955, and attended Colby Junior College. They have seven children: Margaret, Freshman at UMO; Julie, Junior at Foxcroft Academy; Greg, Sophomore at Foxcroft Academy; Scott, Freshman at Foxcroft Academy; Bruce, Freshman at Foxcroft Academy; Eric, 7th grade at Sedomocha, Junior High; and Tamara, 7th grade at Sedomocha Junior High.

Dr. Gerrish spent 1956 and 1957 in the U. S. Army Dental Corps with an internship at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C.

He has been in private practice in Dover-Foxcroft from 1957 to present.

Dr. Gerrish has been active in the Kiwanis Club serving as president and two terms as Lt. Governor of N. E. District.

He has served on the following boards in the stated capacities: as past president and trustee of Taylor Hospital for over 10 years; as vice chairman of Mayo Hospital Trustees for the past five years; as a member of the Executive Committee of Health System Agency, the comprehensive planning agency for Maine; as president of the Penquis Regional Health Association; and a chairman of the Board of Directors of H.A.D. No. 4.

In 1973 Dr. Gerrish was elected a member of the Pierre Fauchard Academy, a Dental Honor Society.

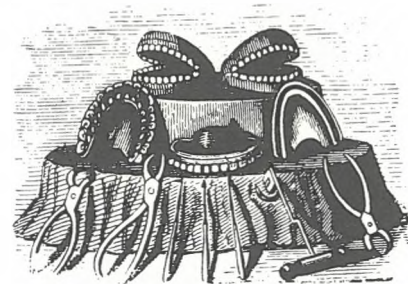
Presently, he is undertaking a nine-month study program to become a Professor of Dentistry at Harvard University, School of Dentistry.

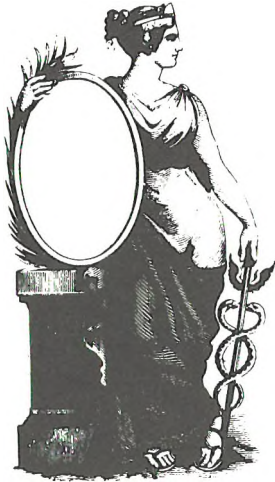
### **William C. Forbes, D.D.S.**

William C. Forbes III was born at Bridgton, Maine, June 4, 1944. He was graduated from Michigan State University, University of Michigan (D.D.S. 1969). Dr. Forbes was in private practice at Pontiac, Michigan, for two years and practiced in Prescad Inner City Children's General Clinic Detroit, Michigan, for two years.

He moved to Maine and started practice at 5 Winter Street in June 1971. His wife is Geraldine Harrell Forbes, a former school teacher, who was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1966. The couple has three children, William C. Forbes, IV, Sarah Jean, and Katherine Anne.

Dr. Forbes is a member of the Shiretown Singers, of the Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club, and, professionally, of the Pierre Fauchard Academy.





## Lawyers of the Towns of Dover and Foxcroft 1820-1876

Any history of the two towns of Dover and Foxcroft would have to note that the lives of their lawyers were inextricably woven into the fabric of growth and development of the twin towns, whether it be cultural or industrial.

Foxcroft was incorporated in 1812 and Maine was set off as a state in 1820 but it was not until 1822 that an attorney arrived in town to commence the practice of law. James Stuart Holmes had traveled overland from Paris, Maine, to settle in the town of Foxcroft, joining his two brothers who had preceded him to this community. Young Holmes was a graduate of Brown University where he had been a classmate of Horace Mann. His arrival in the town of Foxcroft gave him the distinction of being the first attorney to commence the practice of law in Foxcroft, and indeed the honor of being the first attorney to practice law in what was later to become Piscataquis County.

At that time the only school in Foxcroft consisted of a few classes for elementary school pupils. Mr. Holmes was anxious to see that some form of secondary education was to be offered to any that might wish it, whether it be pupils from Foxcroft or from surrounding areas. He, with the help of the Rev. Thomas Williams, organized such a school and in 1823 he and a group of citizens attended upon the Legislature and secured a Charter for Foxcroft Academy. Mr. Holmes thereupon became the first principal, or preceptor, of the academy, meanwhile carrying on the practice of law. After his stint as principal he stayed on the Board of Trustees of the Academy for the next 57 years. Mr. Holmes added that of historian to his other accomplishments and apparently was of invaluable help to Mary Chandler Lowell in later years when she compiled the history of Foxcroft, namely "Old Foxcroft."

Other attorneys followed Mr. Holmes into the towns of Dover and Foxcroft, these being Charles P. Chandler in the late 1820s and Josiah Crosby, Charles A. Everett, Alexander M. Robinson and James S. Wiley who arrived in the late 1830s.

These men not only practiced law but extended their talents to other fields. Mr. Everett was County Attorney, Judge of Probate and eventually became a member of the Governor's Council. Mr. Robinson was County Commissioner, County Attorney, a Trustee of Foxcroft Academy for 48 years, and a Trustee of the University of Maine for seven years. Mr. Chandler was a Preceptor of Foxcroft Academy, a Trustee of the Academy for 31 years, and served four years as County Treasurer. Mr. Wiley, who built the imposing home beside Central Hall was a member of Congress in 1847 and 1848, a Preceptor at Foxcroft Academy for two years and a Trustee for the next 53 years. The only other record we find of a local attorney going to Congress was the late Frank E. Guernsey who served from 1908 to 1917 as a member of Congress.

Other attorneys who have given of their time and talents to their town and state, in addition to their having practiced law, were A. G. Lebroke, Ephraim Flint, Willis G. Parsons, Joseph B. Peaks, Francis C. Peaks, Harold M. Hayes, and currently Douglas M. Smith, all of whom served in either the State Legislature of the State

Senate, or both for various terms during their careers.

Three of our local attorneys also served their state as Secretary of State, these being Frank W. Ball, Calvin M. Brown and Edgar C. Smith. Willis G. Parsons served as Commissioner of Agriculture for two terms in addition to his service as County Attorney, Representative, and Senator.

Joseph B. Peaks commenced the practice of law in Hartland in Somerset County but later moved his practice to Dover where he achieved much success. He was the father of Francis C. Peaks who later became a lawyer. Mr. Peaks was the owner of the house that is presently being remodeled for use as quarters of the Maine District Court.

Mr. Peaks was named by Governor Cleaves to serve as chairman of the first Board of Railroad Commissioners. This was in 1895 when the street railroads consisted of electric and horse-drawn vehicles with 91 miles of track in existence and the gross revenues totaled five hundred thousand dollars. When Mr. Peaks left that office 15 years later the total mileage of track was over 500 miles and the gross revenues exceeded two and a half million dollars.

His abilities to handle that expansion are quite evident but history also records that during his term in office he rendered several decisions that were landmark decisions and have served as legal precedents for years to follow. Earlier in 1887 he helped organize a company to construct the Dexter and Piscataquis Railroad. The road was built from Dexter to Dover and Foxcroft and train service was commenced in 1889. Thus his efforts helped the growth of industry in this area.

There have been many lawyers who practiced in these two towns and it seems unnecessary at this time to catalog them all. But there have been some "lawyer families" that should be mentioned. In addition to the Peaks father and son combination, there has been Willis G. Parsons and his son Willis who practiced law in Hartford, Connecticut. The two Burgess brothers, William A. Burgess and Frank Burgess, practiced law in Sangerville, Dover-Foxcroft, and Bartow, Florida. The Lyman Lee family has two brothers, Richard and Carter, who practice law in Boston.

The Hayes family is a three-generation family of lawyers. Charles W. Hayes was the progenitor, followed by his son, Harold M. Hayes, and in turn followed by Harold's son, Stuart E. Hayes, currently practicing law. Charles was Judge of Probate for a time, served as County Attorney, and was president of the Maine State Bar Association. Harold was County Attorney, served as judge of the Municipal Court, and was also president of the Maine State Bar Association. During World War II he served as Director of Selective Service for the State of Maine. Stuart has served as County Attorney and is in line to serve as the next president of the State Bar Association. And during all three of their careers they respectively served in important positions in the community — bank directors, school board members, and church officers.

No history of lawyers in these two towns would be complete without mentioning two of our local citizens who acquired distinction as historians of note. We refer to John Francis Sprague and Mary Chandler Lowell, both of whom were attorneys.

John Francis Sprague was born in Sangerville, July 16, 1848.

He was admitted to the bar in 1874: He practiced law in Abbot, in Monson and thereafter in Dover. Mr. Sprague served as a representative in the State Legislature, as a State Senator, and as a Referee in Bankruptcy, even though he suffered from quite severe physical handicaps. He helped re-organize the Piscataquis Historical Society at Sebec in 1908. He published "Piscataquis Biography and Fragments"; a book about Father Sebastian Rale; and contributed many historical articles to various publications. In addition to these accomplishments he founded and published "Sprague's Journal of Maine History" in the decade between 1910 and 1920. This has proved to be a valuable historical work.

Mary Chandler Lowell was born in Foxcroft, January 18, 1863, a direct descendant of Charles P. Lowell who had practiced law in Foxcroft between 1824 and 1857. Miss Lowell acquired degrees in both medicine and law. Apparently she never exercised her Doctor of Jurisprudence Degree, preferring instead to work in the field of medicine. At one time she was House Surgeon in a New York hospital and later served on the medical staff at the Maine State Hospital. In her later years she devoted much of her time and effort to compiling a history of Foxcroft. The book "Old Foxcroft" not only contains a complete history of Foxcroft but contains much genealogical material of many Foxcroft families. This is truly a monumental work since she traces many families back to the "Old World."

Thus it can be readily observed that the lawyers in these two towns have given quite lavishly of their time and talents to their respective communities to add to the cultural and economic growth.

We would wish to offer this quotation of Charles W. Hayes, Esq., as it appeared in the Observer Centennial Edition of August 16, 1923:

"Lawyers have always reflected credit to themselves and to their town . . . they have always been factors in the promotion of all good enterprises and their influence for good was felt throughout the Century of Dover's existence as a Town."

Respectfully submitted  
April 15, 1976  
Matthew Williams

## **Fire!!! Fire!!! Fire!!!**

In 1922 North Street was the scene of a disastrous fire. A large building owned by Edward Chase, and the adjoining hall of the ladies of G.A.R. were destroyed. Businesses lost in this disaster were Mr. Chase's furniture store, Jewett's plumbing business, a shoe store, a jeweler's shop, and the law office of W. A. Burgess. The Weatherbee building and the American Legion Hall now occupy this location.

May 20, 1925, a terrible fire of incendiary origin swept through the Dwelley Avenue — Paul Street area. Destroyed were the year old woodworking mill owned by J. J. Folsom, a canning factory, the Whiting Creamery and over a million feet of spool bars at Stowell MacGregar Corp.



In 1931 the Blethen House was closed for a period of sixteen weeks following a bad fire. The Blethen House stable was completely destroyed in this disaster.

May 1935, the Chandler Block which contained four stores and offices was very badly damaged.

December 31, 1935 a holocaust robbed our town of its finest large brick building, the Opera House Block. Weatherbees building, then in Monument Square, and Cross Brothers were also lost in this disaster. Other stores and offices on Lincoln and Main Streets were badly damaged. The Esso filling station and the former First National Store building now occupy this area.

In 1937 Caswells Steam Laundry and the Knights of Phythias property were seriously damaged by fire. These same properties had suffered fire loss in 1933.

January 17, 1940, flames raced through the Palmer Building and the Star Theatre on Main Street completely destroying both buildings. Main Street Mobile now stands on this location.

In 1941 the Stanley E. Merrill & Company sawmill burned.

April, 1947, the Peaks Building in Union Square was a victim of flames. The block was occupied by the Everett M. Kitchen & Son grocery and provision store and the law office of Francis C. Peaks.

January 6, 1949, the Kitchens suffered another loss by fire when their very fine restaurant was badly damaged. Adjoining stores also suffered in this disaster. The Masons had the Masonic Block restored as soon as possible. In a matter of a few weeks Kitchen's Restaurant re-opened and was patronized and enjoyed by the people of the surrounding towns, as well as the citizens of Dover-Foxcroft, for several more years.

February 2, 1962, Collette's Restaurant and the Western Auto Store burned in 42 degree below zero weather. The next day, the charred remains were grotesque in their festoons of ice. Man sized icicles also decorated many of the nearby buildings.

Dover-Foxcroft, at one time, knew the fear of having an arsonist at large. Incendiary fires were started at the Universalist Church, Blethen House, Observer Office building, the stables of Dr. W. E. MacDougall and Mrs. Nellie Whittemore, two at the Academy and two at Central Hall.



*James Sullivan Wiley House*

## The James Sullivan Wiley House 1850-1976

*By Douglas M. Smith, Esq.*

“Sir, when I cast a glance upon the past, and behold what our country was two-hundred years ago — a vast wilderness, with a few scattered hamlets on the Atlantic Coast — when I look upon it now, with its twenty-five millions of free and happy people, spread over an area vast in extent, yet brought into close proximity by the facilities of intercommunication, which have almost annihilated time and space — when I witness the mighty events which are now transpiring, and which point to the future, I am overwhelmed in contemplation of the glorious destiny which awaits our happy union.”

Honorable J. S. Wiley

Speech to U. S. House of Representatives  
30th Congress

May 16, 1848

James Sullivan Wiley — blacksmith, teacher, lawyer, statesman — was intensely confident of the “glorious destiny” of his country. He served in the U. S. Congress as an outspoken proponent of territorial expansion. He believed that the foundation for the nation’s destiny lay in that expansion. Two years after the above captioned words were spoken James Sullivan Wiley set about building a house in Dover, Maine, in which one still may see his confidence in the nation embodied in the building’s architecture.

The year 1850 must have seemed like a very good year to James S. Wiley. In that year Zachary Taylor, a war-time hero who had come to the office of the Presidency after the Mexican War urging “the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and . . . an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread republic,” although he died suddenly without having developed his plans and purposes as President. A great compromise designed to assuage sectional

difficulties on the question of slavery was adopted by Congress, thus enlarging the number of states admitted to the union and giving the Nation hope once more for the resolution of that great issue which would, a mere eleven years later, tear the nation asunder.

In Foxcroft, the "Foxcroft Village Fire Company," having been granted a charter two years earlier, named a committee of three to oversee the purchase of a fire engine capable of pumping 150 gallons per minute. "Dover People" finding the necessity of fire protection just as great on their side of the river, proposed to join the company "with our persons and our properties subject to the rules and by-laws of said company." The "Foxcroft People" accepted and the first short step towards the eventual consolidation of the two towns was taken.

Having acquired a parcel of land from Isaac Blethen in 1850 James Sullivan Wiley decided to build, as his obituary states, "a beautiful residence on Main Street, which still remains, a monument of his architectural taste." Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr., Maine's leading architectural historian, recently wrote of the house:

"The house is a handsomely proportioned example of the Greek Revival style of architecture, which was popular in Maine from the 1830's until the Civil War. The house stands two and a half stories high on a granite foundation. It is of frame construction with a matched boarded facade to render the appearance of stone. The structure has a rectangular shape with a gabled roof running from front to back. The roof extends beyond the body of the house on the front end to form a two story portico. The gable and triangular pediment on this, the facade end, are supported by three well-proportioned slender Doric columns. Centered in the middle of the pediment is a six over six pane window.

"The main entrance is located in the left bay of the two bay facade. The six-panel door is flanked by two sidelights. The door and windows are framed by pilasters with recessed panels, and a strong, simple entablature. A full length six over six window occupies the right bay. On the second level are two symmetrically placed full-length windows. The corners of the facade bear pilasters with recessed panels similar to those of the door frame.

"The side walls each contain two bays. A window occupies each bay on both floors. All the windows, including those of the facade, are flanked by a pair of shutters and are surmounted by an entablature.

"The house possesses fine classical lines, especially in the well articulated moulding around the pediment. The columns are a variation of the Greek design, for the shaft rests on a stepped base rather than the usual construction of being placed directly onto the porch floor. The proportions of the entire structure are well suited to wooden construction. At the same time, the house conveys the stateliness of a stone building."

Although he had been born in Mercer (Somerset County) in 1808 and subsequently moved at the age of 10 with his father to Fryeburg (Oxford County), Mr. Wiley was a well-known Piscataquis County figure by the time he built his home at 30 East Main

Street. In 1836 he had graduated from Colby University in Waterville and became in the same year the principal of Foxcroft Academy. For three years Mr. Wiley guided that institution while reading law in the office of James S. Holmes, Esq. Upon admission to the Bar Mr. Wiley joined in partnership with "Esquire Holmes" for the practice of law. He remained for many years associated with Foxcroft Academy as a member of the Board of Trustees for 53 years and as the board's secretary for 44 years. He also served as treasurer for many years. For almost forty years after building his home Mr. Wiley practiced law in this area, devoting his attention principally to claims against the U. S. Government for land and military pensions. Both here and in Washington he was known as a leading pension attorney.

As a final note, it is interesting that Frank Guernsey, writing in Sprague's Journal, relates that Mr. Wiley built his new house with the money that he saved in a single term as a U. S. Congressman at the wage of six dollars per day.

In 1888, at eighty years of age, James S. Wiley relinquished the house that he had built and in which he had lived for nearly twenty years before the death of his wife and nearly twenty years after. The second owner was Annette F. Hopkins who owned and resided in the residence for eight years before selling the premises, together with the "brass parlor fire set and andirons and the linoleum carpet in the kitchen of the house," to Elizabeth E. Batchelor.

In 1904 Mrs. Batchelor sold the premises to Calvin W. Brown who retained ownership until 1914. Mr. Brown was a leading citizen of his day. He had studied law with Col. J. B. Peaks with whom he joined in partnership upon admission to the Bar in 1885. In 1890 Mr. Brown was chosen Register of Probate in which office he served until 1901 when he assumed the office of Judge of Probate for Piscataquis County. He held the office at the time that he purchased the house from Mrs. Batchelor. He later served two years as sheriff ending service in that office in 1914, the same year in which he sold the house to Eliza M. Robinson, a grandparent of Emery Hibbard of this town.

In 1933 the property passed to Ida Robinson Hibbard who died in 1937, the heirs conveying to Faye Ward in the same year. Also another owner, Margaret C. Bunker, briefly held the property before conveying to Wilbur S. Rice. Mr. Rice worked for one of the large utilities and was later transferred to work at another location. In 1949 Mr. Rice conveyed the property to Clyde Morgan who died in 1953. The property then passed to Mr. and Mrs. Hayford Lunt. In 1954 the Lunts transferred the property to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Easton, Jr. For the next three years Mr. Easton maintained his law office and residence in the building, selling the property to John and Margaret Goodes in 1957.

In 1967 the Goodes transferred the property to Frank H. Delle, Jr. and Eugene J. Gosselin, proprietors of a radio station which they moved into the back part of the house and the barn. In 1975 these business proprietors conveyed the property to the writer hereof and present owner.

Several old pictures of the house that have been located show that the structure has remained largely unchanged in its appearance since the days of the original owner, Mr. Wiley.



*Silas Paul House*



## Silas Paul House, West Main Street

*By Hilda Robbins*

The house on West Main Street, presumed to be Number 13, now occupied and owned by Dr. and Mrs. Leo Robbins, is thought to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest still standing on original site, in Foxcroft.

According to Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell's book, "Old Foxcroft," Silas Paul, Born in Methuen, Mass., in 1806, whose family moved to Solon, Maine, in 1812, came to Foxcroft in 1827.

Courthouse records show he bought his first land in two purchases as follows: 136 square rods from Isaac Blethen July 3, 1828 and one acre from James Holmes July 28, 1829.

The original building was erected in 1829 and is now the back part or ell of the present structure. It was built either on its present foundation, or where the front house now stands, and moved back. The front house was built a few years later, and connected to the older part. This is substantiated by a carving on an attic beam that reads "Built in 1830," no doubt when structure was completed.

Silas Paul was a blacksmith, evidently prospered, acquiring more land within a few years.

Mr. Jasper Smith, the surveyer who ran Dr. Robbins lines in 1947, said all property up to and including Mayo Hospital ground, was sold from Silas Paul's farm. This accounts for irregular shape of lot.

Records of four sales, 100 acres in 1834, 100 acres in 1835, "2 lots" in 1836, and "Blake Acre" in 1837 are in Court House Files.

Silas Paul was twice married; his first wife was Rovenna Mansfield, who died early in 1844. Later that year he married her younger sister. Children were born to both marriages.

Mrs. Melville Leighton, the former Rovenna Hillman, was a granddaughter of the second Mrs. Paul, and the last descendant of Silas Paul to own the home. She sold the house to Dr. W. B. Thomas and his wife, Dr. Ruth Thomas, about 1935, who re-structured and modernized a large part of the interior for their offices and home.

We, the Robbins, bought the property from them and moved in February 1947.

We have discovered many things that indicate the age of the building. The wide floor boards throughout (but first floor covered by native birch by the Thomases) add to charm prevalent of the period. Hand forged nails, no doubt made by the Silas Paul "Smithy," wooden pegs, used in stair posts of native birch, speak of age of the house. The old spinning wheels, and nest of three hide-covered trunks, tell of life of the period.

The smallest trunk, with initials SP made of brass nail heads, on the top of trunk, had leather straps for attaching to a saddle. No doubt, Silas Paul rode into Foxcroft in 1827 with his worldly belongings in this trunk.

The middle sized trunk was lined with newsprint, relating Andrew Jackson's inaugural address.

When repair of the porch roof necessitated removal of lower clapboards, newspapers used for sheathing or lining, reported entry of slave ships at Atlantic ports, and activities of the Abolitionists of the period.

Evidence of the sturdy construction of the period was revealed when we tried to fit second story windows with cords and sash-weights for easier movement. Mr. Fred Washburn, the carpenter, found it would require chiseling space in the thick planks that formed the casings. Also the foundation is of large native granite stones in use in that period.

The house shows plainly that the artisans of that day were men of substance, and the history of the town shows that they took prominent parts in its formation, growth and prosperity.

It is good that in Foxcroft some buildings of that age still stand. In so many towns they have all succumbed to this country's custom of tearing down the old buildings and erecting in their place structures that lack both their sturdiness and their beauty.

## **Robert and Mary Lingley Home** **30 West Main Street**

The land on which the home sits was purchased by Richard K. Rice from Samuel Greely on May 14, 1833. That year, or the next, Nathaniel Chamberlain constructed for Mr. Rice a residence which, except for three small additions, remains structurally the same today. The first occupant was a merchant by trade and one of the founders of the woolen mill located at the site presently occupied by Moosehead Manufacturing. Chamberlain was a craftsman of impressive talents responsible for many of the sturdy and graceful homes in town. He also was a moving force behind the incorporation of Foxcroft.

Timothy Harding Chamberlain, son of Nathaniel, was the second owner of the house. He also purchased the Peabody H. Rice home adjacent on the East, which, by its layout and design, we presume, was also built by his father.

In 1859 William K. Chase purchased both residences and in 1861 Sarah J. J. Goodwin became the owner of both. In 1863 the house was sold to Emily Chandler Hale, wife of Probate Court

Judge, John Hale. Emily Hale was the aunt and surrogate mother to Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell, whose book, "Old Foxcroft," gives an interesting sketch of this strong willed, intelligent and kind woman. She died in 1904 and Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell inherited the home in which she had grown up.

Dr. Lowell was a most remarkable lady, having the distinction of acquiring degrees in both medicine and law. In the last years of her life, due to declining health, Dr. Lowell became a reserved individualist who enjoyed her solitude. As a consequence the house and land were badly neglected for a number of years before Dr. Lowell's death in 1949.

Lyman Samuel Gray and his wife, Louise Grindle Gray, purchased the house and property from her estate in 1949 and by their hard work and careful renovation, the house was restored. The barn and carriage house attached to the main house were dismantled and lawns and gardens were established.

The Grays sold the house in 1975 to Robert Scott Lingley and his wife, Mary McCullough Lingley.

**Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Weatherbee**  
**1 Davis Street**  
**Dover-Foxcroft, Maine**

On March 15, 1834, John Bradbury sold to Benjamin and Sarah Hassell, a large parcel of land extending from the Piscataquis River to Summer Street and adjacent to the Dr. Cochrane farm on the easterly side.

In 1841, the Hassells sold the property to William Brodrick Davis and his wife. They assumed residence in 1842. They were the parents of two sons, Harvey and Hiram S. The latter inherited the homestead. He and his wife Hattie had a son and three daughters: William B., Sarah, Mary, and Margaret. Hiram predeceased his wife and Hattie died intestate in 1919. The son, William B., purchased his sister's share of the Davis property.

William B. Davis, Sr. died intestate and the home and remaining land became the property of William B. Davis, Jr., his son and only heir.

In 1967, the property was purchased by the Weatherbees. The Cape Cod still contains a portion of the original woodwork, wide pine board floors, and brick arches in the cellar. Although, the barn collapsed, as in the old photograph, before the present ownership, the exterior lines are still the same. The interior has been partially restored and renovated to facilitate family living in this era.



*About 1900*



*1976*

## John Bradbury House and Farm Guilford Road

In the spring of 1811 a bright, young twenty-five year old bachelor named John Bradbury purchased lot No. 15 in the first range. On this lot of land John Bradbury built one of the early homes in Foxcroft. There was a fine little house whose doors boasted of pewter lift latches and many other little extravagances of those early days. This early house has been, in recent years, removed to a location on outer Park Street where in time it is hoped that it will become a small museum. Of course, John Bradbury also built himself a fine sturdy barn and carriage shed, both of which are still used by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Van Nostrand.

A house is never a home until there is a "family" sharing in its comforts. John Bradbury, no doubt, was dreaming of just such a home when he undertook to develop lot No. 15. In 1813, his dreams began to become a reality. Miss Althea Hersey of Minot, Maine, consented to become his bride and he brought her home to the dear little house, where in time, there was a little girl and little boy to share this home in old Foxcroft.

John Bradbury was filled with ambition, not only for himself but also for his town. He opened the first store and when the post office at "Old Foxcroft" was established June 19, 1821 he became its first postmaster. It is most interesting to note that the first service to the post office was on the route from Bangor, to Kenduskeag, Corinth, New Charleston, Atkinson, Sebec, Brownville, Williamsburg, Foxcroft, Guilford and Sangerville and return to Bangor. The mode of transportation was, perhaps, by horseback with the mail neatly packed in saddlebags.

John Bradbury was filled with public spirit and gave much of his time to town, church and school matters. When Maine became a state he took his place as representative to Legislature.

Sometime within these busy years the carriage house became the home for the first pleasure vehicle to make its appearance in town. Such a marvelous vehicle, a chaise, no less, which cost the grand sum of \$150.00!!!

It is unknown whether due to ill health or merely the desire to "move on" that in 1832 John Bradbury closed his business in preparation of leaving town and died in Bangor July 9, 1847.

So it was that the little house on Lot No. 15 lost its first family and finally became an "out building" when the fine "new home" now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Van Nostrand was built.

## The John G. Mayo, Sr. House

The history of the property at 18 West Main Street began when John G. Mayo, Sr. moved to Dover in 1844 to set up a fulling mill. By the outbreak of the Civil War, Mayo had converted the mill to woolens and was the sole owner of Mayo Mill. During these years, he and his family lived in Dover on the site of the present dwelling of Jack Koritsky. However, Mayo became angry over a dispute in taxes with Dover town officials and decided to move to Foxcroft

in 1873, where he purchased the John Hale house from Elias Hale for a price of \$2,500. This dwelling was moved to the corner of the property near the present day garage on the Ellery property and lived in by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hescoock. This earlier house was finally removed to Riverside Street and is now occupied by the William G. Glover family.

Mayo began construction on his home using part of the original foundation, completing it in the late part of 1873. He only lived there until 1879, when he passed on, leaving house and land to his elder son Josiah, who in turn deeded the property to his younger brother, John, Jr. Finally John, Jr. passed the house to his son Walter in 1902.

With the changing styles of the times, Walter Mayo decided to engage John Calvin Stevens, a well known architect of Portland, to remodel and renovated the home as a present to his new bride, Ann Cushing. For the rather sizable sum of \$7,500 including the architect's fee, the house was completed. The carvings, moulding, and elaborate woodwork of which most are still present, were lovingly made by expert carpenters at the incredible wage of a dollar a day or barely ten cents an hour.

The Mayos lived there until 1918. While Walter was serving in the Army in Europe his wife's parents passed on. She decided to move into her parents' home on Lincoln Street and sold the property on West Main Street to Angus D. Campbell. By 1921, however, George J. Babson was obsessed with the desire to own the property and insisted on purchasing it from Campbell. Babson, remembered as the founder of the Babson Fund and a benefactor of the Thompson Free Library, married Jessie Oakes, sister of Sir Harry Oakes, only to die several years later. Mrs. Babson remarried shortly and became Mrs. Lincoln P. Ellis. In 1926, she sold the house to David and Marion Budd. Marion was a cousin to Harold Hayes, partner to the C. W. and H. M. Hayes law firm of Dover-Foxcroft.



1902



*John G. Mayo House 1901*

The Budds had one son and they became the first family who had any children to live in this house. The Budds left in 1930, selling the property to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Sawyer who had been living in the American Woolen House at the corner of Essex and Lincoln Streets. L. C. Sawyer died two or three years after he and his wife Vesta moved in. Mrs. Sawyer stayed on until 1950. Then the Dr. John W. Ellery family purchased the house that is now their home and his professional office.

In 1949, when the Dr. John Ellerys moved to Dover-Foxcroft, there was an auction of Mary Chandler Lowell's home and possessions. Her book, "Old Foxcroft," enjoyed a brisk revival. In this book the Ellerys discovered that the land comprising Dover-Foxcroft had been bought from Bowdoin College by a man named Joseph Ellery Foxcroft. He settled the land and later the town was named for him. Joseph Ellery Foxcroft was the son of Lucy Ellery Foxcroft of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and New Gloucester, Maine. Lucy Ellery was Dr. Ellery's aunt seven generations back so the Ellerys found that they had ties with Dover-Foxcroft that they had never known existed.

In 1940 John Wardwell Ellery of Danvers, Massachusetts, married Janice Rogers Randall of Peaks Island, Maine. In 1943 Judith Rogers Ellery was born in Salem, Massachusetts — in 1947 Marcia Brooks Ellery was born in Portland, Maine, and Nancy Vanderford Ellery was born at the Mayo Memorial Hospital in Dover-Foxcroft on Thanksgiving Day in 1956.

It is interesting to note that during the past seventy-five years only six families have lived in the house, and the last two owners account for forty-five years of that time.



*Barbara Goodwin House, 1849.*

## **The Barbara Goodwin House 1849**

**14 Park Street**  
**Dover-Foxcroft, Maine**

The property was first owned by Jeremiah S. Swett. He sold it to William F. Gallison on May 21, 1849. Mr. Gallison built a home on the property and lived here until he sold the homestead to Abigail B. Remick on March 18, 1853. On March 6, 1858 she sold the "Wm. Gallison place" to Benjamin W. Beland. Mr. Beland, for many years was expert dyer in charge of the dye rooms at the Mayo Woolen Mill in "old Foxcroft." His granddaughter,

Mrs. Barbara A. Peakes, lives, today, in a home on West Main Street in Dover-Foxcroft.

Throughout the years the home was owned by a number of people, and was purchased, July 11, 1939, by Malcolm E. Blethen. Mr. Blethen operated a greenhouse on the premises for a number of years. Mr. Blethen sold the property to William C. Allen on September 16, 1950. The Allen Family occupied the home until the time of Mr. Allen's transfer to Ellsworth Falls as an employee of the New England Telephone Company. On July 24, 1962, Miss Barbara Goodwin purchased the home and is presently residing in it, having no intentions of leaving! Miss Goodwin retired from teaching school, in October 1973, due to her health, after having taught in the Dover-Foxcroft School System from September 1956 until her retirement.



*The Arnold House*

## The Arnold House

This property is situated on the northerly side of Lincoln Street. The exact date the house and barn was constructed is not known, but John F. Arnold purchased the land and buildings from Ellen E. Sherman and Albert D. Sherman on January 1, 1883.

John was in the furniture business, but found time to make many slow and laborious buckboard trips to Sebec Lake for the purpose of carrying materials to the spot where he constructed two cottages on Wilson Stream, one of which is now owned and occupied by Gilman L. Arnold, Jr. and his wife. Apparently John was a meticulous keeper of records as can be ascertained by observing the left wall of the barn where he had made many notes of what he had planted, dates the corn spindled and silked, and when he harvested each vegetable.

The wallpaper on either side of the narrow, circuitous, stairway to the attic remains the same as when his wife had it papered, or what is more probable, did it herself, which must have been a difficult task, indicating that she loved her home and enjoyed making it attractive from the attic down.

On September 11, 1932, Malcolm C. Arnold purchased the property from the heirs of Lurana Lyford Arnold, widow of John. The house has been lived in by a member of the Arnold family since 1883, and is now occupied by Arlene W. Arnold, widow of Malcolm, and John N. Arnold, son of Malcolm, grandson of Gilman, Sr., and great-grandson of John F. Arnold.



*Gracious Interiors*

## Evans House

The exact age of the house standing at the corner of Pleasant and Court Streets and owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ora L. Evans cannot be determined but a section of it is much over 100 years old. Mr. Evans' grandfather, Asa Getchell, was elected Register of Probate for Piscataquis County in 1854 and moved to Dover from Medford occupying a house on Pleasant Street. The name of the former owner of this house cannot be ascertained. It was adjacent to a lane leading up the hill to a farm owned by Deacon John G. Mayo, the area now comprising High, Mayo and Lawrence Streets. (Incidentally, Mr. Getchell served as Register of Probate for 22 years.)

In approximately 1874 the ell of the house mentioned was demolished and Mr. Getchell and Marcell W. Hall, who had married his daughter, Laura, had the front moved back to form a new ell, and a large new front was erected. This was not a colonial but a Victorian type of architecture with tendencies toward the "gingerbread" ornamentation of the period. It was a duplex structure, one side being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Getchell and their daughter Clara who in 1874 had married Liston P. Evans, the other by Mr. and Mrs. Hall and son Walter.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Evans continued to occupy one part of the house following the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, and Mrs. Hall the other part until her death in 1925 when it became the property of Mr. and Mrs. Ora L. Evans. In 1949, following the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Evans, the entire house was converted to single occupancy and is now so being used. Much of the furniture and accessories have been collected by Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Evans, with Mrs. Arthur L. Gilman, Mrs. Walter Ebersteen and Robert G. Hall of this town, is a direct descendant of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.



## The Elmer Glover House

When Mr. Augustus W. Gilman sold his farm in 1920 to Hjalmar Anderson, he purchased the Willis Ham home at 37 Spring Street, another old Foxcroft home built around 1871 by Reuben Dexter.

In 1937 Mr. Gilman's daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Glover, moved into the home and occupied it until their deaths. After which it was sold to its present owners, Mr. Robert Jancunas, in 1974. Several structural changes were made so that the present house is not easily recognized as the Ham house, including the removal of a front porch, the closing in of the side porch, and demolishing an ell which connected the house to the large barn.



*Dr. Buck House*

## The “Doctor Buck” House

This dwelling situated on the northerly side of West Main Street, adjoining the property now owned by Dr. L. V. Robbins on the west, was occupied for many years by the Buck family. It was originally acquired by Nathaniel Buck in 1860, and was undoubtedly built well before 1854. Mr. Buck conveyed it to his son, Civil War Surgeon Dr. William Buck, in 1890, but it had been occupied by Dr. Buck as his home and office for some years previously. Dr. Buck died in 1908 leaving the property to his wife Evelyn who in turn left it to her daughter, Anna Shaw Buck, on her death in 1923.

Anna Shaw Buck died in 1946 devising the property to the Trustees of Foxcroft Academy to be used as a dwelling for the principal or teachers of Foxcroft Academy so that their lives “may be made more pleasant, enjoyable and homelike through the use thereof.”

A minor consternation was caused when the horrified secretary to the executor of Miss Buck's will discovered in the attic of the house a complete human skeleton. It turned out, of course, to be a grisly relic formerly kept on display by Dr. Buck in his office.

*Circa 1840*



## **The George W. Lougee House** **East Main Street**

The Harold W. Chase, Sr. home on East Main Street, built in the late 1840's has retained much of its colonial charm over the past century. Dormer windows, rock wall foundation, random width pine floors, narrow, steep stairwells, arched double chimney construction, allowing three fireplaces, and small window panes are several of the home's special features.

Earliest records found show that the land was first owned by Asa Sprague, one of the earliest settlers of Dover. Mr. Sprague sold out to John Merrick, one of the town's founders, in 1846. One of the former owners, Mr. George W. Lougee, from most indications probably built the house, retained possession longer than any other owner past or present, over forty years. More recent owners have included Harold K. Farnham, Fernald S. Richards, Leon S. Howard, and Clarence E. Libby, Sr.

One hundred and thirty years old, this home has the distinction of being one of the oldest homes in Dover.



*Charles H. B. Woodbury House*

## **Charles H. B. Woodbury House** **Merrick Square**

The huge edifice on Merrick Square that has, of late, attracted the attention of the Dover-Foxcroft townspeople has an interesting history.

There is no written record available to signify the year in which the house was built. The earliest record tells of Lot No. 4 being the homestead of Eben S. Greeley. This is according to the plan of Solomon Adams made in 1823.

The lot was handed to Charles H. B. Woodbury by Anna M. White (formerly Anna M. Greeley) who was Mr. Woodbury's first wife. Mrs. Anna Woodbury died in 1852.

Charles H. B. Woodbury later married Lucinda M. Dingley (formerly Lucinda Greeley also known as Sarah F. Greeley). Lucinda died February 8, 1900, just eight months after the death of her husband, leaving the property to their only son, William C. Woodbury.

William married Miss Martha Fogler of Vinalhaven, Maine. Two children were born of this union, a daughter Pauline, and a son, Charles Fogler Woodbury.

When William died on February 7, 1940, all real estate was left to his wife Martha.

On August 8, 1941 Mrs. Woodbury sold the property to William and Elizabeth Dayon. After the death of Elizabeth in 1945, William and his three sons sold the property to William A. and Ila M. Levensalor. During World War II, Mr. Levensalor used the barn as a small machine shop.

On September 19, 1969, the property was sold to Edward A. and Judith Gilmore, the present owners, who are responsible for the noticeable changes which have been observed.

The interior as well as the exterior of the house has been redone to keep abreast with modern times.



*Kimball House and Store  
Circa 1820*

## **Kimball's Store and Home On Merrick Square**

Although I have not found the exact date that Kimball's Store, shed and the original part of the house, were built, the consensus of the people on Merrick Square is that they were built one year before Dorothy Anderson's store, that is, 1826.

It consisted of the store and shed plus living quarters of a kitchen (the present dining room), parlor (the present study), a very large attic and two bedrooms. One is still used as a bedroom and the other as a storage room.

In August of 1837, Charles Blanchard sold this property to Isaac and Priscilla Smith.



*Charles Edwin Kimball  
1810-1878*



*Julia Ann Palmer Kimball  
1818-1871*

On May 17, 1842, the Smiths sold it to Charles E. Kimball, (the first) who continued to run it as a general store.

In 1842, the offices of the Register of Deeds and Clerk of the Courts for Piscataquis County, were housed in the store.

The general store also housed the first Dover Post Office in 1845. It had a door and two windows facing on the East Main Street side.

The first weekly newspaper ("The Piscataquis Herald," later called "The Piscataquis Farmer" and in 1848 called the "The Piscataquis Observer," was published in the big attic by Mr. George Edes.

The first addition to the house was in 1843 when the center hall and other side of the house were built.

Charles E. Kimball (the second) and his wife, Elizabeth Brown, added the present kitchen and another shed (now used as a laundry) in 1940.

The Kimball family used the house and ran the store from May 17, 1842 until December 1967 when they sold it to Dorothy C. Buck, who converted the store into a two-car garage and now uses it solely as a home.

## **The Annis Residence**

### **45 West Main Street**

On July 21, 1838, Seth Laughton purchased of James S. Holmes, Esq., the lot on which he built and occupied the house on Main Street owned now by Raymond K. Annis, it being at that time the only dwelling on the north side of Main Street above the James S. Holmes residence, later occupied by Dr. C. C. Hall, Jr., and at the present by Mrs. Eileen Perkins.

Seth Laughton was on the school committee of Foxcroft. He sold his land and buildings on February 15, 1840, to his brother, Dr. Samuel Laughton, who settled in Foxcroft about 1840, at which date he was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Dover. Dr. Laughton enjoyed an extensive practice here. He disposed of his home on August 16, 1851, selling to Capt. Augustus Hale who resided there for nine years.

Capt. Augustus Hale sold his property to Rev. Calvin Chapman on September 4, 1860. The Rev. Chapman was installed pastor of the Congregational Church. Later the house was sold, on March 17, 1863 to Benjamin T. and Addison P. Buck.

Addison P. Buck was one of the recruiters of the 1st Company raised in Foxcroft, during the Civil War period. This company, became the Sixth Maine Regiment and mustered into the U. S. Service July 1861, and formed a part of the army of the Potomac. Later, Addison Buck, in 1898, became postmaster in Foxcroft, holding the office for two years. On October 26, 1864, he sold the premises to his brother, Benjamin T. Buck.

Benjamin Buck, born in 1790, was one of our sterling citizens. He was one of the thirteen charter members in 1842, and a deacon of the Foxcroft and Dover Baptist Church for thirty-two years.

On March 17, 1870, Benjamin Buck sold his property to Aaron Knowlton, who on August 26, 1902 sold his land and buildings to Stanley A. and Mary E. Annis. Following their deaths

on November 30, 1930, and November 10, 1936 respectively, the property was left to their heirs, Guy E. and Raymond K. Annis. On July 2, 1945, Guy sold his share of the house to his brother, Raymond K. Annis.

At one time during Stanley Annis' ownership, he ran a livery stable, housing at least seven horses, harnesses, sleighs, comfortable robes, foot rests, surreys, and other carriages. The old barn has since been demolished and a new barn erected, which has more recently been made into apartments.

Though the house has suffered some changes, the original stone foundation, the timber framing, the wide floor boards, latches and hinges remain. The original roof is intact. A roof with a greater pitch has been built over it.

*Hayes House  
Circa 1850*



## The Hayes House

This property, situated on the northerly side of Lincoln Street at the corner of Union Street, was once a part of the fifty acre Davis farm, the original buildings of which are now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Weatherbee. Sometime prior to November 26, 1851 a house was built on the lot of Otis W. Campbell, who had married Sarah C. Davis, daughter of William B. and Nancy Davis. The lot itself was conveyed to Mr. Campbell by his father-in-law in 1851 for \$200.00, according to the deed, though tradition has it that the lot was a wedding gift.

Abby K. Robinson bought the property from the Campbell heirs in 1882 for \$1500.00, and promptly leased the "upper or chamber tenement" to Julian Parsons for life. On January 15, 1902 Abby conveyed a half interest to her husband, Joseph W. Robinson, and in 1912 they sold the property to William B. Lyford.

Harold M. Hayes purchased the property from Mr. Lyford in 1923 (without first consulting his wife, an oversight of which he was occasionally reminded for some years) and there raised his family. In 1950 Mr. Hayes and his son Stuart caused the barn to be built over into a second home, now occupied by Mabel M. Hayes, and the original home is now occupied by Stuart E. Hayes, and his wife, the former Ruth Stacy.



1976



1892

## The Wainwright Cushing House

Between the years of 1889 and 1890 Wainwright and Flora (McIntire) Cushing purchased two adjoining parcels of land located on Lincoln Street in Foxcroft, from Hiram S. Davis, with the idea of building a home. The large and elegant home of twenty rooms, in a rich Victorian style, was completed, after two years of construction, in 1892.

Second Lt. Wainwright Cushing was a Civil War veteran and hero of many battles. In the year of 1881, he began the manufacture of the Cushing Perfection Dyes. For the first year, Mr. Cushing conducted his business alone, however, by the year 1899 he was employing "from twenty-five to forty workman." Cushing Perfection Dyes have not only become well known from coast to coast but also in Alaska and Mexico. The Navajo Indians had always made and used "vegetable dyes" for the yarns used in the weaving of rugs, blankets and other items until Mr. Cushing traveled West and introduced, to them, his wonderful "chemical dyes." Today the Cushing Dyes are still widely used but are no longer manufactured in Dover-Foxcroft.

Wainwright and Flora Cushing both died in 1918, leaving their home to their son Caleb. Caleb relinquished it to his sister, Ann C. Mayo, and her husband Walter in 1920. Ann enjoyed her home very much and it was always filled with the sounds of laughter from the children of the town who always had the run of the house. Ann lived here until she died in 1946, at which time the house became the property of her husband, Walter J. Mayo.

Walter Mayo resided at the Cushing Homestead with his second wife, Flora Howard Mayo, until his death in 1963. On September 14, 1964 Flora sold the home to John and Paulina Decker.

The Decker Family lived in the house for two years until they sold it to Ward and Margaret Webber in July of 1966.

The Ward Webbers occupied the home for four years and on July 27, 1970 sold it to Charles (Larry) and Ann Chase.

The Chase home still retains its Victorian beauty. Shortly after the turn of the century, a semi-circular addition was added to the beautiful house. The lower floor of this addition became a large elaborate "drawing room" with a "reading alcove." The second floor room is the "Master Bedroom." There are four fireplaces in the house, all different and very impressive. Two of these fireplaces are in the "addition." The "Drawing Room" has a priceless ceiling with applied decorations from France and at least ten stained glass windows from Italy. It would probably be an impossibility to reproduce this house today.

The Chase Family, Larry, and Ann together with their four children, Carolyn, Charles, William and Michael, still reside in the house. Besides these four young Chases only two other children have called this house "home." It is now always filled with the sounds of children and is really lived in just as Ann Cushing Mayo always wanted it to be.



*The Edes House*

## **The Edes House** **57 North Street**

The so-called Edes house, located on North Street and Edes Avenue, was a part of the John Bradbury farm in 1830. It was sold and re-sold for several years. When the house was built, has never been confirmed.

In 1844 Samuel Dorr gave the property to Susan Edes, wife of George V. Edes, who had moved to Foxcroft about 1840. Mr. Edes was the first printer in Piscataquis County. He was the first editor of *The Piscataquis Observer*. Mr. and Mrs. Edes had eight children. A son Samuel, succeeded to his father's business. He was married to Harriet Carlton and they lived in the Edes home until Samuel's death in 1921.

Dr. Allen Chamberlain purchased the home but did not live there very long. In 1931, Carroll and Edith Dunphey purchased the home from his heirs.

The Dunpheys were the third family to live in the house since 1844. Few changes had been made since that time. Mrs. Dunphey had always wanted to live in an old house, so she was very careful about making any changes that might spoil its originality.

The Dunpheys were able to restore the Old Kitchen, with its original floor, fireplace and cupboards. Family and friends donated many heirlooms until it became a real showplace, and was visited by many school children who had never seen what a room in the 1800's might look like. One nephew asked if he might show his little friend the "history room."

In May, 1973, a great-granddaughter of Georges and Susan Edes, Norma Edes Link of Morgan Hill, Calif., and Richard Edes, Washington, D. C., and Barbara Edes Cox of San Jose, Calif., great-great-grandchildren of the Edes family, visited Mrs. Dunphey and slept in the old home! A dream of Norma's had come true! She took a high chair belonging to the Edes family back to Calif., with her and her children and grandchildren are really thrilled to have it in their home.

The house should have been a museum, but the money and interest were not forthcoming, so Mrs. Dunphey sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Boynton, who now occupy it.

## William G. Glover House 4 Riverside Road

Originally built by the Mayo family in 1832 on the L. C. Sawyer lot, which is presently owned by Dr. John Ellery on West Main Street, this house was moved in the summer of 1919 to its present location by Charles Hescook and his son Hugh.

Mr. Hescook built and operated a greenhouse attached to the house from 1920 until he sold out to Leslie Van Aken in 1937.

After the death of Mr. Van Aken in 1948, the house and business were sold to its present owner, William G. Glover, in June of 1950. Mr. Glover continued to operate the greenhouses and flower shop until 1967 when Carl Haber purchased the flower business and the greenhouses were dismantled and sold. Mr. Haber moved the flower shop to Main Street and the Glovers continue to occupy the original house.



1824

## A. W. Gilman Farm

The set of buildings on outer Park Street, about two miles from the center of town, known as the Gilman Farm, was originally started in 1819 by Salmon B. Holmes who had cleared a large farm around it and completed the main house in 1824 at the time of his marriage. It was later purchased in 1880 by Augustus W. Gilman who developed it into one of the finest farms in the State of Maine. During the forty years that he farmed the area, he was a prominent figure in State agricultural circles serving on the Board of Agriculture and later becoming Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. Gilman sold the farm in 1920 to Hjalmar Anderson whose family raised potatoes there for many years. In 1962 Mr. Anderson's son Calvin bought the farm from his father and raised mostly beef cattle until the 1970's when he sold the premises to its present owner, Paul Shortall.





*Dr. Linus Stitham House  
Circa 1870*



*Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Stitham  
1976*

## **The Stitham House** **50 Main Street, West**

In 1869 William and Amanda Clark bought from Sarah Greeley, who lived in the house presently owned by Mrs. Grace Jenkins, three acres of land, extending to the Piscataquis River and encompassing what is now the west side of Green Street. She reserved "the right to draw water from the well located on such land" . . . (if she) "agreed to close any gates or bars between her house and said well at the time of passing."

The land was apparently subdivided shortly thereafter, and reference is first found in the records of a house occupying the present site in a mortgage deed of 1876.

In 1881, the house was sold to Lucius H. Dwelly, who owned and operated the Spool Mill located on nearby Dwelly Avenue. In 1884, Dwelly sold the home to his son-in-law, Fred Barrows, and his family retained possession of the house until 1921, at which time it was purchased by two nurses as a hospital. Funds for the purchase were obtained by a mortgage secured by 25 local business and professional people. Among these were: Dr. Stanhope, Flint Brown, Purrington, and Merrill; L. P. Evans, A. W. Gilman, Lyman Lee, Elmer Cole, and Jacob Koritsky.

The Carey-Young Hospital operated until about 1924, when Carey sold her interest to Young. Young returned to New Jersey, and under absentee-ownership, the house had a number of occupants, and was also vacant for some little time. In the mid-1930's, it was occupied by Dr. W. B. S. Thomas and Dr. Ruth Borning Thomas. By the early 1940's, it had deteriorated considerably. Because of this, and the threat of its purchase for a filling station, it was purchased by the adjoining neighbors, Eva and Arthur Gilman in 1944, and extensive repairs and renovations were made.

In 1952 it was purchased by Dr. Linus and Helen Dillen Stitham.



*Crowell C. Hall*  
1828

## **Crowell C. Hall Residence** **137 Lincoln Street**

This house was built in 1828 by one Daniel Tower who operated a gristmill on the Piscataquis River back of the house. It was later sold to Sewall Cochrane, (Cochran, Cofren) also a miller, whose daughter married Dr. James B. Cochran, no relation. It is of interest that the old Dover-Foxcroft line passed through the kitchen of the house and old timers used to say that Sewall ate breakfast in Dover and Abegail ate breakfast in Foxcroft. Mrs. Cochrane predeceased Dr. Cochrane and he left the property to Bowdoin College when he died in the late 1920's.

Some time before the death of Dr. Cochrane, an unidentified man was found hanging in the barn. It has always been believed that the man was a "tramp" who had jumped from a freight train as it passed close to Lincoln Street. Whoever the poor man was, many people in Dover-Foxcroft were convinced that his spirit lived on in the Cochrane house as long as it stood vacant after the death of Dr. Cochrane.

Francis Peaks, a Bowdoin alumnus and attorney, was commissioned by Bowdoin College to sell the property at the best possible price, however, there was not much interest in the lovely old home. After several years had elapsed, Annie Peaks Kenney, Francis Peaks' sister, returned to Dover and purchased the Cochrane house. Mrs. Kenney opened the house as the "Jack O'Lantern Inn and operated this business until 1935. It stood vacant, once again, until 1947 when the present owner, Crowell C. Hall, purchased the property.

Today, it stands fully restored and has taken its place among the important old homes in Dover-Foxcroft.

## **Charles Crockett House** **32 Lincoln Street**

In the year of 1832, John Bradbury, who was one of the very early settlers, began selling many of his holdings in preparation for leaving the town of Foxcroft. Among these holdings was a fine piece of land, located on what is now known as Lincoln Street, which was purchased by Mr. Jacob Renick. Before much time had elapsed, Mr. Renick sold the land to Mr. Charles Crockett, who

built the attractive and comfortable home now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Weatherbee.

Charles Parsons Chandler considered himself very fortunate to be able to purchase this desirable piece of property when Charles Crockett offered it for sale in the year 1843.

The Chandler home was always open to guests whether they were people of the town or friends and acquaintances from the far away cities of Bangor, Portland and Boston. It was in this house that Charles Parsons Chandler, first Preceptor of Foxcroft Academy, died very quietly on Nov. 17, 1857. Mrs. Chandler lived on in the house until her death on Dec. 7, 1881.

Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell, granddaughter of Charles Parsons Chandler, inherited part of this property as her mother's heir in 1863 and in 1904 inherited the share held by her aunt, Emily Chandler Hale.

For several years the charming old house stood vacant revealing to passersby the sadness of a home which had lost its family. Finally, in the year of 1919, Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell removed the furnishings from the house and stored them in the stable of her home on West Main Street. With the furniture safely taken care of the house was then sold to Augustus, Arthur L. and Mary L. Gilman. In 1934 Arthur L. Gilman became the sole owner having acquired the shares held by Augustus and Mary L. Gilman. Through these years and up to 1939 the house was a rental property, providing a home for numerous families.

Lelia E. Gerry, sister of Mrs. Arthur L. Gilman, purchased the house in 1939 and proceeded to do an excellent job of restoration. Miss Gerry was associated with the School for the Deaf in Trenton, N. J., and would retire in 1946 ending a service of twenty years. Thus it was that Miss Gerry spent her vacation time between 1939 and 1946 preparing her home for her retirement years.

Miss Gerry consulted with her cousin, Robert Gerry Hall, and together they selected the proper paints, papers and kept a watchful eye out for fine pieces of furniture. Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell became interested in seeing the house restored and sent word via Mr. Hall that Miss Gerry was welcome to come and see if there were any of the original furnishings, which were still in her stable, that she would care to have. Miss Gerry and Mr. Hall went with a truck which they filled with treasures, and delivered them into the very capable and talented hands of Urban MacNaughton for refinishing and restoring. Even before her retirement in 1946 Miss Gerry viewed with loving pride the results of her endeavors and the house became a living home once again. Miss Gerry enjoyed her home to the fullest and lived there until her death.

Once more in 1960, the lovely little house was stripped of its treasures and sold. Fortunately it fell into gentle hands and is tenderly cared for by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Weatherbee.





*Seth Spaulding House*

## The Seth Spaulding House

Three gigantic pine trees, of great age, tower above the proud old house, which as long as it stands, will be known by many as "The Old Spaulding Place."

In 1805 Peter Brawn, who was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1770, came to Dover and "took up" the tract of land on Lot 2 Range 12. After making a clearing he erected a sturdy, weather tight log house and in 1806 brought his family to live in this wilderness home. Mrs. Brawn, like so many of the pioneer women, died at a very young age in 1807. Peter, who was a trapper and guide, sold his holdings in 1808 to Seth Spaulding and moved north to Moorestown (now Abbot) for the "summer season." In the early winter of that year he moved to Foxcroft and eventually to Guilford where he lived out his remaining years.

Seth Spaulding was one of the courageous band of eight men who came to Dover in 1799 and stayed less than two weeks. It was 1804 before Seth returned to this area and with his brothers, John and Eleazer, put into operation a saw and gristmill. The Spaulding brothers erected log homes along the Foxcroft side of the "cove." This settlement was known as Spauldingtown until its name was changed to Foxcroft. History states that Seth "left Foxcroft" and "moved to Dover" which in reality was only across the "cove."

During the next seventeen years the Seth Spaulding family labored long and hard improving their farm land but first building, at least in part, the home as it is today. During the restoration of the buildings, by its present owners, a great many signs of early methods of construction were discovered. The foundation is a mixture of fieldstones, handmade brick and a few large granite blocks. The cellar does not extend under the entire house and the sheds and large barn had only stone supports. The sills are huge hand-hewn timbers, joined by crude wooden pegs of various sizes. Some of the stringers are unhewn trees with a bit of the bark still clinging to them. (It should be noted here that the barn rafters were all unpeeled logs, many of which had to be replaced due to decay.) Corner posts protrude into several of the rooms as do supporting timbers. The walls were hand split laths of wide hemlock boards, covered with a very early hair plaster. In some spots the "mop boards" have no ledge at all and only a few inches away

there is a ledge of an inch which shows that the work was accomplished by unskilled but determined hands. It is very possible that Mrs. Spaulding took a large part in the finishing of the interior of this old home. It is sad that only the front halls, finished in this manner, could be preserved. The floors are random width pine boards, which for the most part exceed ten inches in width, with some as wide as sixteen inches. The attic floor is made up of exceedingly wide hemlock boards which were considered a very poor grade of lumber. It is not difficult for an average sized person to reach up and touch the "chamber" ceiling, wisely built low to make heating a little easier. Heating easier? In the "dead of winter" it must have been hard to attain a comfortable degree of warmth from the five fireplaces. Without a doubt, the bed warmer was used every night before the family retired. Construction shows that what is now the dining room was once the kitchen and the outline of the immense old fireplace with its mantle was detectable when uncovered. Unfortunately the original fireplace had been removed but has been replaced on the opposite side of the wall. Some of the old wainscoting uncovered in this room was found to be single boards twenty-six inches wide. This room, along with the "baker" (now the "parlor bedroom") undoubtedly was the first "improved quarters" occupied by the Seth Spauldings. The room now known as the "common room" was once a carriage house. The main house, which looks so imposing, consists of only four rooms, two upstairs and two downstairs. Only two of the fireplaces could be restored. The other two had been removed to make way for a "modern" wood burning furnace. The woodwork is very crude and rough, the closet doors are very narrow and held closed by small brass buttons. For the most part, the doorknobs are white porcelain.

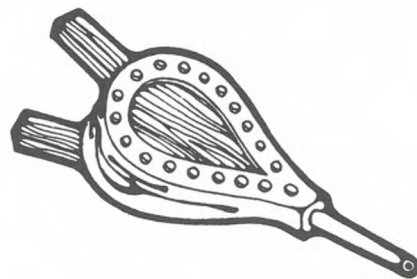
After working so hard to provide a comfortable home, Seth Spaulding for some unknown reason sold his holdings to a relative by the name of Benjamin. This transaction took place in the year of 1825. Of course, this second Spaulding family must have made improvements but it is impossible to discern the extent of their labors.

In 1831, another member of the Spaulding family purchased the "Homestead." Josiah was to live on the farm longer than either Seth or Benjamin, in fact, he resided there for the rest of his life, dying in 1879.

Susan, Josiah's widow, continued to live in the house until her death in 1902, having outlived her husband by twenty-three years.

Henry Spaulding inherited the "Homestead" from Susan. By that time simple, straight lined, Federal style homes were considered "out-moded" and "gingerbread" trimmings were quite the fashion. The wide, inviting front veranda was built giving the impression of an old lady donning a voluptuous lace trimmed apron and for good measure, the small side porch was also added.

Having no direct issue to inherit the property, Henry Spaulding left the "Homestead" in "Trust" to his nephew, Harry Chase. The "Trust" to terminate upon the demise of Harry Chase and the "Homestead" was then to become the property of the town of Dover-Foxcroft. Henry Spaulding "wished but did not require" that the property be used for municipal purposes. He desired, so it is told, to have this house with its fine furnishings kept as a



museum, if it was deemed feasible by the people of the town. However, this was not considered practical and so it was that in the year of 1945 the house and contents were sold at auction. The lovely furnishings went far and wide, while the house and land became the property of Ernest Bryant.

Once more the big old barn was filled with cattle and the land was used for light farming. However, in 1969, Mr. Bryant decided that due to failing health and advanced age it was time for him to give up the "Old Spaulding Place."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ebersteen will always remember August 15th, 1969 for that was the day they acquired the "Homestead." For the next two years they worked restoring, repairing and doing only the necessary amount of remodeling. Once more the buildings stand straight and proud — a fitting tribute to that early settler, Seth Spaulding.



*Samuel Greeley House  
1848*

## The Samuel Greeley House

The first little white girl to be born in the settlement of Foxcroft was Sarah Jones Chamberlain, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Tucker) Chamberlain, and the date was August 18, 1808. Sarah was twenty-five years old before she married Samuel Greeley on June 15, 1834 and to them was born three children, Ann, Mary Elizabeth and Samuel.

The first few years of their married life they lived in a small house located where the Congregational parsonage now stands. It was in 1848, the Greeleys began to build their new home on what is now West Main Street. First the ell was constructed, then in 1849, the front section was built. The Greeley home is a fine example of a well maintained, early house. It has all the appointments characteristic of those early years and blended with them are the improvements which make for the more comfortable life of today.

Samuel Greeley died in 1863 and upon his wife Sarah's death in 1887, their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who was an accomplished artist, inherited the family home. A few outstanding examples of her work are still to be seen in Dover-Foxcroft. When Mary Elizabeth died in 1924 the house became jointly owned by her nieces and nephews. Willis Greeley, one of the nephews, bought out the other heirs in 1932 and five years later in 1937 sold the property to Josephine Hughes Hapgood.

Mr. and Mrs. Hapgood took great pride in their home, restoring it properly and completely. Following Mrs. Hapgood's death, Mr. Hapgood sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Jenkins.

Since 1956 the house has not only been an attractive, well kept home but also a successful antique shop. Mr. Jenkins passed away several years ago, however, Mrs. Jenkins continues to live in the home and maintain her business.

## The Samuel Chamberlain Home

By George L. Dunham

With the passing of time, old structures give way to new or are destined to the memory of a few and finally oblivion.

The dwelling place of Samuel Chamberlain, on lot 14 range 3 of Township 5 in the seventh range north of the Waldo Patent, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, better known today as Chandler Road or Upper Park Street, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, is the only dwelling remaining of those constructed by the first eight settlers of Foxcroft.

Samuel Chamberlain had several other firsts to his credit: his daughter born in 1908 was the first white girl born in the present town of Foxcroft; he was elected as one of the first selectmen of Foxcroft in 1812; he was the first captain of a military company formed in Foxcroft in 1816; in 1819 was a delegate to the convention held in Portland to form a Constitution for the new State of Maine. He was elected to represent this district in the Legislature in 1832 and also been commissioned by Governor Caleb Strong, captain of a company of the 4th Regiment, Maine Militia.

Captain Chamberlain was a model farmer and highly respected citizen. His fatal horse and wagon accident in 1836 at the age of fifty-four, was a great loss to the community as well as to his wife and eight children.

It was in 1807 when the Chamberlains, on what might be called their honeymoon, came to Township 5 and moved into the first framed house built in the Foxcroft area. This building was located near the present Civil War monument. The next year, wishing to establish a farm, he arranged with Joseph Towle, permission to clear land and build a log cabin as a temporary residence. Early in 1809 the family, now three in number, moved into this cabin. A deed for this property, lot 13 range 3, was executed in 1810.

Being a man of decision Mr. Chamberlain immediately made preparations to build a permanent home on the other side of the present road on lot 14, also to raise a large home next to the log cabin. A deed from Philip Coombs and Richard Pike for lot 14 was not consummated until January 2, 1818, giving Mr. Chamberlain legal title to the property, with the exception of fences and any buildings previously placed thereon by one William Buck.

From the writings of the Rev. George M. Merrill and the Rev. Amasa Lorin we find that he built a log cabin and barn on lot 13 in 1809. Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell, in her book "Old Foxcroft," states — "The fall of 1809, found that part of the Chamberlain house called the ell, near completion, and Captain Chamberlain moved his wife and daughter into it. That this ell is that part of the present buildings on lot 14 is further substantiated by the fact that Nathaniel Chamberlain and wife lived with his brother Samuel and family in 1811. The log cabin on lot 13, the remains of which Mr. Benjamin Peaks unearthed in recent years, was not large enough to accommodate four adults and two children."

Through the years it was customary for the Chamberlains to furnish temporary housing for new families and well they could for their home had thirteen rooms built around three brick ovens



*Samuel Chamberlain Farm  
1899*

as well as an oven for curing bacon. Two large barns, a cider mill and smithy shop made up the husbandry complex.

Since the death of Captain Chamberlain in 1854, six families have occupied this historic colonial home and farm: Phineas M. Jeffards, 1854-1875; George F. Dunham, 1875-1900; Charles C. Dunham, 1900-1920; Damas Bouley, 1920-1924; Benjamin A. Peaks, 1924-1957; and Edward A. Canfield, 1957-

Much credit is due Mr. Canfield, a school teacher in Shelton, Conn., who has labored diligently, single handed for the past eighteen summers to restore this exceptional home as a monument to the several families who have lived there, especially to Captain Samuel Chamberlain.

## Lee House 1834 38 Main Street

Captain George Goodwin and wife, Sarah J. J. Pennell Goodwin, moved to Foxcroft from Williamsburg about 1840. Captain Goodwin was a member of an aristocratic and wealthy family in Boston. Due to ill health he moved to the woods of Maine. The Goodwins purchased from Addison Prentiss the house erected in 1834 by his brother, Caleb Prentiss, and presently owned by Thomas Gallant from East Sangerville. Captain Goodwin died in the home that they had so much admired.

Mrs. Goodwin was a most efficient woman in old Foxcroft. She had erected a private school on her grounds for her seven children and several friends' children attended school along with hers. The grounds were handsomely planned with formal gardens and a "summer" house was built upon a hill, later becoming the site of the Bush residence.

In 1868 Mrs. Goodwin decided to move to her native town of Brunswick and sold her beautiful residence to Mrs. Sarah Carter Vaughn. Miss Sarah Carter, upon completing her formal education, moved from her farm homestead in Shirley and accepted a teaching position in Foxcroft. She opened a millinery and dry goods store in Monument Square. She was a capable business woman and her store flourished under her management.

Mr. Vaughn and Miss Carter were married in 1861. He was a farmer and later became a successful businessman. Mr. Vaughn was remembered in his latter years and readily recognized by his long, white, flowing beard.

Mrs. Vaughn became a woman of wealth, the result of her business acumen. Her many acts of material expression were known to her nearest friends but held in sacred trust.

After the death of Mr. Vaughn, she brought her niece, Sarah A. French, to live with her. The Reverend Luther P. French, father of Sarah, was the first minister to serve in the new brick Methodist Church built in 1860.

Miss Sarah married Lyman K. Lee in 1869 and the couple made their home with Mrs. Vaughn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee were excellent teachers serving the town. Mr. Lee was the principal of Foxcroft Academy from 1898 to 1903 and later, a trustee of the academy. He was also a successful orchardist. The Lees left their



home to their daughter Olive who eventually sold the residence to Thomas Gallant.

Some of the rare and early features of the house include natural log rafters, hewn on one side, in the attic and an old furnace that burned huge logs. The stable and outbuildings had clapboard partitions, indicating that at one time those walls were part of the main house.

## Dr. Paul D. Taylor Residence 25 West Main Street

Framed and hanging in the hall of this home is the original deed stating that the land was sold to Thomas Tash by Salmon Holmes, the founder of Foxcroft Academy. Mr. Tash, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1842 was, according to "Old Foxcroft," twenty years ahead of his time and it soon became apparent that his resignation as the principal of Foxcroft Academy would be readily accepted by the trustees. Upon acquiring the land in 1846, Mr. Tash erected the home and advertised extensively for students to attend his Foxcroft and Dover Boarding and Preparatory School. The schoolroom in the ell of the house, finished in matched fir paneling, remains unchanged today.

The home has changed hands several times over the years and some have brought changes to meet their needs. It once served as a hospital and the Taylors receive many queries as to what they use "the room I had when my tonsils were removed" for, making a nostalgic link with the house for many people. The home has been in the possession of Dr. Taylor since 1945.

The carpenter's specifications which follow form an interesting basis for comparison between 1846 and the present time:

"It is agreed by Ira Whittier of Foxcroft in the County of Piscataquis, State of Maine, and Thomas Tash of said Foxcroft.

Said Ira Whittier agrees to construct and complete of said Thomas Tash, on the House Lot deeded the said Tash by Salmon Holmes in deed dated the sixteenth day of December 1846, being part of Lot No. 10 in said Foxcroft, and nearly opposite the house occupied by the late Caleb Prentiss in said Foxcroft, a two-story dwelling house and ell, agreeable to the accompanying plan and specifications, signed by the parties.

The House shall be thirty-seven feet long and twenty-seven feet wide, the end being towards the road and the front towards the Academy. The ell adjoining the opposite end from the road, twenty-four feet long and seventeen feet wide, as seen in the place. The height of the lower story nine feet between the timbers and the upper story eight feet. The cellar is also to be included, seven feet deep and well stoned with good split granite stone, well wharfed up except the end of the ell which is to be finished of wood down as low as the bottom of the cellar, and on the front of the ell as far as the door. It is to be underpinned with good underpinning at least eighteen inches wide and to be well lined up on the inside with lathing and plaster. The house is to be finished outside with pilaster corner boards and a good pediment on the end toward the road and a recess door in the front, with gutters and metallic



*Dr. Paul D. Taylor Residence  
Circa 1840*

conductors, and the roof to be finished suitable for slating, and the house and ell to be well painted white. There are to be in the house five large windows of glass 12 by 18 of twelve lights and thirteen windows of 12 by 16 glass twelve lights, also in the ell eleven windows of nine by 12 glass 12 lights and two windows in the attic opposite the road as large as they will admit of, and the glass-throughout to be of the first quality of its size. The two parlors toward the road are to be finished alike and with folding doors between them and to be finished pilasters and pannels under the windows, also the chamber above the parlors, the dining room and the front chamber over the dining room to be finished in the same way. The outside doors are to be two inches thick and the doors within 1½ inches thick and that of the ell 1¼ inches thick. The doors are to be four paneled and the front and outside doors and twelve inner doors with mortice locks and front door with a glass knobbed handle, and the rest of the doors with common latches. There are to be twenty of the windows so arranged as to let down conveniently and fourteen of them with pulleys and weights, and all the windows are to be finished with lipped sash. There are to be three chimneys one in each parlor and a fire frame in each, also one between the house and the ell and in the cook room an oven and ash hole with cast iron covers and a fireplace, also a fire frame in the chamber over the cook room. There are to be good floors throughout and two sleeping chambers finished in the attic. The house and ell are to be lathed and plastered throughout between the studs, and finished in these and other respects of as good materials and lumber and in as workmanlike a manner as the house lately built and now occupied by S. P. Brown, Esq. of Dover, the materials to be furnished and the house and ell to be completed on or before the thirtieth day of November next, for the sum of eleven hundred dollars.

Said Thomas Tash agrees to pay the said sum of eleven hundred dollars as follows: Two hundred and fifty dollars down, one hundred in May, one hundred in June, two hundred in August, one hundred and fifty in November and the balance when the building is finished."

## The A. A. Dinsmore House

Records state the Jeramia Thompson sold Hannah (Foss) Garnsey Lot No. 48 in Dover on June 11, 1857. This lot of land is located on what is now known as East Main Street. Presumably, the house was built while the property was in the name of Hannah (Foss) Garnsey as it was on July 9, 1862 that Issac Colcord purchased the "homestead." At a later date in the history of the house, Issac Colcord conveyed the property to Arthur A. Dinsmore.

Arthur A. Dinsmore, who was much better known as "Allen," was a much respected postmaster who served several different terms when the office was a "political plum."

Allen and Lucy Dinsmore raised their family of four children in this pleasant well kept home. Their family consisted of three boys and one girl, Elliot, Harold, Arthur, Jr., and Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore's only daughter, Mary Dinsmore Kimball, now owns and resides in this home.

## The Cass Farm

The Cass Farm, which is located on Outer Pine Street, contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres. The house is very old and most interesting.

Darius Cass purchased the land and buildings from Gilman P. Hassell in 1863. In 1877, Darius sold half of his farm to his brother, Albert M. Cass. Charles A. Cass, son of Darius, purchased the entire farm from his father and uncle in 1889.

The same year Charles purchased the farm he sold the right of way for a railroad line to enter Dover and Foxcroft. The Dexter and Piscataquis Railroad Company were the purchasers. They later conveyed the right of way to the Maine Central Railroad Company which still owns and uses this right of way.

Charles Cass willed the homestead and land to Herbert W. and Estelle T. Cass, his son and daughter-in-law, in the year 1938. Estelle T. Cass conveyed the property to her son, Herbert W. Cass, Jr., in 1958. Flora S. Cass inherited the "homestead" in 1964, from her husband, Herbert W. Cass, Jr.

The buildings are very well maintained and remain, for the most part, in their original condition. Flora and Hale Stanley reside in this pleasant, attractive farm home.



*Cass Farm  
The Hale Stanley Residence*

## The Gray Place

In 1960 Arnold and Beatrice Gellerson bought and restored the hundred year old house on Outer Pine Street known as the Volney Gray Place.

The Gellersons bought this house from Ralph, the son of Volney Gray who had been a Civil War Veteran.

Ralph often told of his years spent in Alaska during the Gold Rush days.

During the years when the property was being farmed by the Gray family, the land included both sides of the road; the upper side being mostly apple orchards. In the fall the town's people would go up to Grays for jugs of cider from their cider mill.

On the lower side of the road, the property ran to the Piscataquis River and this land was used to produce various crops.

In 1960 Arnold Gellerson cleared the land on the upper side of the road and developed a housing area known as "Pinecrest." There are now ten homes on this property.

Mr. and Mrs. Gellerson's white clapboard home is situated atop the ridge above the Piscataquis River, overlooking the village. From this vantage point a panorama of hills, valleys, forests and the river, present a breathtaking view of the life of this community, unexcelled, at any season.



*The Gray Place  
A. Gellerson Residence*



*Home of Congressman Frank E. Guernsey.*

## The Guernsey Home

The residence of the Hon. Frank E. and Josephine Lyford Guernsey at 70 East Main Street was, for more than forty years, one of the most beautiful and elegant homes in Dover-Foxcroft. Throughout the summer months the lawns were like green velvet carpets and there was a variety of lovely flowers. The shaded "side veranda" was often the scene of a quiet afternoon "Tea" being served by the lovely and gracious Mrs. Guernsey with the help of a maid in a crisply starched uniform.

At the rear of the house there was a well maintained tennis court which was enjoyed by many of the young people in town. Prior to 1905 this residence was occupied by Oren Palmer who was a well known breeder of fine horses. Mr. Palmer lost his life entering the burning barn in an attempt to save his horses.

A Tavern, where horse travelers stopped when half way between Bangor and Moosehead Lake, stood in front of this home for many years before the turn of the century.

This home also housed the first Radio Broadcasting Station transmitter and studio of WLBZ when first founded in 1926 by Thompson L. Guernsey, who is the son of the Hon. Frank E. & Josephine L. Guernsey. WLBZ was the first radio station in this area.

This fine residence later became the Warren Home for elderly ladies. When the town of Dover-Foxcroft decided that it was no longer feasible to maintain the Warren Home, the property was sold to private owners.

## Ira Whittier Houses

Mr. Ira Whittier, who was born in Cornville, Maine, in 1810, started building houses while still a very young man. He was considered a most excellent workman in the field of carpentry and cabinet making, as well as being successful at farming.

Ira purchased the Sylvanus Longley farm, where he erected the fine old house now known as the Gladys Dearth Home, at the corner of North and Park Streets. He also was the builder of the Dr. Paul Taylor residence.

All of his houses were not as large as the two afore mentioned. In fact, there are three on South Street which are average sized, well constructed homes, Ira Whittier built these at the rate of one each year for three years.

In the year 1830 the house at the corner of South and High Streets, now owned by Phylis Rogers, was erected by Mr. Whittier. According to the records, the house was probably built for John Bradbury, as it was Mr. Bradbury who sold it in 1832 to a Mr. H. Kimball. For the next fifty-five years the property was transferred time and time again. A family by the name of Brown did hold the home from 1837 to 1858 which was the longest period it had

remained in one name. In 1887 Josiah and John Mayo sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren. The Warren family kept the property until 1908 at which time it was purchased by John Sweet. It was 1934 before the Sweet name was replaced by the name of Carsley on the deed. The Carsleys sold to an Anderson family in 1943, who, three years later, in 1946, sold to a Mr. White. In 1948 Phylis and Harry Rogers purchased the home. Phylis has owned the house longer than anyone else since Ira Whittier built it in 1830.

The property long known as the "Diffin House" on South Street was erected by Ira Whittier in 1831 and had far fewer owners than its "sister" down the street. Mrs. Diffin had lived in the house for many, many years before her death. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Trefethen bought the "Diffin House" and made many necessary repairs and improvements. The Trefethens sold to Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Judkins who continued making extensive improvements. Today, the pleasant comfortable home is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth.

Directly across the street from the "Diffin House" is the house built by Ira Whittier in the year 1832, which is now owned by Harriet E. Genthner. This property also had numerous owners for the first thirty-seven years. It became a part of the Josiah and John Mayo property in 1869 and was not sold again until 1913 at which time Prentiss and Helen Gilman became the new owners. In 1914 it was deeded to William Day and within the year sold to Melville Jewett. The heirs of Melville Jewett sold the home to Mrs. Mary Briggs in 1919. For the next twenty-two years Mrs. Briggs' home was a joy to visit and a credit to the town. Harriet E. Genthner inherited the property from her mother, Mrs. Briggs, in 1931. Harriet and Carl Genthner made many improvements in this delightful old home. Mr. Genthner died in 1961. Mrs. Genthner continued to live in the house until the fall of 1973 when illness forced her to leave the home she had enjoyed so much for forty-two years. This residence is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dale Clukey and family.

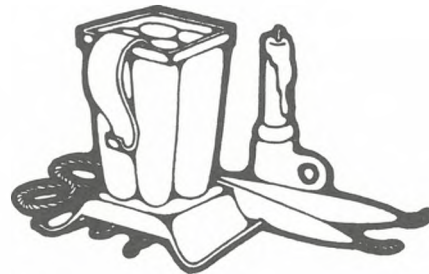
These three houses, which have been "home" to such a large number of people over the last one hundred and forty-six years, are certainly fine examples of Ira Whittier's carpentry. Undoubtedly, there are several more "Whittier Houses" in town which stand "straight and tall" in memory of their fine builder.

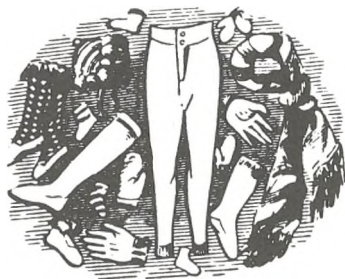
## Isaac Royal

Isaac Royal, who enlisted in the Navy at the age of 12, served as a cabin boy under John Paul Jones. One of his duties was to bring ammunition to the guns.

He was born possibly near Portsmouth, N. H. He came to Dover about 1810 with his wife, Tabatha, and ten or eleven children. He partially cleared the farm recently owned by Harland Towne. He lived only a few years after settling, dying of typhus in 1816 at the age of 51.

His last wish was to be buried on land he had cleared. His body still remains there in a field, the site marked by an American flag. Some of his descendants have visited there in recent years.





## Hon. Stephen P. Brown

He was the son of Stephen and Mary (Pearson) Brown of Bucksport, born there November 12, 1807. Stephen Brown of Weare, N. H., married Mary Pearson of Byfield, Mass., in 1803 and moved to Bucksport the same year. Mr. Brown was a woolen manufacturer and the Pearson family also, and had been from 1643. Mrs. Brown's ancestor, John Pearson, went to Rowley, Mass., in 1643 and built the first fulling mill in America and the business was continued by his descendants. He and his son Benjamin built a gristmill, also a house in 1684, or hewn oak, which was occupied by his descendants.

Stephen P. Brown went to Byfield to learn the woolen business with his mother's relatives. He came to Dover in 1830 and took charge of the Piscataquis Manufacturing Company's mill, which was projected by the English proprietors of the town and incorporated March 6, 1829.

In 1837 the mill made cassimeres which were hauled to Bangor by ox team and from thence carried by sailing vessel to Philadelphia where they were sold by commission merchants. In 1840 the mill burned and Mr. Brown bought out the other owners and erected a new mill which eventually contained three sets of machinery. In 1866 he commenced to build a new mill for six sets of machinery.

In 1833 he married Mary Perkins, daughter of James and Mary (Sinclair) Foss of Meredith, N. H. Mr. Brown was a worthy and honored citizen and filled several positions of trust with credit to himself and his town. He died July 22, 1867. Mrs. Brown died November 16, 1882. They had three children, Celissa, Stephen and Susan.



An elevator fell at the Brown Mills of the American Woolen Company in December of 1946 resulting in the deaths of two women and serious injuries to ten others.





*SILENT WATCH — A one room lawyer's building quietly sits along the side of Lincoln Street in Dover-Foxcroft with few residents aware it is a structure of the past filled with history.*

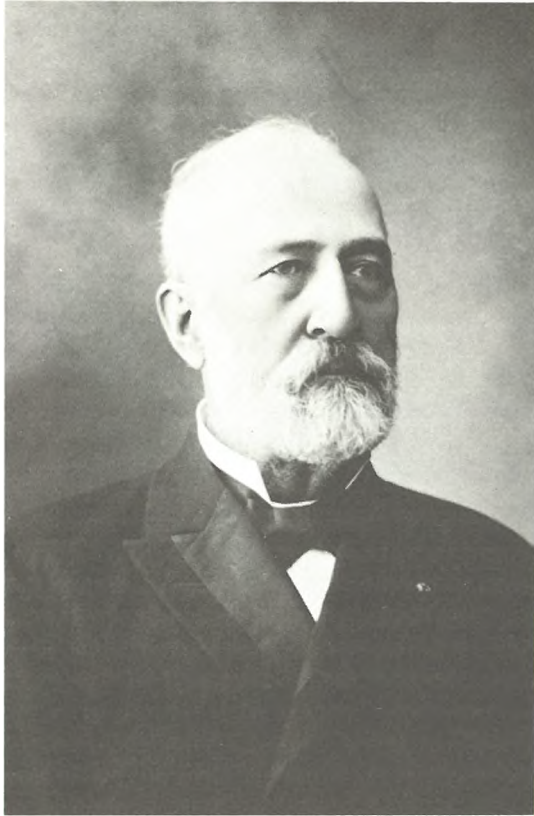
**1826 Law Office**  
**Charles Parsons Chandler**  
**Lincoln Street**

Charles P. Chandler, born October 29, 1801, practiced law in New Gloucester with his father, Peleg Chandler, Jr., before his settlement in Foxcroft. His miniature office was situated on Main Street at the site of the present Masonic Temple.

Following his death the office was moved at the request of his widow to the corner lot of the family homestead on Lincoln Street. Seth Brown, master house mover, transferred it across the frozen Piscataquis River, above the dam, to its new location where it has nestled inconspicuously since 1868.

"The 18 ft. square building with white clapboards and a window on each side and door in front is still in excellent condition, although it obviously never had a constructed chimney" is quoted from an article on 'A Cinderella on Lincoln Street' reported by Mrs. Earl H. Betts, secretary of the Dover-Foxcroft Historical Society, for the Piscataquis Observer, April 11, 1974.

Charles P. Chandler was the first preceptor of Foxcroft Academy, justice of the peace, and representative to the Maine Legislature. He numbered among his Bowdoin College friends, Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, Chief Justice John Appleton, and the immortal poets, Hawthorne and Longfellow.



*Alfred Eliab Buck  
1832-1902*

## Alfred Eliab Buck

Alfred Eliab Buck was born in Foxcroft, Maine, February 7, 1832, the son of Benjamin T. (the gentleman for whom Bucks Cove, Sebec Lake was named) and Elmira Todd Buck. He was educated in the public schools of Foxcroft and graduated from Foxcroft Academy in 1854. To further his education, Alfred Eliab Buck attended Waterville College, now Colby College, graduating in 1859. He received the degree of LL.D from his Alma Mater in 1898.

For a few years he taught school in Hallowell and Lewiston, Maine. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Alfred Eliab Buck resigned as High School Principal in Lewiston and, at his own expense, raised a company. In October, 1861 he enlisted as a private, however, he was promoted to Captain of Company C on December 4, 1861 when the Thirteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry was organized. On April 8, 1865 he was breveted to Colonel and was mustered out January 16, 1866.

Previously, in the year of 1864, Alfred Eliab Buck had married Miss Ellen B. Baker, daughter of Judge H. W. Baker of Hallowell, Maine.

Colonel Buck remained in the South, living in Mobile, Alabama, and later moving to Atlanta, Georgia. He turned his interests to politics and in April 1897, was appointed American Ambassador to Japan by President McKinley.

Alfred Eliab Buck died very suddenly in Tokyo, December 4, 1902, while still ambassador, and is buried in Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.

## Mary Elizabeth Greeley

On February 13, 1836 there was born to Samuel and Sarah (Chamberlain) Greeley a daughter named Mary Elizabeth. This family resided in a one-story home located on the site of the home of the late Mrs. Ruby Jack on West Main Street. Here in the town schools and in Foxcroft Academy with a term at Gilmontown Academy in New Hampshire Mary Elizabeth received her formal education.

She began teaching in the village school for older pupils. That winter there were ninety pupils of various ages and grades in the upper school. Besides teaching in her home town, Miss Greeley was employed at other schools within the state. However, ambitious for a larger field of work, she went to Boston where she trained at Dr. Dio Lewis' school of calisthenics and was a successful teacher of gymnastics in New York and later, Dover, New Hampshire.



Miss Sally Stark Crocker, a cousin to Mary Elizabeth, while a pupil of the celebrated artist Julian, of Paris, won much recognition and reknown. This created a challenge and an incentive to develop her own latent artistic talents. After pursuing this endeavor she was appointed art teacher in Dr. West's School for Girls in Brooklyn. This was later named Adelpia College and Miss Greeley taught there for thirteen years. She opened a studio in Brooklyn where her talents were recognized for portraiture.

Miss Greeley returned to Foxcroft in 1885 and became a private teacher for art students. She was commissioned at the age of 74 to paint the portraits of Dr. E. A. Thompson and his deceased wife. Mrs. Thompson's portrait was executed from a photograph. These fine portraits now hang in the Maine Room of the Thompson Free Library.

It was Miss Mary Elizabeth, who at the age of 84, cast the first women's vote in Foxcroft on a cold, gray morning at 6:00 o'clock in November 1920. She died December 31, 1924 at the approaching age of 89 years.

## Elbridge Augustus Thompson

(Excerpts from)

ADDRESSES ON

HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER

DELIVERED BEFORE THE PISCATAQUIS

COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AT DOVER, MAINE, OCTOBER SIXTEEN

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ELEVEN

Dover

Observer Publishing Co.

MCMXI

The quarterly meeting of the Piscataquis County Historical Society was held at the Law Library in Dover, Maine, Monday, October 16, 1911. It was called to order by the president, Honorable John F. Sprague at two o'clock in the afternoon.

(The President) "The hour has arrived to which this meeting was adjourned." (October 5, 1911)

"A committee on resolutions relative to the life of our late friend and member of this Society, the Honorable Elbridge A. Thompson, was previously appointed.

"Is this committee ready to report?"

(Judge Edgar C. Smith) "Mr. President: Your committee has attended to the duty assigned it and begs leave to submit the following:

### RESOLUTIONS

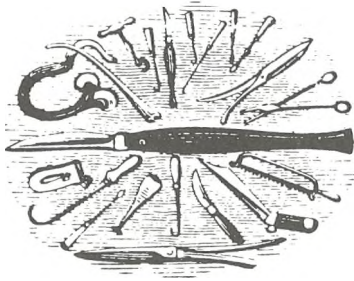
"A little more than two years ago at a meeting of this Society, held in this room, resolutions of respect were presented and passed, and a tribute paid to the memory of one of our distinguished members, Dr. William Buck, of Foxcroft.

“We have met again today with the chief object of our gathering, to tender a like tribute to the memory of another, the last of the old school of physicians of this county, Doctor Elbridge A. Thompson.

“One by one those older physicians have passed on to their reward, but Doctor Thompson, though retired, remained with us in his declining years with clear and shining intellect, a remarkable type of man who had hewed and fought his way to success and an honorable place in our community and state by his own unaided efforts. His was a character strong in its integrity, firm in its convictions, loyal in its friendships and catholic in its sentiments . . .”

“Others here today will present tributes to his memory, and give in detail something of his life, public services and benefactions, and for that reason your committee has refrained from embodying these facts in its report and resolutions.”

Edgar C. Smith	Committee
Charles W. Hayes	On
Ralph H. Marsh	Resolutions



The following is a portion of a paper read by the president, Honorable John F. Sprague: Elbridge Augustus Thompson was the son of James Thompson, born June 21, 1801, in Buckfield, Maine, and died in Dover, Maine, March 8, 1874, and who married Hannah Hunt Coombs born in Brunswick, Maine, 1806 and died in 1891.

James Thompson was a descendant in the eighth generation from James Thompson who was born in England in 1593. He came to America in Winthrop's great company of colonists in 1630 and was one of the original settlers of Woburn, Mass. A brother, Edward Thompson, came in the Mayflower in 1620.

As a lad, Elbridge, attended the common schools of his native town and was graduated from Foxcroft Academy. In 1848 he entered Bowdoin College and in 1852 he was graduated from Castleton, Vt., Medical School. Immediately after graduation he located for practice in Charleston, Me., where he practiced his profession for ten years.

He entered the Union service in 1862 as surgeon, he was attached to the 12th. Regiment of Maine Volunteers and was with General Benjamin Butler during a part of his occupancy of New Orleans. He also served under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign.

For nearly half a century he practiced medicine in Piscataquis and Penobscot Counties. During his long residence in Dover he served his town in multiple ways, some of which were: 28 years a member of the school board, often a superintendent of schools, a trustee of Foxcroft Academy, president and a trustee of Piscataquis Savings Bank, president of the Kineo National Bank, of the Kineo Trust Co., treasurer of the Dexter and Piscataquis Railroad Co., and of the Dover and Foxcroft Light and Heat Co., and surgeon general for Gov. Perham.

Dr. Thompson died at Isle of Springs, Maine, while on his annual vacation. The Reverend O. G. Barnard of the Dover Methodist Church officiated, assisted by the Reverend W. W. Hayden. He was buried in the Dover village cemetery under Masonic honors, Past Master James T. Roberts of Mosaic Lodge acting as worshipful master.

## Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell

Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell was born in Foxcroft, Maine, January 18, 1863, the only child of Col. Charles Winthrop and Mary Esther (Chandler) Lowell. As a child, she was educated at home, spending only a few terms in the public schools before going on to a college and university.

Throughout this entire book the name of Dr. Lowell appears and re-appears. Her book entitled "Old Foxcroft" is a great source of valuable information and it is most regrettable that she was unable to compile the book "Old Dover" which was to be her next book.

The last years of her life, which were spent in Dover-Foxcroft, were spent in quiet solitude, as she was unable to communicate with most people. Her very active and full professional life had come to an abrupt halt due to advancing age and the complete loss of her hearing. Before her death in 1949 she had also lost a large percentage of her eyesight.

It is believed that Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell has the distinction of being the only woman, and possibly the only person, in the world to hold degrees in Medicine, Law, Jurisprudence and to be a Fellow in Genealogical and Historical Research.

## Helen Dyer Paine

Helen Dyer Paine was born on Pleasant Street, Dover-Foxcroft, in 1887.

She attended the local schools of Dover, and after Dover High School affiliated with Foxcroft, she went to the academy. She continued her education by studying piano and voice in Bangor and later studied drama in Boston and in New York.

Miss Paine's father operated a clothing store located in the old Opera House under the name of C. D. Paine and Son. The son was her brother Orman, who carried on the business until the block burned. Her only sister Elizabeth taught French for a time at Foxcroft Academy.

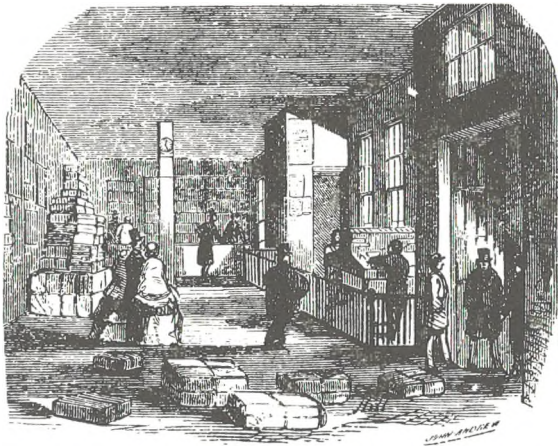
For several years, Miss Paine toured in the Redpath Chatauqua and gave monologues and musical sketches throughout the United States. She appeared in many Broadway plays with the famous English Shakespearean Company, The Ben Greet Players. Miss Paine also entertained for New York women's clubs by putting on her many skits. In her spare time, she wrote poetry and later collaborated with a companion to produce many of their poems.

After Miss Paine had retired, she located in Hartford, Connecticut. Here, she was very active as a member of the Hartford Republican Club. She served as head of Indian Affairs in the Connecticut State Department of Women's Clubs and did much for the betterment of the Indians.

As a lady of many talents, she was prominent in the West Hartford Music and Art Club.

In her will, she left a generous amount of money to be used as a scholarship fund at Foxcroft Academy. She never forgot her home town.





## R.F.D. No. 1 and the Man Called 'Wennie'

At the turn of the century progress was bringing many changes to the entire country. Both Dover and Foxcroft had outgrown their infancy and the citizens spoke reverently of the "early settlers" who had arrived but a short hundred years before. The two little "settlements" had become "villages" and then developed into "towns," striding along hand in hand, so to speak. The U. S. Postal Service finally made the decision that it was time for Dover and Foxcroft farm areas to have the modern convenience of Rural Free Delivery. Maps were drawn and R.F.D. No. 1 and R.F.D. No. 2 out of the Dover post office became a reality.

Until this time, mail delivery to the farmers was rather erratic and undependable. The "stage" driven by John Hall, who lived on a "cross road" out of South Dover, brought the mail from the "village" and delivered it to the small post office at South Dover, and one or two "kitchen corner" offices in the general vicinity. Farmers from more remote areas would pick up the mail for themselves and their neighbors when they went to the village to do their trading. Such mail "pick ups" would sometimes be weeks apart.

R.F.D. No. 1 was to wind twenty-four miles in and out over wide muddy paths which could hardly be called roads. The next step was to place mail boxes at every possible farmhouse or several in a row at the "fork of a road."

Wendall H. Hall, one of John Hall's seven sons, took the Civil Service test, which at that time wasn't too complicated, and was awarded the appointment to be the first letter carrier on R.F.D. No. 1. Wennie's first duty was to deliver a mail box to each of the hundred families on his twenty-four mile route and "sort of talk it over" just where the box was to be located. Nearly all of the people along the route already knew Wennie and those who didn't soon realized they had a new friend right along with their new mail box.

April 1, 1903, Wennie made his first delivery of mail over the route he was to travel for the next thirty years.

Delivery of the boxes had been a leisurely journey, taking more than one day, but driving and riding steadily for twenty-four miles was a different matter. Long before daylight, Wennie harnessed his horse to the wagon, loaded in a saddle and drove the five miles to Dover Village to put the mail sacks aboard. The first mail was on its way!!!!

All along the route, people were watching for their new mailman, offering him lunches and giving words of advice. About half way through this first trip, he found his horse was becoming over tired, and being a most kind and gentle man, this distressed Wennie. What to do about this matter seemed no problem at all. Wennie simply pulled into a farmer's yard, explained about the poor horse and borrowed a fresh one from the farmer. Wennie's problem was that he must provide himself with another horse which was an expensive proposition on a salary of \$684.00 a year.

As long as Wennie's parents, John and Addie Hall, lived on the crossroad from South Dover to East Dover it was easy to "stop by home," change teams and eat a good hot mid-day meal. In later years he kept his fresh team at Elmer and Marion Edgerlys' and

ate his dinner from a well filled lard pail — until he finally became the proud owner of a dinner box with a thermos bottle.

The saddle came in handy that first day. Many of the roads were nearly impassable so the wagon was left beside the road while Wennie rode horseback to remote farms. He used to say, "Some of those mud holes didn't dry out in the whole thirty years." Even with the wagon, he often got out and walked, leading the horse around deep and dangerous mud holes.

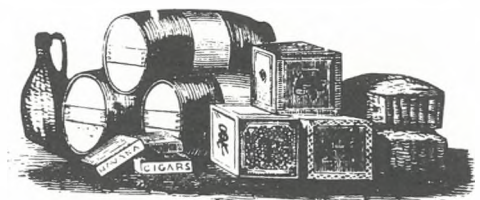
Summer and fall were the easy seasons but all too soon the rough winter months were before him. Snowshoes and shovel were piled into either a sleigh or pung, depending on the weather conditions, for six days a week, it was with lantern in hand to start the day and lantern to light the home stretch. At Christmas time he often drove his team into the barn long after dark, brushed and fed Jack, Shirley or Tom, which ever it might be at that time, ate a quick hot supper, borrowed a fresh horse and started out again. Why? "Well," said Wennie, "those children won't have much of a Christmas if they don't have this box from Sears, Roebuck." For years and years, Wennie's winter outer garment was a tough old bufflo coat, and perched on his head was a warm fur cap. Buried in the bottom of the sleigh, to help keep his feet warm, were hot soap stones, which were re-heated while he changed horses and ate his dinner.

At one time Wennie drove an "outlandish winter rig," which today would make the fire conscious public shudder. The "contraption," as most folks called it, was a framework made of balsam wood and covered with white table oilcloth with the canvas side out to the weather. Bolted to the floor of the pung inside this "little house" was a small, round kerosene stove which provided a warm comfortable trip and a hot cup of tea along the way.

Wennie's smallest piece of equipment was a little black note book, which at the end of the day would have a list of errands for Wennie's wife Mabel to do for numerous families. Some little thing here or there was needed, even medicine from the doctor but mostly it was little "necessities" such as, thread, cloth, patterns or drawers of the "split seat" variety, from the well stocked shelves of Charles Kinball's Store.

In the early years a few of Wennie's patrons could neither read or write so he would read the mail to them and answer their correspondence, even filling out the orders to "Mail Order" companies. At times, reading and writing other people's mail could be rather amusing as in the case of the gentleman on R.F.D. No. 1, who had married a lady from Canada. The lady, after some time, returned home to visit her family and when she attempted to return to her husband she was stopped at the border and kept there pending communication from her husband verifying their marriage. The letter arrived from the Canadian government, Wennie read it to the husband and offered to write the necessary letter then and there. The man reached out, took the Canadian letter and tucking it in his pocket said, "Guess I'll think this over a few days, Wennie."

Inquiring for the sick and paying his respects to families who had lost dear ones, was also a part of Wennie's daily routine. Such calls were most often sad, however, there were occasions when it was difficult for the young mailman to maintain a facial expression of concern or sadness. Such was the case when Wennie rapped at



the farmhouse door to inquire as to the health of the man of the house, who had been ill for a lengthy period of time. He could see John (as good a name as any) seated by the window, huddled in shawls and blankets. "When "Mrs. John" opened the door and Wennie asked the obvious question her answer was, "Lordy, Wennie, I guess he is going to live to wear us all out."

One day it was necessary to make a call where the lady of the house was laid out for burial. As Wennie stood by the casket he said, "She looks real nice and so natural." The husband studied his wife's face for a couple of minutes and then remarked, "Well, I couldn't say, I never saw her with her mouth shut before."

Wendall Hall, though only fifty-five years old, was retired under the Thirty Year Act. The number of householders had fallen to eighty-five and only three of the original one hundred families remained on the route. He began his service with A. A. Dinsmore as postmaster, and although there was another postmaster during some of the years, it was "Allen" Dinsmore under whom he ended his work. According to Wennie, "There was never a better postmaster or friend than "Allen."

No other man but Wennie ever drove R.F.D. No. 1 as it was originally mapped out. After October 1, 1933, there were three instead of four rural routes out of the Dover-Foxcroft Post Office. The roads, which Wennie had traveled by horseback, team, and snowshoes, were sufficiently improved so that for the last two years he used an automobile the year around — except for three or four weeks in the spring when he sometimes had to "go a-foot."

Wennie had always thought the first day of his service the hardest of his life but he found it much harder to make the last trip and deliver to each mailbox the "farewell" he had written with great sincerity.

April 1, 1903

October 1, 1933

Dear Patrons and Friends:

It is with regret that after thirty years of service I must leave you, as I have been retired, but not fired. I shall always have the pleasant memory of all of these years that I have worked for such a fine class of people, and I want to thank you all for the kind things you have done in the past by helping me over the rough places on R.D. Route No. 1. I hope that I have not left an enemy, as I always want you to think of me as your friend.

Wendall H. Hall



## Myra Marsh Van Pelt 1894-1964

Those who knew Myra Marsh remember her as unusually gifted with a love for the fire and beauty of life. Born the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Marsh, she graduated from Foxcroft Academy in 1912 and the Emerson School of Oratory in 1920. After successful seasons with the Carroll Players in Bangor and St. John, New Brunswick, she continued her engagements on the legitimate stage with the Bainbridge Players in Minneapolis, Circle Theater in Dallas, Empire Players in Salem, Oregon, and the Curran Theater in San Francisco.

Her bid for a part in films came after Harold Lloyd had seen her in stock and sent a note backstage to say that he was so impressed he wished she would look him up if she were ever in Hollywood. She landed her first movie part as an extra in a sequence film on Harold Lloyd's yacht.

In 1931 she married John A. Van Pelt, a graduate of Northwestern University who was both a musician and an architect in Los Angeles.

Miss Marsh found her way into early radio with programs like Hollywood Hotel, the Jean Hersholt Series, the Guy Lombardo Show, and the Dick Powell Series. For many seasons she played on radio the part of Mrs. Bob Cratchit in Dickens' "Christmas Carol," which starred Lionel Barrymore. Her major radio role was that of the mother in the weekly Date with Judy Series, later seen on TV.

She also played minor parts in films starring screen personalities like Joan Davis, Gary Cooper, Jean Harlow, and Clark Gable; and she often worked with Lucille Ball in the I Love Lucy Series, which eventually had a long TV run.

Among those she regarded as great influences on her life were the Rev. Ashley Smith, pastor of the Universalist Church of Bangor; the writer Lincoln Colcord, whom she knew well in Minneapolis at the time he was translating Rolvaag's "Giants in the Earth" from the Norwegian; and the character actress Jane Darwell, best known for her role as Ma Joad in the film version of "The Grapes of Wrath."

Throughout her life Miss Marsh looked to poetry, especially Browning, for inspiration, the following her most treasured lines:

He fixed thee mid this dance  
of plastic circumstance,  
Machinery just meant  
To give thy soul its bent,  
Try thee and turn thee forth  
sufficiently impressed.

"When I think of life this way," she said, "it is a great challenge and gives me my true interpretation of prayer." With this kind of searching spirit, she was herself a warm inspiration to theater-goers and her wide circle of friends and family.



## Victor Warren

Victor Warren was born in Orneville, the son of Alanson M. and Ellen Daggett Warren. He was graduated from Shaw's Business College. He was postmaster at Milo Junction for three years and later conducted a hardware and grocery business in Dover.

Mr. Warren served on the School Board for fifteen years, was a member of the Water Board fifteen years, past president of the Piscataquis Loan and Building Association, a director of the Kineo Trust Company, trustee of Piscataquis Saving Bank, Past Master of the Masonic Lodge, member of the Eastern Star, and a member of the Library Association.

Mr. Warren married Laura M. Doore, daughter of Cyrus H. and Sarah Martin Doore, and was born in Dover. She was graduated from Foxcroft Academy and taught in the public schools ten years. She was past president of the Athena Club, Past Matron of the Eastern Star, Past District Deputy of O.E.S., Past Regent of Dover-Foxcroft Chapter of D.A.R., Past State Regent of Maine Society of D.A.R., Vice President General National Society, D.A.R., Past President of Past State Officers Club, D.A.R., member of Daughters of Colonial Wars, president of Foxcroft Academy Scholarship Association, member of Wm. R. Chapman Music Club, member of Community Garden Club, and member of Women's Guild of the Congregational Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on May 31, 1941.

When they were deceased, their wills provided a home for elderly ladies. This lovely home was enjoyed for more than ten years.



*Folk Artist  
Vivian B. Weatherbee*

## Vivian Berry Weatherbee 1898-1964 FOLK ARTIST

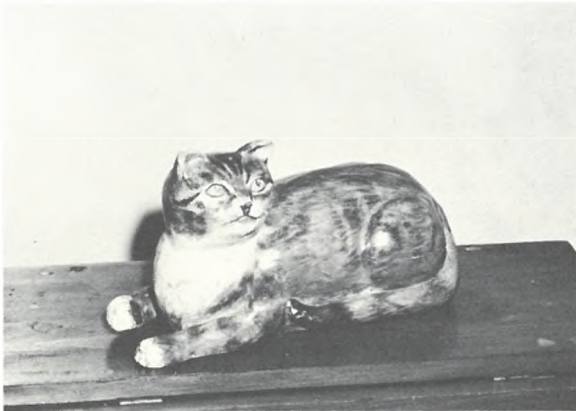
Dover-Foxcroft, in the 20th Century, had the first local artist to revive the 18th and 19th Century Folk Art. Definition by Robert G. Hall is the work of an untrained artist, comparable to that seen in the Smithsonian Institution and many other museums.

Vivian Berry was born in Brownville Junction, Maine, September 21, 1898. On June 17, 1916, she married Earl C. Weatherbee, a local hardware and plumbing store owner. They had six children:

- Fern — died in infancy
- Gail W. Lincoln of Columbia, Missouri
- G. Robert, Dover-Foxcroft, partner in Weatherbee's Inc.
- Kermit R., Dover-Foxcroft, postal employee
- Philip E., Dover-Foxcroft, partner in the family business
- Dr. Lee, Ann Arbor, Michigan, a pathologist



The following picture, a wood carving of a cat, is an example of her talents.



*Cat Carved and Painted  
by  
Vivian B. Weatherbee*

She also decorated furniture in the manner of the 19th Century, did reverse painting on glass, watercolors, and oil landscapes and portraits. One of her favorite subjects was her grandchildren, of which she had 11.

Many homes in this community contain examples of her varied talents, for which she will be remembered. She was very generous with her time, as she also participated importantly in her husband's business, as well as being, more importantly, a conscientious homemaker and mother.

## **Lillian M. N. Stevens**

“At twelve in the little town of Dover, she was fighting for her flag and the freedom of the colored race . . . At Westbrook Seminary, she was fighting for an education . . . As a teacher, she was fighting for success as one of the first women in the state to tackle the difficult problem of a winter term in school; and from 1874 until her death in 1914, she fought the good fight for temperance through leadership in the Women's Christian Union. She became not only president for many years of the Maine organization, but was honored as vice-president-at-large of the National body.

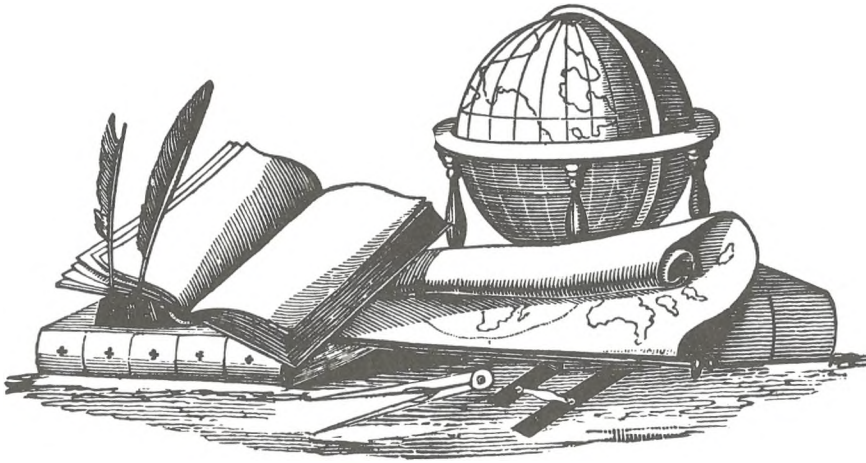
She enlisted also in the struggle to give women the ballot. She worked valiantly for prison reform, for human education . . .

When she died, the state flag at the capitol at Augusta was lowered in her honor, as a tribute to her life. This was the first time such an honor was ever given a woman in Maine.”

Taken from “Just Maine Folk” Library No. 974, M 225  
Written by Alice Frost Lord (Maine Writers Research Club).



*Lillian M. N. Stevens Monument*



## Ina Ladd Brown

Ina Ladd Brown was born in 1900, in Sebec Maine, the daughter of Walter Scott and Carolyn Loring Ladd. Her early education was at the one room schoolhouse adjacent to the South Sebec Community Parish at Sebec Corner. Many of her poems, both rhymed and free verse, reflect her deep love for the farm and the Maine countryside.

In 1916 the family moved to Dover-Foxcroft. Ina's education continued at Foxcroft Academy in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, and later at Shaw's Business College at Portland, Maine.

In 1931 she married Harold Brown. In 1950 they moved to Hampden and lived there until Harold's death. The beautiful flower beds at their Hampden home clearly showed she was an expert in gardening.

Mrs. Brown was a homemaker as well as a successful career woman. She always loved poetry, drama, and history. She read as much and as varied material as possible, feeling this helped her to express herself. Writing simply, helped Ina to reach more people.

A resume of her positions include: Secretary, Office of Clerk of Courts 1920-1928, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine; Secretary, United States Commissioner, Bangor, Maine; Secretary, Justices of and Chief Justice of the State of Maine (10 years); Secretary, Bangor City Manager; Secretary to Treasurer University of Maine; Secretary to the President and Treasurer Bangor Savings Bank; and Secretary of Mitchell, Ballou, and Keith.

Some of Ina's published books of verse are: "Merry Go Round," "Just for Luck," "Leaves on the Wind," "More of the Same," and "As Time Goes By." She also wrote "Gingerbread" and "Johnny Cake" which are prose stories and sketches. Her plays included "Dear David," "Dark Music" and "Bitter Bread."

Ina Ladd Brown has the distinction of winning more poetry awards than any other members of the Maine Writer's Conference in the past 10 years, including the Richard Recchia medal. She is also past Secretary, Vice President, and President of the Pine Tree Branch, National League of American Pen Women. Many other deserving awards make Mrs. Brown both a successful career woman and a writer who expresses herself with simplicity and understanding.

## Philip Wass Brown 1914-1971

“A complete delineation of forms seems eccentric and eclectic to me — we are here for such a brief time — it is rather for us, I think, to interpret what they mean to ourselves (and to our neighbors, if we have any Breadth of mind) and then move on to other things because we are living, if at all in a moving world — whether we like it or not. Because of this it seems most important to me to live and to draw in terms of the total concept-not of an arrival at a perfected form (material or otherwise) as it exists in relation to Nature or Creation, and All. Yours, Philip”

Born in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, Philip Brown spent the greater part of his life there, and wherever he was, Dover-Foxcroft was always “Home” to him.

He attended Bates College for three years. A few months spent at the A. K. Cross summer school in Boothbay Harbor provided him with his only art education.

Mr. Brown had four one-man shows in Providence, Rhode Island, and one in Boston, Massachusetts. His work was exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia; in the Eggleston Gallery, New York City; Symphony Hall and the Fine Arts Festival, Boston; the Invitation Shows at the Maine Art Festival in Augusta; the Rhode Island League of Arts and Crafts, where he also served as Art Director, the Rhode Island School of Design Museum, and the Providence Art Club, where he took first prize in a national drawing show.

He was one of fifty artists whose work was chosen from the “100 Artists of the Twentieth Century” (shown at Colby College in Waterville, Maine) to tour the country in 1964-65. Mr. Brown is registered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.



*Philip Wass Brown  
1914-1971*

## The Honorable Frank E. Guernsey

Mr. Guernsey, who studied law with Hon. W. E. Parsons, was admitted to the bar September 25, 1895. He served as Piscataquis County treasurer from 1891 to 1896; member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1899, and of the Maine Senate in 1903. Mr. Guernsey was elected United States Congressman in 1908 and served in this capacity for nine years. He was a member of the Banking and Currency Committee which established the Federal Reserve System; a member of the Territories Committee in Congress which started the legislation that made Arizona and New Mexico states. For many years he was president of the Piscataquis Savings Bank. The Honorable Frank E. Guernsey was an important and influential citizen, who was greatly respected by the people of this community and his associates in Augusta and Washington.



*Hon. Frank E. Guernsey*



*The Gerrys of Bear Hill.*

## The Gerrys of Bear Hill

In the very early days of Dover, the Gerrys came overland and settled the Bear Hill Area. Their first home was small and primitive but they lived in it for many, many years. Today, there is a large growth of lilac bushes where this first house stood. In the late 1800s, Ebenezer O. Gerry and his son Ambrose built a new home "on the hill" and only a few rods from the first little house. The folk art picture in grospoint, which depicts the "new" house, was done by Bernard Gerry, a nephew of Ebenezer. The home is now owned by Mrs. Harriet N. Ladd.

Ebenezer O. Gerry was a close friend of Dr. E. A. Thompson and helped to contribute to the Thompson Free Library. He lived to be a very old man and was the recipient of the Boston Post gold-headed cane.

Ambrose Gerry was a scholar and farmer. He held lyceums, a somewhat lucrative venture for those days, and with his daughter Mabel, often traveled afar, even to Aroostook County, to deliver these lectures. The late Mrs. Edna Demeritt often stated that she, "Saved her money for Mr. Gerry's lyceum when he came to Sangerville."

The Gerrys are direct descendants of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the fifth Vice President of the United States. Direct descendants of Elbridge Gerry now living in Dover-Foxcroft are: Eva Gerry Gilman, Lelia Gerry Evans, Robert Gerry Hall, Mildred Hall Ebersteen, her son, Charles Wendall Milton, and his three children, Charlotte, Dawn Marie and Jerrod. Living in Benton Falls, Me., is Harriet Hall Warren and her children, Barbara, Gerry and Peter Warren.

## The One-Woman Rug Industry

Many years have passed since Hattie Silver McNaughton's husband Charles made the error which was to bring recognition to Hattie from Maine to Oregon.

One day when Charles returned from the Dover Mill with the large bags of floss, which he used in the manufacturing of mattresses, it was discovered that one bag contained, not floss, but bright colored "headings," more familiarly known as "rug rags." "Waste not want not was a household rule with Hattie, so it was, that the large bag of "headings" became a beautiful three by nine foot braided rug. For the next twenty years, this first creation, along with several more rugs of various sizes contributed much to the warm, comfortable, friendly atmosphere of the McNaughton home.

Throughout the hard years of the great depression Hattie found many ways to "turn an honest dollar" — no task was to menial or to laborious for her capable hands. There was always time in her busy days to help her neighbors — usually for compensation but very often out of the kindness of her motherly heart.

Many were the problems Hattie solved for her friend and neighbor, Robert Hall — from sewing on a button to cleaning his entire establishment. Therefore, it seemed only natural for her to let Robert have the three by nine foot rug she had made twenty years before, to help solve his critical problem of the moment. Little did she realize that by solving this problem she was launching herself into a "one-woman rug industry," which would result in her wonderful creations being sought throughout the country.

Mrs. Banfield, a very important customer of Mr. Hall's, was in search of fine authentic New England furnishings for her new home in Portland, Oregon, and was so delighted with the rug received from Hattie, she immediately engaged her to make another. This rug was to be twelve by fifteen feet, braided all in shades of brown — and so it all began.

The hours were long and many that Hattie spent seated in her "braiding chair" diligently working away at rugs both large and small. Only on Sunday did she allow her hands to be idle and even then, she could often be found doing a kindly deed for a needy neighbor.

As the years flew by, the number of rugs increased and their destinations became more and more widespread. During Mrs. McNaughton's rug making career, she braided more than fifty large room-sized rugs and several hundred smaller rugs of various sizes. The largest rug she made was fifteen by eighteen feet and she never saw it laid out on a floor. Not until she received a letter of praise from the satisfied new owner did she know that the finished product was perfect in both color and workmanship.

The braiding of a perfect rug was to Hattie what a painting is to an artist and the fine quality of her work was only the reflection of the lady herself.



## Sam Guernsey

Samuel James Guernsey, son of Edward H. Guernsey and Hannah Morse (Thompson) Guernsey, was born in Dover-Foxcroft May 15, 1868 and died at Arlington, Mass., May 21, 1936. He was educated at Foxcroft Academy, Eastern Maine Conference Seminary, Maine Wesleyan Seminary and studied art at Cowles Art School in Boston. "Sam" Guernsey married Drusilla Elizabeth Campbell of Millville, New Brunswick, in Boston, June 19, 1906. At the time of his marriage Guernsey was employed by the Boston Edison Company as a salesman of electric motors for commercial and factory installation. Children were Isabel H. Guernsey, deceased, and Edward Elbridge Guernsey, resident of Orono, Maine.

"Sam" Guernsey's interest in Indian cultures and archeology was apparent during his early manhood, as demonstrated in his paintings and collection of Indian artifacts through Piscataquis County. During these years he, along with other Dover-Foxcroft friends known as The Stinkfoot Tribe, hunted the area around their cabin (known as "Wassup's Nest," on the east bank of S-shaped Second Buttermilk Pond). "Sam" was known as "Topehamus." Others in the tribe were "Muchelardum" and "Uppenslopagus." The tribal mascot was the "Dingmaul." A painting of the "Dingmaul" is at the Edward Guernsey home in Orono.

Guernsey first became associated with the Peabody Museum at Harvard College as an illustrator of Archeological reports and designer and fabricator of demonstration models of various American Indian habitats. These models, as well as later models by him of Central American and Southwestern Indian Dwellings, are still an important part of the Peabody Museum Displays.

Mr. Guernsey was Hemingway Assistant in Archeology at the Peabody Museum from 1910 to 1914, became assistant curator of Archeology in 1914 and was the Assistant Director of the Peabody Museum from 1921 until his death. He engaged in archeological explorations in Northeastern Arizona and Utah in 1914, 16, 17 and 1920, 21, 22 and 23.

He, with Alfred V. Kidder, discovered the Basketmaker Indians, prehistoric dwellers of that area. During his 1923 expedition "Sam" contracted silicosis caused by the fine dust from ancient burials filling his lungs. He moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico, because of his lung problem, where he concentrated on his favorite avocation, "Painting with Oils." He was a prolific artist in this Community of Artists. He returned to Arlington, Mass., in 1925 and resumed his duties at the Peabody Museum.

In 1927 he became associated with Theodore Pitman in the Guernsey-Pitman Panoramic Model Business. He was not only a skillful painter and fine-line drawing artist, but also was a fine artist in the use of modeling clay, often hand-modeling a bust likeness of a person he might be having a conversation with. During this time in his life Guernsey devoted himself to both the model business and reduced duties at the Peabody. Models made under his direction are the major displays in the Hall of Man at the Buffalo Museum of Science; at the Fisher Museum of Forestry at Petersham, Mass., where a series of twenty-six models depict various stages in the life of a forest. At the Newton Town Hall, Newton, Mass., there is a series of four models, scenes from various



wars involving the United States. The revolutionary “Battle of the Concord Bridge”; Battle between the ships “Constitution and Guerre”; a World War I Battle scene “Somewhere in France”; and a scene at “Valley Forge.”

Sam Guernsey was a prolific painter concentrating on scenes from the Southwest and coastal scenes at his beloved South Bristol, Maine, where the family had a summer cottage.

He was a member of the American Anthropological Society, Harvard Travelers Club, Archeological Society of New Mexico, and the Boston Art Club.

## Francis C. Peaks

Francis C. Peaks, donor of one of Dover-Foxcroft’s loveliest spots, the Peaks Kenney State Park, will long be remembered for providing this beautiful recreational area for all to enjoy.

Mr. Peaks, who lived to within three days of his 100th birthday in 1974, was a lifetime resident, a lawyer who followed his father in that profession as well as serving in the State House of Representatives in 1914. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1896 and of Harvard Law School.

His greatest love was Mother Nature and the great outdoors and presentation of the park in memory of his parents, Joseph and Eliza Peaks, and his sister, Annie Peaks Kenney, was the culmination of a long held dream.

The Peaks residence is now restored and will serve as annex to the Piscataquis County Court House.

## Margaret Stoddard Dow 1895 - 1972

Margaret S. Dow was an active respected member of the Dover-Foxcroft community for the greater part of her life. Having a keen sense of humor she would add that her greatest contribution was keeping five children and one husband fed, clothed and contented. This was no easy task as the depression years were evident and she and her husband Roy managed to educate all five children, which in those years was a struggle.

What kind of a person was Margaret? Her children will testify that she was the pivot pin around which her family circled. She had a strong sense of family loyalty, integrity, honesty and a firm belief in the love of God. She was one of those rare people whose talents were many. The cookie jar was always filled, she never was too busy to whip up a costume, or throw down a sleeping bag for the extra unexpected guest. The neighborhood youngsters would verify that without her tutoring, many would have flunked Latin and algebra.

Above all, she firmly believed that “education was the key to success.” She maintained her interest in education by taking adult courses, teaching and tutoring, was a member of the Dover-Foxcroft School Committee and the Joint Board. She and her husband maintained their membership in the Teachers’ Club for many years.



Her academic ability was evident when several of her articles were accepted and printed in a Maine newspaper. She was an avid and serious reader and served for many years on the Library Committee.

In later life she was well known in the area for her artistic ability and exhibited her paintings in Dover-Foxcroft, Bangor and other communities. Many out-of-staters bought her paintings for their authentic, nostalgic composition.

She was a member of the Congregational Church, was past president of the Women's Fellowship, past president of the Cosmopolitan Club, a charter member of the Percolator Club, and member of the Dover-Foxcroft Garden Club, and a keen bridge player. She served as a Red Cross Worker during World War II and was a Gold Star Mother.

Margaret married LeRoy P. Dow in 1914 and had five children, Malcolm, Alfred, Dorothy, Russell and John Dow. She died at the age of 77 having fulfilled many of her ambitions and leaving behind a lifetime of accomplishments and good deeds to the community.



## Ira A. Doore Family

Ira A. Doore was born in Dover in 1876 on the farm cleared by his grandfather, Ira R. Doore.

He and his father, Edwin Doore, born 1837, wife Ellen born 1843, maintained the three hundred acre farm which consisted of a twelve room house, shed, stable and barn, a well equipped blacksmith shop, and a sawmill. There was also another set of buildings for the "hired man."

Ira A. Doore was a successful farmer. He did his own horse shoeing, lumbering and assisted other farmers in repairing farm machinery and caring for sick animals. For many years he was the neighborhood butcher.

In 1900 he married Harriett M. Ayer, born in 1878 in Dover, on a farm maintained by her father, Benjamin Ayer, born in 1828. Her mother, Lucetta Ayer, was born in 1847.

As time progresses, these citizens can be considered "early settlers."

The three daughters born to Ira A. and Harriett M. Doore, Mrs. Leon A. Hall and Misses Marion A. and Marjorie E. Doore, have always lived in Dover-Foxcroft.

## Old Time Sheep Marks

In the first part of the 19th century, and until years after the Civil War, the farmers of Maine kept large flocks of sheep on their farms. In those days each had to select a sheep's mark to distinguish them from their neighbor's flocks. Copies of this mark with the name of the owner of the flock and a description of the same had to be recorded in the records of the town where the owner with his flock of sheep resided.

Mr. Charles E. Washburne of Foxcroft has an old record book



of the sheep owners and their marks in the old town of Foxcroft, before and since 1828. Just when this record commenced is uncertain, because on its third page, Nathaniel Chamberlain, town clerk of Foxcroft, makes this entry under date of January 24, 1828: "the foregoing was copyed carefully and correctly from the original record on a loose paper by me this day."

The first one is John Bradbury, the mark is a Swallow's tail in the right Ear. Then follows Richard Morse; a crop off of the right ear. Nathaniel Buck; a Swallow's tail in the left ear. Joel Pratt; a crop off the left ear and a halfpenny the underside of the right ear. Nathaniel Carpenter; 'a Crop off the right ear and a slit in the same. Benjamin Hearsey; a Crop off of the left ear. Jesse Washburne; a slit in the left ear and half penny the underside of the right ear.

(from Sprague's Journal of Maine History  
Vol. 10, Page 102)



## Wizards of the Divining Rod

A furor of longer-lasting debate than that encountered at town meeting would ensue if the proponents and opponents of the divining rod, or "water witches," were to assemble.

These devices ranged in complexity from a simple forked branch, or other favorite twig, to elaborate mechanical and electrical instruments. The non-believer is wholly skeptical of any powers in the divining rod and in experiment, detects no motion of the instrument in known wet or dry areas: however, it has been professed by a highly respected divining rod operator that "having held the rod so firmly in both hands the bark twisted from the wood."

Sprague's Journal of Maine History, Vol. 3, records workers with the divining rod in length. To whet your interest, and urge debate, some viewpoints of prominent men of the shire towns is reprinted from Mr. Sprague's journal.

"One of the earliest investigators of the merits and demerits of claims of these 'water witches' was Calvin Chamberlain and to his writings and investigations on the subject the writer (Mr. Sprague) is indebted for much information."

Mr. Chamberlain was a "pioneer advocate for forest preservation and conservation, writing and lecturing along these lines when that science was in its infancy. He was prominent in the educational life of the community and an active worker to promote the interests and develop Piscataquis County. He was for forty-nine years a trustee of Foxcroft Academy."

In 1883, in speaking of Deacon Royal Day of Monson, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that Deacon Day was one of the few who could locate the vein of water and foretell at what depth water would be found.

Another prominent operator was Elder William F. Gallison, Free Will Baptist Clergyman, ordained in 1840, and located in Foxcroft about that time, An undisputed example of his divination was the well dug at the magnificent residence of Col. Edward J. Mayo. The well was located in 1851. Elder Gallison was commissioned to locate a source of water with the rod and after careful

attention to the matter he gave orders to dig, promising an abundance of water would be found at a depth between 25 and 30 feet. A vein of water was located at 26 feet and the well was never known to fail.

Seth Brawn, born in Foxcroft January 30, 1824, the son of Reuben and Betsy (Weston) Brawn, was perhaps the most memorable worker of the divining rod. Hundreds of wells were successfully located by him in Piscataquis County. At twenty-one years of age he discovered an ability to be adept at this art while watching Royal Day who had been employed to locate water on the Brawn property. Curious and fascinated by his initial success he commenced to locate water veins as his profession.

In 1880 the stream supplying the spool factory in Foxcroft ran dry. It was urgent to find another source of water as the factory depended entirely upon steam for the boilers. Mr. Brawn traced three veins of water converging about forty yards from the boiler house, describing in detail the size of the veins, the depth and character of the excavation through ledge that would relieve their plight. The well was completed according to his specifications and produced one hundred gallons of water per hour.

Hughes and Son, organ and piano manufacturers, employed Mr. Brawn to relocate a water source when their supply was exhausted. In the record time of an hour, with pick and shovel, an abundant source was struck and capable of furnishing the company ample water for the boilers.

Mr. Brawn continued locating wells and satisfying customers for more than eighty years. He died in Foxcroft February 15, 1906, retaining his unusual powers to the last.

Mr. Sprague states, "It is not necessary to go to the records of those who are gone to find workers of the rod . . . there are those yet living within our borders who are possessed of the gift . . . in nearly every town are hands which will turn with the forked limb over a water vein."



## Air Yacht to Maine

A special, deluxe, amphibian "air yacht" was available to take clients direct from the Wall Street "Skyport" to Sebec Lake in the 1930's and as late as 1950. At Sebec Lake, recreational and other activities centering around the Greeley's Landing area, were developed by Thompson Guernsey. These included the purchase and clearing of camps from the white sand beach and the construction of a beach and cabana club there. A bridge was built over Bog Brook and a road constructed to the beach for the first time. The corporation was known as Recreation, Inc.

The Brawn Farm was purchased and converted into a public establishment that was then known as the Sebec Lodge and Air-camp. It was used as the Maine terminal for the flying service from New York and Boston in an eight passenger amphibian plane that landed at the old Mayo Wharf.

Guests stayed at the lodge and had outdoor entertainment facilities and a colorful ice skating rink in the winter. Flying service was provided to Bangor, Moosehead, and Bar Harbor, and for hunting and fishing trips. Water sports, cross-country skiing, as well as ice skating were featured.

Unusual publicity and the flying service brought many people to the area. These included such well known people as: Col. Manton Davis, counsel for R.C.A.; former Mayor of Dallas, Frank Wozencraft; Sir Harry Oakes, Bart. of Nassau; Eddy Anderson of "Rochester" fame; John Shepard III, the Yankee Radio Network owner; Ralph Hornblower of the investment firm; Capt. Owen Cathcart-Jones, British aviation expert and writer; the Pathe News production crew; Glenn W. Payne, of N.B.C.; and Wingate Cramm, president of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.



*"Airyacht" to Sebec Lake*



*Aircamp - Sebec Lake*

## Honorable Jessie H. Briggs

Miss Jessie H. Briggs was admitted to the bar in 1972. She received Baccalaureate Degree cum laude from Wells College in Aurora, New York, and earned a law degree magna cum laude at Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

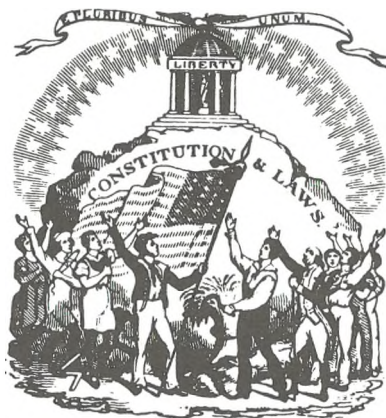
The 28-year-old Augusta attorney was confirmed by the Executive Council XIII. She became the second woman judge in Maine.

Judge Briggs serves courts in Dover-Foxcroft, Lincoln and Millinocket. Miss Briggs presently makes her home on Pine Street.



*Newly confirmed District Court Judge Jessie H. Briggs reflects on a point of law in her chambers before assuming duties in District XIII.*

## Matthew Williams



Matthew Williams was born in Guilford, Maine, to John S. and Katherine Montgomery Williams, April 10, 1906. He was graduated from Guilford High School in 1924, University of Maine in 1928, and Peabody Law School in 1937. Mr. Williams was principal of Stetson High School from 1928 to 1930 and of Brownville High School from 1930 to 1934.

Mr. Williams practiced law in Dover-Foxcroft from 1937 to 1975 and Active Retired Judge from 1975 to the present time. Mr. Williams served as County Attorney from 1952 to 1956. He is a member of the Piscataquis County, State of Maine, and American Bar Associations.

As well as carrying on his legal practice, Judge Williams has been very active in town affairs. He was a member of the Dover-Foxcroft Water Board for nine years, member of the local school committee for ten years, trustee of Foxcroft Academy for 25 years, with the last ten years as president of the trustees, a member of the Kiwanis Club for thirty-five years and a past president and moderator of town meetings for over twenty-five years.

Mr. Williams was married to Ruby M. Carlson at Monson October 4, 1930. They have three children, Dione K. Williams (Hutchinson), M. Carlson Williams and Donald K. Williams. The family residence is on East Main Street, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

## Stuart E. Hayes

Stuart E. Hayes, a member of the law firm of C. W. & H. M. Hayes, was born in Foxcroft, Maine, Feb. 10, 1922. He was educated in the Dover-Foxcroft schools, Foxcroft Academy (1940), Bowdoin College (A. B. 1944), and Harvard Law School (LL.B. 1948). He is a member of Zeta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. During World War II he served as a member of the U. S. Army (Air Corps).

Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1948 and has practiced law in Dover-Foxcroft ever since. He served as Piscataquis County Attorney 1956-1960, and is a member of the Piscataquis County, Maine State, and American Bar Associations. He is currently serving on the Grievance Committee, and is a vice-president of the Maine State Bar Association.

Mr. Hayes was married to the former Ruth M. Stacy of Dover-Foxcroft in 1945 and the couple has three children, Anne S. (Mrs. Robert T. Whittaker) now of New York City, Sara J. of Portland, Maine, and Jane S. (Mrs. Kevin L. Stitham) of Dover, New Hampshire.



## John L. Easton

John L. Easton, Jr., a member of the law firm of C. W. & H. M. Hayes, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on May 21, 1926. He was educated at Moses Brown School in that city, Harvard College (A.B. 1949), and Harvard Law School (LL.B. 1952). Dur-

ing World War II he served as a member of the United States Navy.

Mr. Easton was admitted to the Bar of Rhode Island in 1952 and Maine in 1954. He served in the Maine Legislature in 1963 and as Piscataquis County attorney, 1968-1972. He is a member of the Piscataquis County, Maine State, American Bar, and American Trial Lawyers' Associations.

Mr. Easton is married to the former JoAnn Chase of Milo.

## James H. H. White

James H. H. White, a member of the law firm of C. W. & H. M. Hayes, was born in Guilford, Maine, April 20, 1932. He was educated in the Guilford schools, Piscataquis Community High School (1950), Colby College (A. B. 1954), and Boston University Law School (LL.B. 1957). He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

Mr. White was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1957, and practiced in Guilford 1957 through 1963. Since that time, he has practiced in Dover-Foxcroft. He served as Piscataquis County Judge of Probate 1959 through 1963 and is a member of the Piscataquis County and Maine State Bar Associations. He is currently serving on the Title Standards Committee and is a member of the Probate Section, both of the Maine State Bar.

Mr. White was married to the former Norma J. Cole of Guilford in 1954, and the couple has one child, John P. White.

## Robert Scott Lingley

Robert Scott Lingley, a member of the law firm of C. W. & H. M. Hayes, was born in Winthrop, Massachusetts, Sept. 24, 1943. He attended Bowdoin College (A.B. 1965) and Boston University Law School (LL.B. 1968).

Mr. Lingley was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts in 1968 and to the Bar of Maine in 1971. He has practiced law in Boston, Massachusetts and in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine since 1972. He is a member of the Piscataquis County Bar, Maine State Bar, and American Trial Lawyers' Association.

Mr. Lingley married Mary Eileen McCullough and they have two children, Kate Alexandra Lingley and Thomas Robert Lingley. The Lingleys reside at 30 West Main Street, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

## Arthur C. Hathaway

Arthur C. Hathaway was born in Greenville, Maine, Sept. 16, 1929. He was graduated from Greenville High School in June 1947, from Higgins Classical Institute in June 1948, and from the University of Maine (B. A.) in 1952. From 1952 to 1954 Mr. Hathaway was on active duty in the United States Army as an officer. One year of this duty was spent in Korea.



Following this army service he attended the Portland University Law School and received his LL.B. in June 1958. He practiced as an attorney in Greenville from 1959 to 1963 when he came to Dover-Foxcroft where he has been in practice ever since. Mr. Hathaway was Piscataquis County Attorney from 1961 to 1964 and from 1972 to 1974.

In addition to his legal duties, Mr. Hathaway has served as trustee, Greenville Cemetery Corp. since 1966; trustee, Charles A. Dean Memorial Hospital since 1968; moderator, Dover-Foxcroft United Church of Christ since 1971; trustee, Piscataquis Savings Bank since 1974; and public administrator, Piscataquis County since 1974. He is a Lt. Colonel in the U. S. Army Reserve.

Mr. Hathaway and his wife Donna (Libby) Hathaway reside at 17 Winter Street, Dover-Foxcroft. They have four children, William, John, Susan, and Nancy.

## James R. Austin

James R. Austin was born in Geneva, New York, May 27, 1947. He graduated from Irondequoit High School (1965), Hobart College, Geneva, New York (1969), and University of Maine Law School (1972). Mr. Austin practiced law in Bangor, Maine, from August 1972 until January 1974 when he started practice in Dover-Foxcroft. Since January 1975 he has been Assistant District Attorney of Piscataquis and Penobscot Counties.

Mr. Austin was on the Dover-Foxcroft Planning Board in 1975, is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Dover-Foxcroft, was vice-president of Trout Unlimited from 1972-1974, and is an honorary member of the Maine Bird Dog Club.

He is married to the former Helen Fogler of Bangor. The couple has two children, Christopher and Amy, and reside in East Dover.



## Douglas M. Smith

Douglas M. Smith was born in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, on December 11, 1946, the son of Myles E. and Miriam L. Smith. In his early childhood years he lived in Sangerville. In 1949 he moved with his parents to Dover-Foxcroft and a year later to Dexter where he began school in 1952, but before the end of the school year he moved once again to Dover-Foxcroft where he attended public schools, graduating from Foxcroft Academy in 1965. In 1969 he received his baccalaureate degree from the University of Maine (Orono) in Political Science-International Affairs. After two years of graduate work in the field of economics at the University of Maine he entered law school and received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Maine (Portland) in 1975.

In 1970 Mr. Smith was elected to the Maine Legislature at the age of 23. He served in three Legislatures — the 105th, 106th, and the 107th Legislatures before declining to seek re-election in 1976. Mr. Smith has long been active in the Democratic Party.

On August 17, 1974 Mr. Smith married the former Cartha Ann Palmer of Nobleboro, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Linwood E. Palmer, Jr. They have one child, Derone Palmer.

Mr. Smith is a practicing attorney in Dover-Foxcroft.

## Frank H. Murch

Mr. Frank H. Murch was born in Atkinson, Maine, on July 21, 1927, the son of Ora and Clara Murch. He attended schools in Atkinson and Dover-Foxcroft. He served with the United States Navy in the Pacific Theater during World War II. Following his discharge, he was employed at Fay Scott Landis Corporation in Dexter for 12 years, and the Lary Funeral Home in Dover-Foxcroft for 12 years. Mr. Murch was elected Piscataquis County Sheriff in 1969.

Mr. Murch is a member of the State and National Sheriff's Association and is currently serving as chairman of the Piscataquis County Eastern Maine Law Enforcement Committee.

He and his wife, the former Violet Hall, lived in Atkinson prior to moving to Dover-Foxcroft in 1958 where they presently reside. They have two daughters, Mrs. John (Wendy) Pullen of Gray, Maine, and Mrs. Val (Christine) McCarrison of East Corinth, Maine.



## Telephone Pioneers

Being a "Telephone Pioneer" means that one has been in the telephone business, in the United States or Canada, for twenty-one years or more, according to David E. Barker, a former manager for New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. These people belong to a unique honor society, members of which have contributed such a "generation-span" to building the telephone business and maintaining its tradition of service in this vital means of the nation's communications.

The town of Dover-Foxcroft has contributed perhaps more than its share of Telephone Pioneers over the years, and each of these remains high in his praise of this beautifully quiet, central Maine community where an important part of his working life was enjoyed.

### TELEPHONE PIONEERS

Raymond Annis  
Pearle Bean  
Charles Bender  
Mabel Briggs  
Lucy Curtis  
Margaret Delue  
Jessie Hamlin

Helen Howard  
Mary Kimball  
George Lary  
Inza Levensalor  
Carroll Peacor  
Keith Taylor  
Leola Tyler



*FLY TYING IN STEREO — Peter Clark (left) and his twin brother David used their talented ten-year-old fingers to produce a fishing fly. The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark of Dover-Foxcroft, the twins have a collection of 45-plus flies after taking fly tying lessons two years ago.*

## Fly Tying Fishermen

The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark of Lincoln Street, Peter and David, have pursued a latent talent to produce beautiful flies to lure the “big ones” in Sebec Lake.

The twins learned the technique of fly tying from Hank Olmstead, who was teaching the craft at Central Hall, three years ago.

It is a hobby, a source of revenue and an immense pleasure to catch a fine trout or salmon on one’s own attractive creation. The Clarks have been avid fishermen and gourmet cooks since they were five years old.

Their masterpieces are designed from feathers, string, floss, some glue and two pairs of hands tying knots on a small hook. The finished product becomes a sure lure for any fisherman in Maine.



## James R. Thompson

J. R. Thompson, editor of the *Piscataquis Observer*, was elected president of the New England Press Association in January 1976. Mr. Thompson was elected at ceremonies held in Boston on Friday, January 16th.

The *Observer* won third place editorial page for non-daily newspapers at the annual awards dinner.

## Mini Museum

A love for things of the past, a hobbyist's penchant for collections and an intense interest in local history has brought into being a private museum. The second floor of the double garage of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Betts (11 Harrison Avenue) is now the home for many pieces that play a part in early life and times.

Paper Americana is represented by an extensive collection of the local newspaper, *Piscataquis Observer*, dating from 1840 to early 1900; several scrapbooks of trade cards and postcards along with a modest collection of Valentines, broadsides and brochures. There is the original desk from the Favor Tavern (1834-1895) the first hotel or tavern in Dover which contains some of its original papers. The desk is also a depository for business papers of many of the town's early merchants; an extensive correspondence between Charles Vaughan, original proprietor of Dover, with S. P. Brown, his agent manager of the early woolen mill; and others. A large collection of photographs of people and places of the early towns of Dover and Foxcroft, and record books of the old C. S. Douty Post, G.A.R. are to be found there.

Mrs. Betts has a goodly collection of kitchenware and early tools displayed on a pegboard wall; there is a showcase filled with bibleots, toys, and early beaded articles. Her husband's collection of bottles, both figural and early medicinal, add to items of interest to be found in this mini-museum.

Trunks of early clothing include exquisite wedding gowns, trousseau finery, elegant beaded capes, satin coats, parasols and bonnets and more prosaic items of apparel worn in early days.

Though not open to the public, Mr. and Mrs. Betts are happy to show their collections and on occasions, school children have been given a tour to acquaint them with artifacts of their past heritage.



*WARM CONGRATULATIONS* — Catherine Steward of Barrington, R. I., outgoing president of New England Press Association (NEPA), offers congratulations to J. R. Thompson, editor of "The *Piscataquis Observer*," the new president. Thompson was elected at ceremonies in Boston on Friday. "The *Observer*" won third place editorial page for non-daily newspapers at the annual awards dinner.

## The Reverend John W. Meisner

The Reverend and Mrs. John W. Meisner and their two children came to Dover-Foxcroft from Nova Scotia in 1927. A third child was born to them in Dover-Foxcroft.

Mr. John Meisner was graduated from Harton Collegiate Academy, Acadia Academy, with a Bachelor of Arts degree and continued studies at Newton Theological Seminary. He was ordained in 1916. He held pastorates in Nova Scotia and in Dover-Foxcroft, Milo, East Corinth and Brownville.

The Reverend Meisner's life and energies have been devoted to serving the town and state in many areas; earning respect and homage from the community and his associates.

He owned and operated a dairy farm from 1935-1960. He served as a selectman for his town for 21 years and was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Mayo Memorial Hospital during those years. Other services include president of the Piscataquis County Conservation Service for two terms, director of Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Newport Division, member and director of the Maine Breeders Co-operative Service and a member of the Maine Legislature for eight years.

The Reverend Meisner was elected Pastor Emeritus of the United Baptist Church in 1974.

Mrs. Meisner kept apace as a minister's and farmer's wife, mother, and church woman. She attended the duties of church leadership, organist and teacher. In Dover-Foxcroft United Baptist Church she was president of the Excelsior Class, Unity Circle and Missionary Circle.

These fine citizens are presently retired from active participation in church and town affairs, although keenly interested in their success and progress. They reside in a new Senior Citizen's apartment among many friends.



*Mary Hughes Stuart*

## Mary Hughes Stuart

Mary Wade Hughes was born in Dover-Foxcroft, the daughter of Ralph and Maude Merrill Hughes, in the home on Winter Street where she still resides. Donald Hughes, a brother, lived in the family home until his recent demise. John Franklin Hughes built the house and presented it to his son Ralph, as a wedding gift upon his marriage to Maude Merrill.

Mary Hughes attended schools in Foxcroft and was graduated from Foxcroft Academy, whereupon she enrolled at the School of Practical Arts in Boston, presently the New England School of Art. After her studies in Boston were completed she went to Paris where she studied and worked in all media at Ranson Academy. Returning to Boston, Miss Hughes was a free lance commercial artist working in sketching, poster and newspaper work.

Mary Wade Hughes and Edward Stuart of Bangor were married and shortly returned to the Hughes home. Three children were born to them; Alan W., Judith, and John M.

Once more Mary Stuart found time to indulge in her art and other interests. In 1971 she attended Haystack School of Crafts at Deer Isle, an internationally known crafts school taught by professional craftsmen from all over the world. This encounter at Haystack proved to be an awakening to another field of endeavor; the world of weaving was added to her other interests, as well as painting, stenciling, silver and leather work.

After attending three summer sessions at Haystack and with many hours of weaving to her credit, Mrs. Stuart became an acknowledged professional and accomplished weaver whose crafts are shown at many important exhibits throughout Maine. The preliminary steps in the art are carding, spinning and dyeing the yarn, all of which she does from picking the wildflowers and lichens for her dyes to hand-spinning her own wool.

Her knowledge is shared, as well as increased, through her membership in the Spinners and Weavers Guild of Maine. This organization is made up of very talented and skilled individuals who meet for workshops and idea swapping.

Mary Stuart is, to coin a phrase, a "Jill" of all trades! Though weaving is her "first love" her talent reaches many areas within the creative arts. She is a well-known artist and her paintings in oil and acrylics have been exhibited in many shows and sold throughout the state. Several winters have been devoted to study and painting on-the-scene in Arizona. Some of the other accomplishments have been in refinishing and stenciling antique furniture, tole painting, enamelled jewelry, and designing silver, gold and copper jewelry in original design.

She is a member of the Miosac Club, the Rock and Mineral Club, the Dover-Foxcroft Art Council and the Guild. An enduring enthusiasm and dedication to the arts best exemplifies Mary Stuart. She is a warm, friendly human being who always has time to talk with an aspiring artist, weaver or other craftsman. Her home is a welcome haven for those whose innermost rhythms flow toward the arts.

## **Elwin L. Dow**

Elwin Lorenzo Dow was born April 5, 1905 on the farm settled by his great-great-grandfather, who was the second settler in Dover, Maine. Parents of Elwin were Lewis H. and Lillian G. Mitchell Dow.

Elwin enjoys showing the spot where Lyford Dow built his log cabin on the bank of the Piscataquis River, probably in 1805, as that was the year he moved into Piscataquis Valley, hauling supplies and freight to settlers along the way.

Lyford Dow's sons cleared land on the east side of Dover while Eli Towne's family cleared toward what is now the town of Dover. Lyford's son Benjamin married Sybil Towne, the first white child born in the settlement of Dover. They had eight children,

five of whom were living during Elwin Dow's childhood. One of the eight children, Lorenzo G. Dow, became grandfather to Elwin.

Mr. Dow and Ruth Evelyn Sargent of Atkinson, were married October 19, 1929. They have two sons, Robert Sargent and Albert Lorenzo. A third child, Patricia Ann, died in infancy.

The Dows operated a retail milk business from 1936-1957. The business was then sold to the Footman Dairy of Brewer, who still collect milk from the purebred Jersey herd of River-view farm. A herd of 115 cows are kept on the land comprising more than four original farms. Mr. Dow and son Robert are partners in the enterprise.

Ruth and Elwin Dow are members of the United Methodist Church where Elwin is a member of the choir, has been president of the Administrative Board for several years and a Lay leader as well as holding many offices within the church.

They have held membership in the Grange for more than fifty years, and Elwin was Deputy State Master for ten. He has been interested in soil conservation and agriculture stabilization and conservation service, acting as chairman in both associations. He belongs to the Piscataquis Valley Fair Association and has served as president for ten years. He is an agent for life and general insurance and a substitute mail carrier.

His hobbies are caring for bees and genealogy. The couple has three grandchildren who help to make life more abundantly happy.



*Ellery House*

1972  
*Sketch by Marcia Ellery*

## **Marcia Ellery**

Marcia Ellery, daughter of Dr. John W. and Mrs. Ellery of West Main Street, was graduated from the Dover-Foxcroft schools and Foxcroft Academy.

Miss Ellery attended Jackson College at Medford, Mass., for two years and transferred to Glasgow University, Scotland, for her junior year. She returned to Jackson College for the senior term and was graduated with a B. A. degree.

Her interests and talents in art were expanded with studies in Boston. Fine examples of her sketches hang in the West Main Street home. She is presently residing in Boston, working on commissions and specializing in portraiture.

## Martin French

Conservation of birds and wildlife play an important role in the life of Martin French of Dover-Foxcroft. The 60-year-old dairy farmer has involved his keen interest in wildlife conservation into his regular life. Mr. French and his wife Ruth live in an atmosphere surrounded by winged creatures. A variety of birds circulate around the French homestead and lands and make their homes in birdhouses carefully designed for them.

Mr. French helped to establish numerous nature trails around Piscataquis County. As he continues his quest for the survival of wildlife, he is concerned with the problem of nature being kept in balance.

Observer - April 3, 1975



*Log Drive on Piscataquis River  
Photo by Paul A. Knaut*

## Paul A. Knaut

Paul A. Knaut was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, the son of Paul A. and Marion Terrell Knaut. He is a descendant of the historic family of John and John Quincy Adams. Marion Terrell Knaut, who makes her home with her son, is the great-granddaughter of Seth Adams.

Mr. Knaut was educated in the Quincy schools, after which he attended the University of Maine and majoring in bio-chemistry with a minor in geology. He was a member of the cross-country team, running in both the New England and National Championships. He transferred to Northeastern in Boston but after a year in Boston he was drafted into the armed forces, serving for a time in the Quartermasters Corp. from which he was medically discharged.

Mr. Knaut had spent summers in Maine from the age of twelve, at times visiting an uncle, Frank Terrell, Jr., of Camden, who became Supreme Court Judge of Maine and with an aunt, Estelle Cass, Pine Street, Dover-Foxcroft. Without hesitation Mr. Knaut decided to return to Dover-Foxcroft to recuperate; remembering so well the natural beauty of the woods and fields and never wearying of walks along the Piscataquis River shared with all who



*Paul A. Knaut*

appreciated such beauty. It may well have been these early visits to the Cass Farm that motivated him to become the renowned photographer he is today.

On May 11, 1945 the "big blizzard" felled trees and the communications system, burdened with snow and ice, lay on the ground. Power and telephone wires and poles crashed in the storm leaving the area for miles around in chaos. This storm was to become a determining factor in the life of Paul Knaut.

While the citizens of Dover-Foxcroft were viewing with dismay the results of the storm, on May 12, Mr. Knaut and family moved here and established his home. Details of the blizzard are well recorded in memory and on film by the young photographer. He was employed on the Maine campus for the Extension Service making slides and movies for a time study and visual education. He also taught color photography at the Maine School of Photography for Veterans.

He opened a studio specializing in color photography and printed the first four scenic color postcards in Maine. Hired by the Bromley Company of Boston he became photographer and distributor of the Mike Roberts color cards and booklets, marketing 475,000 postcards a year. For nine years Mr. Knaut was a photographer for Sawyer's Viewmaster 3-D reels, shooting scenes in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and part of Vermont. In 1963 he had the opportunity to photograph the Kennedy estate on the Cape and received a brief acknowledgment from President Kennedy. His other achievements have been on a regular basis in Down East Magazine, calendar companies, several national magazines and one or two encyclopedia publishings. He was one of two photographers from New England represented in the Reader's Digest book "Scenic Wonders of America."

A study and research on the effects of color and light, its physical, emotional and scientific characteristics, and the effect of altitude on color and color changes is contained in a book by the author entitled "A Study of Color and Light in Nature." Much of the research for this book was done at Mt. Washington and Mt. Katahdin by the author. Some of Mr. Knaut's photographs were purchased by the University of Maine as an example of a Maine photographer's scenes of Maine.

Paul Knaut expresses a deep regard for the world of beauty around him in his words, "My guiding thought has been and is — 'for the beauty of the earth, for the splendor of the skies, for that which GOD has so abundantly given us — may we appreciate it and share it with others'."

## F. A. Mayhew

The following letter from Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, General U. S. A. appears in Dover-Foxcroft Biographies, by Frank W. Keniston, to Mr. F. A. Mayhew of East Dover.

The Mayhew family history may be traced directly to Governor Prince of Massachusetts, who married the daughter of William Brewster, a Mayflower passenger. One Rev. John Mayhew, of whom there were five generations of preachers following Governor Thomas Mayhew in 1636, was the preacher at the "Old North

Church" of Paul Revere fame for seven years.

The Rev. Jonathan Mayhew married Elizabeth Clark of Boston, and a daughter Elizabeth born in 1759, married Peter Wainwright of Boston. To them was born a son, the Reverend Jonathan Wainwright.

Through this line of descendants is a close relationship between Mayhews and Wainwrights.

Headquarters  
Eastern Defense Command  
Governor's Island, New York, 4, N. Y.  
January 14, 1946

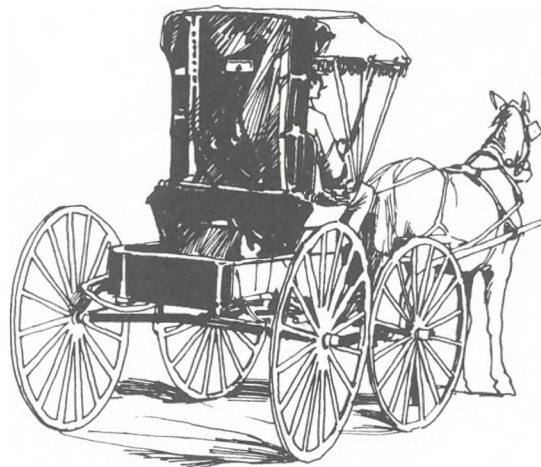
Mr. F. A. Mayhew  
East Dover, Maine

Dear Mr. Mayhew:

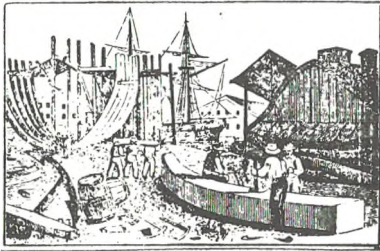
I have just reported for duty at Governor's Island and found your very interesting letter of January 1, waiting for me when I arrived.

It appears from the information contained in your letter and from your name that we are kinfolk. Jonathan Mayhew whom you mention was one of my ancestors and the Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright whom you mention was the first of that name and I am the fourth. My son is fifth, so you can see that your reasoning is correct. I am very glad to receive your letter and the information which it contained and if I ever happen to be in East Dover, I hope to have the privilege of calling on you to see the pictures of the birthplace of the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew and the one of the house built by Mathew Mayhew.

Every sincerely yours,  
J. M. Wainwright  
General, U. S. A.



## Fred Farrington Washburn



Fred Farrington Washburn will live in the hearts so many people for years to come. He was born May 12, 1889, in Atkinson, Maine, and learned the skill of carpentry from his father, David Boyd Washburn.

He attended Foxcroft Academy and enjoyed telling of his experiences on the football team.

In 1913, he married Hattie Ellen Johnson, a talented young woman full of spirit and of fortitude. Together, they raised a family of nine children, Charlotte (Palmer), Frank (bombardier, lost in World War II), Robert, Metella (Woodworth), Bertha (Fitzgerald), Mabel (Parkman), Jane (Grant), Carolyn (Olson), and Dr. Richard Washburn.

A colorful chapter of his life was spent in Belfast, Maine. There, he worked as a shipbuilder during World War I. One of his favorite accomplishments was the building of the JENNY FLOOD KREGOR, a five-masted ship with the cabin built of rosewood and of mahogany. The ship had a mind of its own, for, on the day of her launching, she did not wait for the ceremony, but slipped her ways while the prominent dignitaries were dining at a nearby hotel.

In 1923, he moved his family to Dover-Foxcroft to a new home that he built with the able assistance of his wife.

For many years, his brother Philip and Mr. Washburn built many homes in and around Dover-Foxcroft. Their workshop was located on Exchange Street.

After his family was grown, he turned to doing many of the things that he had not had time for in the past. He enjoyed building cabinets and custom made hutches. There are many specially designed pieces in the area, and there is one gracing the home of each of his daughters.

Mr. Washburn also showed much interest in helping the children of the Little Red Schoolhouse. Uncle Fred's Workshop gained its name because of his generous contributions of time and of energy.

Over the years, Mr. Washburn had shown a talent for writing poetry. His family and his many friends urged him to publish a book of his poems. As a result, in 1951, he transferred his poems from shingles, sandpaper, wood, and scrap paper into print. LAUGHTER AND TEARS was born to the delight of family and of friends. This led to the birth of a second book, FACTS AND FABLES. Both books were illustrated by his daughter Charlotte who inherited her artistic talents from her father.

Many fables were credited to Mr. Washburn. One of the favorites was as follows: Fred was asked if he could build an 'odorless outhouse.' He drew deeply on his favorite pipe and declared that it could be done. The outhouse was built in due time and was transported to its new location to the delight of the owner. All went well for a week. Then, there was a complaint that a definite odor was emitting from the privy. Mr. Washburn stated that he would be happy to check into it. Shortly, thereafter, he arrived to survey the problem. He circled the building in question several times and looked high and low for a possible solution.



Subsequently, he stepped inside, lifted the cover, and exclaimed, "No wonder! Someone used it!"

Mr. Washburn died November 9, 1968. He was survived by his family, by grandchildren, by three great-grandchildren, and by a host of accomplishments.

#### LAUGHTER AND TEARS

In reviewing the thoughts  
I have gathered in years,  
I find them surrounded  
With laughter and tears.

Gay times I have had  
And sad moments, too,  
Just like many things  
That have happened to you.

No matter what road  
We have chosen to travel  
Or the tangle of strings  
We have had to unravel -

As the milestones slip by  
And we pass through the years,  
We are bound to find many  
With laughter and tears.

Fred Farrington Washburn

## Charles A. Chase, Jr. Memorial Field

This air field was given to the town of  
Dover-Foxcroft by Ruth W. Chase and C. A. Chase  
in memory of their son,  
Charles A. Chase, Jr.,  
who built the field and used it as a base of operation.  
Charles A. Chase, Jr., was killed  
December 18, 1959  
while flying from this field.

The monument bearing this inscription lies at the entrance to  
the Dover-Foxcroft airport on Pine Street.

## 'Charles A. Chase, Jr. Memorial Field'

The town of Dover-Foxcroft is very fortunate to have the "Charles A. Chase, Jr. Memorial Field." It has been useful to the residents in various ways; from transporting a patient to the hospital, helping a businessman catch a plane in Bangor, to just "plane fun."

Early in 1958, Charles A. Chase, Jr., purchased a tract of land on outer Pine Street which is the site of the present airport. This land was purchased from T. G. Gammon after the examination of several possible locations.



Construction on the present runway was started in the spring of 1958 and before it was completed, Mr. Chase brought his plane from the airstrip in Pittsfield. He decided to call his venture "Pinecrest Field."

The field became registered with the Federal Aviation Agency, thus putting Dover-Foxcroft on aviation maps and charts far from Piscataquis County.

Mr. Chase and R. M. "Mort" Sweetser began a flying service, supplying the town with flying lessons and charter flights, giving many residents a chance to see their pretty village from above.

On December 18, 1959, Charlie was killed while flying from his field. About a year later, his parents offered the airport to the town of Dover-Foxcroft. A special town meeting was held on January 30, 1961 and the people of Dover-Foxcroft accepted the generous gift. "Pinecrest Field" then became the "Charles A. Chase, Jr. Memorial Field" and a plaque sits at the entrance of the field telling of the gift.

Since that time many changes and improvements have been made and the field has been used by many pilots from far and wide. For a few years it was used by several "Sky Jumping Clubs" and it was a common sight to see men and women coming down from the sky with their colorful chutes on a Sunday afternoon.

At town meeting in March of 1969, it was decided to purchase an additional parcel of land from Duane Whitten and the runway was lengthened from its original 1800 feet to the present 2800 feet.

Charlie Chase loved to fly and from this many people have received assistance and enjoyment and the "Charles A. Chase, Jr. Memorial Field" has become an asset to the town of Dover-Foxcroft.

## Sumner R. Ward

"In these vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and seek her riches, and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth."

Two hundred years ago, John Milton may have been writing this quotation for a man of this community, Sumner R. Ward. The lakes, mountains, forests, and fields are well known to Mr. Ward, not only in the "vernal season," but at every time of the year. Trails and by-ways are traversed in winter by snowmobile, streams and lakes give up their trout and salmon in proper season, and the pleasures of field and forest are made one with the keen huntsman; all of which Sumner Ward enjoys as a hobby and recreation.

Mr. Ward, owner of P. E. Ward and Company, was born in Dover-Foxcroft, September 11, 1906, the son of Perley E. and Ethel Rowell Ward. He was graduated from Foxcroft Academy, took post-graduate courses at Higgins Classical Institute, and attended the University of Maine. He was associated with his founder-father of the furniture business on Main Street, and has expanded the company to one of the most progressive of its kind.

Sumner Ward married Faye Davis, daughter of Willard S.

and Angie Jordan Davis, at East Dover. They have three daughters, Margaret E., Lois E., and Judith A.

Mr. Ward is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club and Past President and a Vice President of Foxcroft Academy Trustees. He organized the first Kiwanis auction, and has always been active in town affairs.

The native mountains and Sebec Lake, bind him to his summer home at Bowerbank.

## Mary Cary Kimball

Miss Mary Kimball is well known by the children of Dover-Foxcroft as their librarian at the Thompson Free Library.

Mary Cary Kimball is the daughter of Charles E. and Elizabeth Brown Kimball. Her father was born in Dover, the son of Frederick L. and Ann Augusta Cary Kimball. Mrs. Kimball was the daughter of Charles M. and Emma Jones Brown, of Glenburn.

Miss Kimball's father was one of the partners of the Chase and Kimball garage business, and distributors of heating and lighting fuels. Following his death in 1944, Mrs. Kimball continued a dry goods and crockery store business on Merrick Square, established in 1838.

A brother, Charles E., Jr., was graduated from the Harvard Dental School and practiced his profession in Bangor. He was a Major in the Army Air Forces in World War II.

Mary C. Kimball graduated from Westbrook Junior College and was associated with her mother.

Miss Kimball's love of books and children has created the right atmosphere for children to love books and Miss Kimball.

## Judith Segerson

It is spring but the snow has not entirely gone  
And new things have not begun to sprout.  
I can feel the promise of warmth in the air  
And feel the sting of snows yet to come.  
The grasses lie flat where the winter snows  
Pressed them to the earth  
During the long months just passed.  
The old barn once more withstood  
The ravages of winter and its weathered boards  
Have silvered perhaps a little more  
Under the onslaught of wind and rain.  
Brooks that never were now wind through empty pastures  
And I know that underfoot it is wet and muddy  
And I know the smell of that mud in the warm spring sun.  
I know how the dried grasses will feel under my feet  
When I remove my shoes and walk slowly up the hillside.  
I hear in the distance the shiny black crow  
As he flies between me and the clouds  
That threaten to hide the sun and bring the first spring showers.



*Judith Segerson*

It is spring and I feel its promise in the breeze.

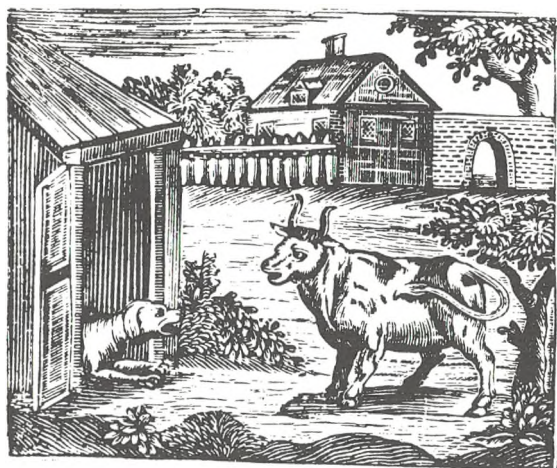
Judy Segerson says, "This, then, is how I paint. I see, I feel, I hear and then I try to re-capture and re-create. Seldom do I feel that I have succeeded as I am never satisfied with the final attempt to paint the feeling, the mood, of what I see. Many times I have done a painting three or four times before I can say 'It's done.'

"Influences in my life have been a couple of very special parents and six very understanding "kids." I try to find beauty and meaning in life. I try to see humor in the tense and unhappy situations and retain a sensitive nature in this busy and hectic world so that I can see and appreciate all that is around me.

"I have had no formal art training but have learned from the many talented people that I have had the pleasure to meet. I have learned from my mistakes and I have yet much to learn. I have been fortunate to have had several one woman shows at the Gallery, in Greenville, the Piscataquis Savings Bank, The Department of Health and Welfare in Augusta and have exhibited for five years at the Sidewalk Show in Bangor. In exhibition with other artists my pictures have been hung throughout the state and have works hanging in private and public collections in the United States. In 1970 I was chosen Artist of the Month by the Bangor Daily News and in the same year won the grand prize at the Bangor State Fair as well as other ribbons for paintings.

"Artists are funny people — they enjoy the creating from a seed of an idea, then receive an added bonus if others see and feel some excitement from what they have created. At this time I have twelve paintings hanging in a New York gallery. Although I am commissioned at times, my first love is to paint what I see around me."

*Judy Segerson*



## Foster H. Gray

Foster Gray, a native son, born 1907 of a native son, Claire Hassell Gray, and a native daughter, Effie Foster Gray, has been a resident of Dexter Road all of his life. He is a descendent of Nathaniel Gray, an early settler coming from China and Old Town, Maine, in 1855, who came to the area known as Gray Valley, Foxcroft.

Oscar Gray, a son born in 1852 to Nathaniel, married Ada Anderson, born in 1852 on Pine Street in the house presently owned by Mrs. J. Eric Love, Jr. They had two children, a son, Claire, born 1878, and a daughter Vera born in Gray Valley.

Later, the substantial farm burned and Oscar and Ada Gray retaining the valley acreage, bought the David Dinsmore dairy farm on Dexter Road in 1903.

Claire H. Gray and Effie Foster, born in Dover, married in 1905 and resided at the family farm.

Once again fire destroyed the farm in 1906. The courageous family rebuilt the house and barn the same year, while living in temporary quarters in the large apple orchard. Foster Hassell Gray was born in the new farmhouse.

He has lived most of his life on the Gray farm, helping his father at an early age, and after completing his education in the

town schools, devoted his entire efforts to increasing the productivity and value of the property. The dairy cattle were replaced with Aberdeen and Angus beef cattle in 1926. Sheep were added to the farm numbering a flock of five hundred. Lambs were sold in the spring and shearing produced wool for marketing.

A pleasant sight for which townspeople watched eagerly, was the cattle and sheep drive from the farm to Gray Valley in the spring for summer pasturage. It was a procession through Main Street that on one occasion was most memorable. The sheep, though usually well behaved, caught their reflection in the glass doors of the J. J. Newberry Store, and following their leader detoured through the aisles of the store.

Mr. Gray married Theodora Spangenberg of Somerville, N. J., in 1951. They were married at the Gray farm by the Rev. Knapp of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Gray exhibited Angus steer at the fairs for many years; at first transported by train and later by large trucks to fairs in Bangor, Presque Isle, Skowhegan, Windsor, Lewiston and Dover-Foxcroft. Mr. Gray, ever mindful of the care of his stock, many times accompanied them in the cattle cars.

He was an excellent showman and acquired many ribbons and premiums. The sheep herd was retired in 1963 and in 1969 the Angus were sold.

Foster and Theodora Gray sold the farm shortly after, upon building a new home on the Gray property, retired, although still maintaining a large produce garden and tree farm in Gray Valley.

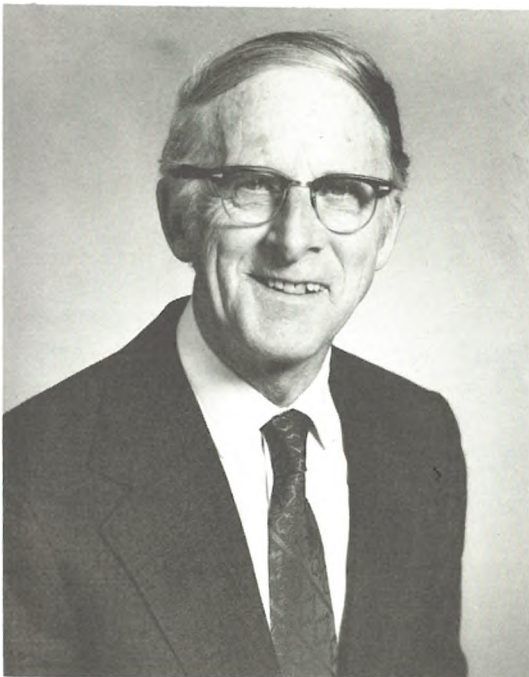
## Ora L. Evans

Ora L. Evans, a native of this town, was born May 22, 1893, the son of Liston P. and Clara (Getchell) Evans. He was educated in the elementary schools of the town, graduated from Foxcroft Academy in 1912, and from Bowdoin College in 1916. Following graduation from college, he returned to Dover and entered the office of The Piscataquis Observer where he continued to be engaged until he sold the paper in 1968 to the present owner, J. R. Thompson. Besides devoting most of his time to the newspaper, Mr. Evans was involved in various civic affairs. He served a term as selectman; was treasurer of the Dover & Foxcroft Water District for 25 years; has been a trustee of Foxcroft Academy since 1944, serving as president of the board from 1949 to 1964; a trustee, treasurer and president of the Thompson Free Library Association; a trustee of the Piscataquis Savings Bank since 1927, having served as vice president since 1936; a trustee of the Mayo Memorial Hospital. For many years Mr. Evans was active in the musical circles of the town, serving as organist at the Congregational Church for sixteen years. He is a Mason, Kiwanian and member of the American Legion.



## Philip Annis

Mr. Philip S. Annis was born in Dover-Foxcroft on January 11, 1922. He is married to the former Jane A. Doble, of Milo; and they have two children: Mrs. Lorinda Schragger, of Chicago, Illinois, and Eric L. Annis, a student at the University of Maine, Orono. Mr. Annis is a graduate of Foxcroft Academy and Eckels College of Mortuary Science of Philadelphia. He is the president of the Lary Funeral Home, Inc., and treasurer of the Piscataquis Monumental Company, Inc. He is now serving his third term as Piscataquis County Commissioner. He is a trustee of Foxcroft Academy and of the Northeast Bank of Guilford. He is a member of the S.A.D. No. 68 Joint Board, and director of Eastern Maine Development District. He is past president of the Katahdin Area Boy Scout Council. He is a member of the Dover-Foxcroft United Church of Christ. He is a member and past president of the Maine Funeral Director's Association, and a past member of the Maine Board of Funeral Service. He is a member of the Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club and has served in the past as its president, secretary and treasurer, and is past Lt. Governor of the 9th Division of Kiwanis International. He is a member of the Anah Temple Shrine, the Scottish Rite Bodies and the Mosaic Lodge No. 52 A.F. & A.M.



*George Dunham*

## George L. Dunham

George Dunham was born in Foxcroft August 6, 1910, the son of Charles C. and Belle (Dow) Dunham.

He was educated in the public schools, first attending the Chamberlain School in the Gilman District. This was one of the first rural schools to be closed. The eight boys in the district were then transported to the North Street School by "school team."

A "school team," as everyone knows, was the forerunner of the family stationwagon and the S.A.D. 68 school bus. The school team and wagon were replaced in winter by a team and sleigh. Drifts and "thank-you-ma'ams" in the road provided special opportunity to tip the sleigh where the snows were deep. It was well known that George and friends enjoyed this part of the ride.

He was graduated from Foxcroft Academy in 1930 and attended Higgins Classical Institute for two years.

During the "depression years" George was fortunate, finding employment, and was busily engaged. In 1937 he was hired by the Central Maine Power Company and remained in their employ for thirty-eight years working in Dover-Foxcroft, Augusta and Waterville. Upon retirement he was in charge of the Dover District Water Department.

Mr. Dunham served in World War II receiving his basic training in Rhode Island with the Coast Artillery. He was sent to Bristol, England, with the First Army Headquarters from Governor's Island, New York. He was assigned to General Bradley's staff for mail delivery.

Remaining in the Communications Section he was transferred to the headquarters of an Anti Aircraft Battalion, where he participated in five campaigns. He was in Paris during the re-occupation by the French Second Army, the only American unit assigned to enter the city. While engaged in Leige, Belgium, the first buzz-bombs landed there; he was stationed on the North Hinge of the Bulge and bivouacked between Magdeburg and Berlin during the Russian siege of that city.

Always vitally interested in the history and artifacts of Dover-Foxcroft he was instrumental in restoring the Parson's blacksmith shop for a museum. The Historical Society was organized in 1963 and the Blacksmith Shop Museum was opened to the public in 1965. It is now a well known historical site attracting visitors from the United States and countries throughout the world.

For a number of years Mr. Dunham was active in Scouting, the Dover-Foxcroft Chamber of Commerce, the Penquis Development Association and is presently curator of the museum. He is a Mason and a member of the United Baptist Church. Mr. Dunham is married to Margaret Major Dunham from Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, England. They have two sons and three grandchildren.

## Shirley Ellis

Shirley Ellis was born in Tampa, Florida. She received a B.A. in voice from Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana. During her college years she was a soloist with the Tampa Symphony.

Shirley and her husband, A. W., moved to Dover-Foxcroft in 1957. They have three children: Vandy 19, Randy 16, and Greg 10.

Mrs. Ellis had the lead in the Bangor Community Theater's production of "Camelot" and is also a past president of this organization. She produced and sang in Minotti's opera "The Telephone" and in Waterville, Maine, she performed in Verdi's "La Traviata."

She is the director of the choir at the United Baptist Church of Dover-Foxcroft and also the director of the Shiretown Singers, a community chorus. She has organized a singing ensemble, "The Versatile Sound" and is a member of the Molasta Club.

Shirley's hobbies are golf and tennis and enjoying Sebec Lake during the summer with her family.



*Shirley Ellis*

## Eugene F. Mountain, Jr.

If you know a man who has widely scattered interests, keeps his finger on the pulse of all community affairs, is a good business man, an obligating neighbor and friend, you know Eugene F. Mountain, Jr., popularly known as "Red."

Mr. Mountain served the town of Dover-Foxcroft as selectman from 1961 to 1973 and from 1974 to 1976. During these years he committed himself diligently and selflessly to the welfare and progress of the community. At the time of his resignation, because of personal affairs, on March 24, 1976, Mr. James R. Thompson, editor of the Observer aptly wrote: "If degrees of sincerity are possible to discern, few people are more sincere in their efforts to serve the public interest than Red Mountain. His departure from the board of selectmen is a terrible public loss."

In addition to operating Mountain's Community Market on Main Street, which was purchased in 1952 he is presently serving as a trustee of the Mayo Memorial Hospital. He was chairman of the hospital board for many years. His dedication to the hospital is as genuine as his interest in all town affairs.

Mr. Mountain is a member of the Piscataquis Development Corporation, a former active member of the Piscataquis Fair Association, a Kiwanian, a member of the I.O.O.F. and a 32nd degree Mason and has served on the Maine Municipal Advisory Commission.

His interests and hobbies include hunting, fishing, boating, travel, landscaping and antiquing. When time permits he likes to spend it in his workshop.

In 1947 Eugene Mountain married Eunice Ames. They have two daughters, Julia and Janet. They reside at Grange Street and enjoy the summer at their Parson's Landing cottage on Sebec Lake.

## Crowell C. Hall

Crowell C. Hall was born in Dover-Foxcroft, August 23, 1914 and moved with his family to West Hartford, Conn., in 1921. Mr. Hall graduated from Bowdoin College in 1937 and was employed in Richmond, Va., and later in New York City by the Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. He enlisted in the Navy in 1940 prior to World War II, achieved the rank of Lieutenant Commander, serving first in the North Atlantic on a destroyer and then as a PT boat commander in the South Pacific. He was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Purple Heart and was given a physical disability discharge in 1946 because of wounds received in action.

In 1948 he moved back to Dover-Foxcroft with his family and started an insurance business which he engages in at the present time. Mr. Hall is a former chairman of the Board of Selectmen, a member of the School Building Committee, president of the Jaycees, deacon of the Congregational Church, chairman of the Piscataquis County Red Cross, chairman of the Republican Town Committee and at the present time serves as a director of the Kiwanis.

Mr. Hall is married to the former Jeanne Carol Platt of New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Hall is now the president of the Molasto Club.



They have four children, Stephanie, Carol, Leslie and Crowell, Jr. The Halls live in the former Sewall Cochrane place on Lincoln Street, known also as the Jack O'Lantern Inn.

## Ninetta May Runnals

One of Dover-Foxcroft's outstanding ladies is Ninetta Runnals, Dean Emeritus of Colby College. Miss Runnals was born in Foxcroft in 1885. Miss Runnals was graduated with Summa Cum Laude from Colby College in 1908. She taught mathematics at Foxcroft Academy from 1908 to 1911. Then, she joined the faculty of Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield. She held teaching positions at Miss Sayward's School for Girls in Philadelphia and Hillsdale College in Michigan. She studied for her master's degree at Columbia University.

In 1920, she received from President Arthur Roberts of Colby College a proposal which read as follows: "I am writing to inquire if you would be at all interested in the deanship of women here for the coming year and for the rest of your life." She accepted this position which she did hold for the rest of her teaching life and until her retirement in 1949.

Although she had some reservations about such a responsibility, she shouldered the job with enthusiasm and with determination to do everything in her power to assure women the same courses and opportunities that were offered to men. There is no doubt that as a direct result of her influence more women were named gradually to the board of trustees and to the faculty at Colby College.

She was the founder of the Waterville branch of the American Association of University Women, the first to be founded in Maine. In 1973, she received a citation award from the A.A.U.W. for "Developing quality education for women."

Her interest in and concern for her girls at Colby College is legendary. President J. Bixler said, "Dean Runnals ran the women's division as a taut ship. Reasonable rules were established, clearly understood, and carefully enforced."

During the building of the new campus on Mayflower Hill, she donned her overshoes, and with a tape measure in hand, she insisted upon proper dimensions for adequate closet space in the girls' dormitory rooms.

Colby women remember with pride her phenomenal performances at Commencements when, with no notes, she called every woman candidate for a diploma by first, middle, and last name.

Miss Runnals says, "I gave Colby College the best years of my life, and in return, I received the best experiences of my life."

The appreciation of Colby College for her service is evident. The college conferred upon her the degree of Litt. D., (Doctor of Letters), named the women's union on Mayflower Hill Runnals Union in her honor, and elected her to the board of trustees where she served for twelve years.

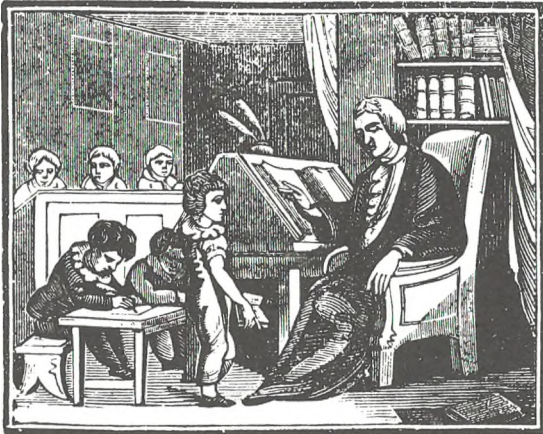
She was for many years a trustee of Maine Central Institute.



*Miss Ninetta May Runnals*

Since her retirement and return to Dover-Foxcroft, she has served as a trustee of Foxcroft Academy.

Her faith in youth has been the cornerstone of her career of service in their behalf.



## Henry T. Gerrish

Henry T. Gerrish was born in Brownville, Maine, September 24, 1909. He was educated in the public schools of Brownville, Eastern Maine Conference Seminary in Bucksport, and Bates College. He married Louise Abbott of Scarborough and they have two daughters: Marie Woodbrey of Gorham, Maine, and Ethelyn Lord of Milo, and a son, Hiram T. of Orono.

From 1931 to 1935 Mr. Gerrish taught school in Brownville Junction and in June of 1935 he was employed by the Prudential Insurance Company in the Milo area. In 1936 he was transferred to Dover-Foxcroft as a sales manager of the Prudential Insurance Company from which he retired April 23, 1972.

The Gerrishes have lived at 42 Lawrence Street for the past forty years. During that time Mr. Gerrish has taken a great interest in local, county and state affairs. Some of the positions held by him were moderator at town meetings from 1940 to 1949, county chairman of the Piscataquis Chapter of the American Red Cross during the entire period of World War II, and charter member of the Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club which he helped organize. As a member of the Kiwanis, Mr. Gerrish served as treasurer for fourteen years, president, member of the board of directors, and chairman of the Kiwanis auction for fifteen years.

Mr. Gerrish was requested by the former President Hauck of the University of Maine to start an organization which would bring educational television to Maine. This effort, which he undertook, was the forerunner of the Public Television Network now in operation.

Mr. Gerrish was asked by the Selectmen and Town Manager of Dover-Foxcroft to organize the Dover-Foxcroft Housing Corporation which would provide good housing for the elderly. This Corporation helped to guarantee that the town of Dover-Foxcroft would retain and control the monies of the Warren Fund, a fund to help elderly ladies to live in comfort and dignity.

Mr. Gerrish has served as a school board member, is a trustee of Foxcroft Academy and a member of the Foxcroft Academy Joint Board. He is a past president of the Katahdin Area Council of Boy Scouts of America, served as chairman of the fund raising project for the Thompson Free Public Library expansion and also has been a member of the Governor's committee for higher education.

When the State of Maine observed its Sesquicentennial, Mr. Gerrish served as chairman of the Piscataquis County Parade Committee. This parade was considered by many to be the most outstanding parade ever seen in this area.

In conclusion we might say that whenever Mr. Gerrish has been asked to assist in a civic project he has readily accepted and carried the endeavor through to a successful conclusion.

## Arnold Thornton Gellerson

Arnold T. Gellerson was born in Everett, Massachusetts, at the turn of the century, the son of Percy T. and Frances Steele Gellerson. In 1905 the family moved to Sebec and then to Dover-Foxcroft, where P. T. Gellerson owned and operated a grain and feed store and Mrs. Gellerson became a well-known milliner in the area. Upon graduation from Foxcroft Academy in 1920, Arnold went to business school in Hartford, Connecticut, whereupon he returned to Dover-Foxcroft. In the early phases of his business life, he worked with his father in the grain business; also a most happy and satisfactory business relationship in the potato business developed between M. A. Sanborn and Arnold Gellerson which was to last over a span of twenty years, ended by the death of Mr. Sanborn.

Mr. Gellerson could be described as broker, banker, developer or merchant, but perhaps "businessman" most comfortably suits him, for all phases of the business world have fascinated him for the greater part of his life. The scope of his involvement has found him actively conducting business in and out of the Town of Dover-Foxcroft and has included: Ownership and operation of a grain business, a grocery store, an appliance business and real estate concern. He has been responsible for the building of several home and commercial buildings in the town and has bought and remodeled and improved many, many structures through the years. For some time he was a trustee of the Piscataquis Savings Bank, then became its president, a position he has held for many years.

In the 1950's, two mills which had been owned and operated by the American Woolen Company were acquired by the Textron Company. Learning that the company had no plans to keep the mills active and realizing that the economic health of the community depended heavily upon employment of local people by the mills, Mr. Gellerson purchased stock in the Textron Company so that he would be entitled to attend the annual stockholders meeting. He participated in that meeting with the eventual outcome being that he was able to purchase the mills (known locally as "Brown's Mill and Mayo's Mill"). It was not without strenuous effort on his part that the mills were eventually sold and are now operated by Maine Leathers and Moosehead Manufacturing.

During the time that Edmund Muskie was Governor of Maine, a new type of authority was established, one of the first of its kind in the country, designed to underwrite certain types of loans to businesses in Maine. This was called the Maine Industrial Building Authority and Arnold Gellerson was an original Muskie appointee. He served on the MIBA for 16 consecutive years, the last half of his tenure on the board as its vice chairman.

Mr. Gellerson has been a member (charter) and past president of the Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club for 38 years. He has been keenly interested in the Red Cross Swimming Program which is sponsored by the club; he has acted as chairman of that program for many years, and annually also served as a selectman of the town for several years.

Of a more personal nature, Mr. Gellerson is the father of three children: Rex Gellerson, Sally Gellerson Bartram and Mary Gellerson Adams. He is married to Beatrice Grant Gellerson and they



live in the Ralph Gray Place on Pine Street in Dover-Foxcroft. Mr. Gellerson's enjoyment in doing business, although not conflicting with the enjoyment of his family, has taken the place of many hobbies. He is, however, an avid reader. And many times during each spring and fall, he pursues his favorite sports — fishing and bird hunting.

The 18th century writer, John Woolman has written: "Experience is a safe Guide: And a Practical Head, is a great Happiness in Business." These words well describe a man whose life has encompassed three-quarters of the 20th century. But perhaps Emerson said it best in accounting for the reason a man like Arnold Gellerson has had and continues to have a successful life in the business world. "The reason why this or that man is fortunate, is not to be told. It lies in the man: that is all anybody can tell you about it."



## Ilka Katherine List

A young woman of exceptional talent resides on Essex Street. Her home and studio reflect her professional skills as a sculptor, writer, illustrator, photographer and artist.

Ilka K. List received her education at the University of Maine, Cornell, Upsala College, St. Andrews University, Reed College, Pratt Institute and Pratt Graphic Institute among other schools for instruction and study. Her education included sculpture, Italian book design, etching, botany, marine zoology, drawing and acetylene welding.

She is the author and illustrator of the following books:

Let's Explore the Shore

Questions and Answers about Seashore Life

The Temperate Forest

Grandma's Beach Surprise (Author only)

Mrs. List's family and farm are a vital part of her busy life, and together they enjoy travel, raising horses and riding, dairy goat farming and culinary arts.

## Robert Gerry Hall

Robert Gerry Hall, son of Wendall H. and Mabel Gerry Hall was born in Dover, Maine, March 1, 1906. Mrs. Hall, who had been a schoolteacher, had already introduced her young son to the wonders of learning before he entered public school. After attending Pleasant Street school for the required number of years, Robert went on to Foxcroft Academy, graduating in 1925.

Very few young people, in those days, went directly on to college. It almost seemed a part of education to prove oneself capable of earning, at least, a part of the expenses connected with college. Robert was no exception — he was expected to work a

year at some job of his own choice. He made brief, uninterested attempts to work at several jobs, even giving house painting a try. Nothing held his attention only long enough to give him a few dollars with which he started buying antiques.

Almost overnight Robert found himself in the Antique business. Many of the neighbors and townspeople were not in the least bashful about showing Mr. and Mrs. Hall their sympathy. It did seem so sad that their only son wanted to spend "hard earned money and precious time running around buying junk."

For several years Mrs. Hall would bring up the subject of college but Robert, surrounded by books on antiquities, would answer, "Why Mother! I am studying and I think I know where I can buy another fine piece of furniture. Let's talk about it next year." He never did find the time to give up his study of antiques for a more formal education. However, in the past fifty-one years, there has seldom been a day that he hasn't added to his vast knowledge of antiques. In later years, Robert Hall spent a year of study with Israel Sack, Inc., in New York City and following that year, spent a period of time studying at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall understood and appreciated their son's love for antiques, giving him encouragement and assistance throughout those first years. Wendall Hall devoted much of his spare time to the restoration and refinishing of the antiques. Mabel, agreeing with her talented son, decided that fine antiques could be displayed to better advantage within the home. Except for a few favorite and treasured pieces, the Hall family, from that time on, lived with a constant change of rare and beautiful antiques.

Some of these changes would have been upsetting except for the inexhaustible sense of humor shared by Hall family. There was, for instance, the night the Hall girls, upon going to their room to retire found the spring and mattress on the floor — Robert had sold the bed that afternoon. Then again, there was the evening they were entertaining a few dinner guests and were joined for after dinner coffee, by a late customer. Although the coffee was leisurely served and sedately consumed, as soon as the dining room was vacated the table was hastily cleared. The customer had purchased the tablecloth!

Robert Hall, has through the years, been commissioned to obtain items of great value for many well known and important individuals, many of whom have made repeated visits to Number Nine Essex Street. Mr. Hall has also supplied several museums with treasures nearly impossible to find, made many purchases for such outstanding firms as Shrive, Crump & Low of Boston, as well as, Israel Sack, Inc., of New York. He was commissioned to find properties for the famous film "Gone with the Wind" and searched throughout Maine for the fine Victorian furniture, which was used in this famous film. A few of Mr. Hall's antiques have even found their way into the White House.

Dr. Mary Chandler Lowell, a valued friend of Robert Hall, was more or less responsible for adding auctioneering to his other achievements. Dr. Lowell, through her last will and testament, left her large estate to Mount Holyoke College, but stated that Robert G. Hall be retained to convert her possessions into cash at auction. Robert believed she meant for him to privately sell her treasures, but Mount Holyoke Trustees insisted on an auction.



*Robert Gerry Hall*



*Robert G. Hall House*

Since that first auction he has averaged at least a dozen auction sales a year. Some of the most fabulous collections of antiques in Maine have come under the hammer of Robert Hall and his partners. His first partner was Robert Miller and for the past several years he has enjoyed a fine association with Robert Foster of Round Pond, Maine.

Today, most of Robert Hall's work consists of doing appraisals and detailed inventories of estates and collections. He is considered among the topmost appraisers of antiques in this country. As the value of antiques increase, he receives many requests from banks, insurance companies and individuals across the country to "update" appraisals and inventories done in previous years.

Approximately fourteen years ago Mr. Hall engaged a young man by the name of John Vigue, who showed great promise in the field of antiquities. Today, it is John who makes "house calls," refinishes furniture, builds crates, transports loads of furniture to and from shows, travels thousands of miles a year buying and selling and greets customers and guests with an air of elegance. Robert sits back and beams on this young man who came to him a green apprentice. Mr. Hall often says, "This is a young man's business. I am so fortunate to have found John."

One other young man who cast his lot with Robert Hall was Urban McNaughton, who at the age of thirteen came by to mow the lawn and never looked further for employment. Mr. McNaughton became an outstanding expert in refinishing and restoring antiques, also, a recognized authority on stamps and coins. Mr. Hall and Mr. McNaughton were business associates until 1969 when Urban was forced into an early retirement by crippling arthritis. On his "good days" Urban still finds his way down the hill to "Number Nine" where he and Robert lose themselves in pleasurable reminiscence.

Robert Gerry Hall scarcely remembers living anywhere other than Number Nine Essex Street, having moved there in May, 1914. The house was built when Essex Street was only a rutted, dirt road, which connected with Elm Street. Therefore, passersby only see what was originally the back of the buildings and the proud front porches provide comfortable privacy on the Elm Street side of the house. Although the property had other owners, it was best known as the Eleazer Lyford home, later to become the residence of Benjamin and Elizabeth Batchelor. Mrs. Batchelor was of the old firm "Batchelor & Sawyer, Ladies Furnishings" which was located in Union Square. The heirs of Elizabeth Batchelor sold "The Homestead" to Mabel and Wendall Hall. The house has always been well maintained and the old nineteenth century charm meticulously preserved.



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George Page, former mail carrier, estimated in his 18-mile daily trip for twelve years of work up to 1929, that he had walked 62,640 miles, or twice around the world.

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## Ida M. Folsom

Ida M. Folsom was born in Old Foxcroft, October 27, 1889, and educated in its schools. She prepared for teaching at the Eastern State Normal School at Castine and upon graduation was elected to teach an interim year in the science department. In the fall of 1911 she was appointed by the Maine Department of Education to teach science, expression and library science at the Aroostook State Normal School in Presque Isle, where she taught for twenty-four years. When the Maine Normal Schools were embodied into the University of Maine system, and the campuses greatly enlarged, the distinguished new science building was dedicated to Miss Folsom and named Folsom Hall in appreciation of her early years of service to the institution.

From 1935 to 1940 she was in Dover-Foxcroft, during which time she served one year as librarian at the Thompson Free Library, and became involved in community activities; and instrumental in founding the Maine Poetry Fellowship which has come to be one of the outstanding art groups of the state; and was elected to the Executive Board of the Association of Universalist Women whose office was in Boston.

In 1940, she was elected by the Board of the Association of Universalist Women, to be its first (National) Executive Director, and so became the first woman to hold such a position among the major denominations, others having either area or department directors. In this capacity she traveled widely over eastern U. S., developing women's programs, editing the annual yearbook and the quarterly bulletin with national circulation. She was an acceptable speaker at many of its major conferences, and summer schools in Maine, Vermont, North Carolina, Michigan and New York.

Later she was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Universalist Association of America, serving four years; was chairman of its Survey Committee for six years; its representative as a delegate to the International Association of Religious Freedom in Paris in 1949 and spent a month that year at a work camp in southern England, participating in its program and giving a course of lectures on world religions.

In 1950, after serving two years as assistant to the General Superintendent of the U.C.A. in Boston, she was sent to Tarpon Springs, Florida, to act as custodian of the George Inness, Jr., symbolic painting in the Universalist Church, where, in 1952 she was ordained to the ministry and served for nine years.

After retirement in Florida, she served the Norway parish, during and interim, and in 1963 came back to Dover-Foxcroft to serve her childhood church for nine years. She retired in 1973.

She is a life member of the Association of Universalist Women, now the Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation; an honorary life member of the Maine Poetry Fellowship; the Maine State Employment Association; and one of the two oldest members of the local Universalist Church of Dover-Foxcroft.





*Shiretown Singers*

## The Shiretown Singers History

The Shiretown Singers was initiated by Liza Pride of Dover-Foxcroft as so many people in the area expressed an interest in a community chorus. An ad was placed in the Piscataquis Observer to decide if there were enough people interested to form a group. Seventeen attended the first meeting at the Baptist Church vestry on September 26, 1971; including the director, Mrs. A. W. Ellis, and accompanist, Mrs. Corinne Bickford. The name "Shiretown Singers" was originated by Alan Sanborn, and was selected because Dover-Foxcroft is the "Shiretown."

The music for the first concert was a composite of borrowed music bought from a fund in the bank under the names of Shirley Ellis and Clarence Cushman. This money had been donated by a concert given by a community group in 1970. The group's first concert was held in December of 1971, with 34 members singing.

The Shiretown Singers hold two annual concerts; one in December and one in the summer of each year. They also have engagements in other communities. Their membership consists of persons from the following Maine communities: Brownville, Milo, Derby, Dexter, Sangerville, Guilford, Monson, Newport, and Dover-Foxcroft. The group has grown to the number of 41 singers, as of the December, 1975 concert.

Mrs. Ellis received her B.A. degree in voice at Tulane University of New Orleans. Pianist for the group is Miss Mari-Jo Severance; playing the organ and bass viol is Mrs. Lila J. Cobb, and on the drums is Mr. Bruce Robinson. Officers of the Shiretown Singers are: President, Mrs. John E. Skomars; secretary, Mrs. Arline Dean; and treasurer, Miss Georgianna Crockett. Announcer for each concert is Mrs. K. J. Wehrle. A member of the bass section, Mr. J. R. Thompson, prepares the script for the announcer. The singers purchased a shell in 1974, which they use for their Foxcroft Academy concerts. A group called "The Versatile Sound" performs in each concert. The group consists of: Shirley Ellis, Liza Pride, Gerri Forbes, Bill Forbes, and Michael Loguercio.





## Soldier's Monument

The Soldier's Monument was dedicated October 21, 1893, and the Ladies of the G.A.R. directed the exercises. The beautiful granite monument stands unfenced on the Common in memory of "old" Foxcroft's boys who gave all in service for their country, 1861-1865."

The monument was presented to Foxcroft by a native son, Peleg Washburn. Peleg was the second boy born in the settlement in August 13, 1809, and on the farm opened by his father, Jesse Washburn, in 1808.

The cannons were placed on the monument grounds through the efforts of the Chandler Post. Comrada Martin, acting as chairman of the committee of the Chandler Post, obtained the cannons from the Navy Yard and had them placed into position. The Chandler Post was incorporated 1893 and was disbanded May 26, 1906.

## Cemeteries

Lee  
Rural Grove  
Gray  
Old Dover  
Dover Annex  
Poole  
Brown  
Sawyer  
Bassett and New Bassett  
Oakes

Boss  
Dover Village  
South Dover  
Pine Grove  
Foxcroft Center  
Parsons  
East Dover  
Steeves  
McAllister



## Requiem

They lie at rest now, beneath the fragrance of the mosses and spring violets, and overhead, the green arch of pine and elm filters summer's sun and winter snows.

Come walk with me, a little while, down rows of hand-hewn native stone or polished marble, where each, according to its time and era, bears scars of waning hours.

Here lies my history to this moment. Tomorrow has not come. That is yet to be. But for now my senses are attuned to the hour just past, and yesterday and the yesteryears.

"Angel" sleeps here . . . that is not a proper 'given-name' . . . I named this child of ten days, because I too, have loved such a babe. This small stone, rough pitted, barely as big as my sewing basket, is engraved: "Infant. February 12, 1812. 10 Days."

Across the way, and scattered all about like petals from a gnarled apple tree, other engravings read: "Beloved Emeline 2 months; Ralph 1 year; Winfield 2 years; Infant Ania; and Jesse 2 Days; and Joshua, Charles, Thomas, Eva, Nellie, and Warner, Flora, Lowell, Isaac and Harriet, . . . a chorus of sweet names heralded in Heaven."

This too, is "consecrated ground," as all earth is where lies one brave man. My mind's eye, and ear, goes beyond this flag-studded green, far beyond, to other places where I have never been, . . . Concord and Valley Forge, Appomatox and Vicksburg, Verdun and Normandy, Bataan and Iwo Jima, Seoul and Saigon. The sound of musket, the silence of foxhole, the smoke of battle is not silent or forgotten in this hallowed place. So, here they walk with me, as I return now and then to see that all is well.

Now at this spot, I stop a moment longer. I ask myself, 'was it as long ago as that?' In answer I see the welcoming smile I knew not long ago, and hear the happiness in the voice as we met, and feel the strength and courage as we touched hands.

I remember Meriba and Betsy, Sarah and Polly, Ira and Joe. There was Sam, John, Luther, and so many more. Most of these were school-mates, and later became life-long friends and neighbors, sitting together at Town Meeting or nodding a good morning across the family pew.

Well, my friend, have you tired from our long walk through these quiet lanes? Come, I'll drive you back to town, and perhaps we'll meet here, again, some day.

## Faithfully Rendered To Their Country

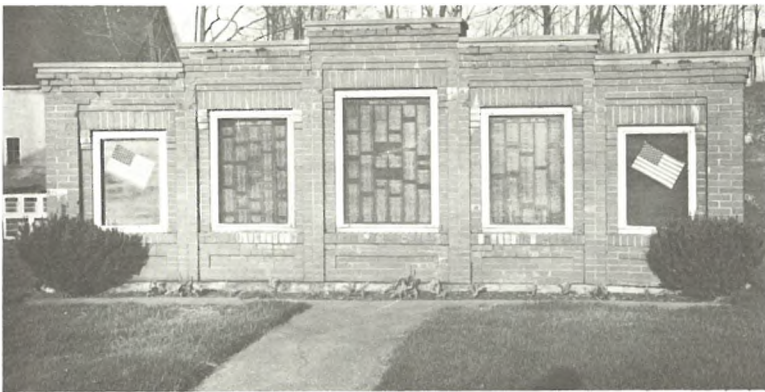
Phineas, Pvt. — Sparhawk's Regiment  
Zachariah, Fifer — Ballard's Co. 7th. Mass. Reg.  
Augustus 19 years — Co. I. 2nd. Me. Cavalry  
Marshall 21 years — Co. B 20th. Me. Infantry  
    "In defense of his country at Petersburg, Va."  
Frederick 21 years — Co. D 1st. D. C. Cavalry and Co. F 1st. Me.  
    Cavalry  
    "In Memory" Prisoner in Libby, Danville, Saalsbury  
Francis, co. A 6th. Me. Regiment Volunteers  
Nathan, Co. D 1st. Me. Cavalry  
Samuel, Co. H 15th. Me. Vol. Reg.  
Hartwell, 1st. Reg. D. C. Cavalry Vol.  
O. R. Stinneford, Co. A 16th. Reg. Me. Vol.  
Henry 23 years, died at Camp Parapet, La. 1863  
Seth, Co. H 15th. Me. Infantry  
H. Martin, Co. M. 2nd. Me. Cavalry  
John, 38 years, Co. I 5th. Reg. Me. Vol.  
    "Fell in battle at So. Mt., Va. 1862  
Calvin Col., 1st. Me. Cavalry  
    "At the victory of Aldie, Va., in the 3rd yr. of the war for the  
    Union"  
James, Co. F Unattached Inf.  
L. E. Brown., Co. K 11th, Me. Inf.  
Lt. C. W. Brown, Co. F 2nd. Me. Inf.  
Elbridge G.A.R. Co. A 6th. Me. Reg.  
Elisha, Civil War Surgeon  
John, Me. Tec. 5 Co. C 46th. Eng. Coast B.M.  
Lt. Averill, Co. M 1st. Me. Cavalry  
Joseph, G.A.R. Co. F 4th. Me. Reg.  
Benjamin, U. S. Navy  
Isaac, Major  
Judson Light, Art. Me. Vol. 1st. Sgt. 4th. Battery  
George, G.A.R. 2nd. Me. Reg.  
William, Musician, Co. V 31st. Reg. Me. Vol.  
    "Killed at Cold Harbor, Va. 1864 17 years."

## In Memoriam

When sorrow black unfolds its hood  
To cast upon your head,  
And you have learned that some loved one  
Is numbered with the dead,  
No one but God can know the pain  
That stabs you through the heart;  
Or the awful black bewilderment  
That gathers in your head.  
Whoever breaks the news to you,  
However kind they be,  
Your mind rebels, you cry inside,  
"It can't be meant for me."  
Six times cold death has struck a limb  
From off my family tree,  
But one there was it always seemed  
Had meant the most to me.  
He was so fine that son of mine,  
The apple of my eye,  
'Twas o'er the sea that fate decreed  
He perish in the sky.  
It seemed so strange, and so unreal,  
Why fate decreed it so,  
I had to talk with God a lot  
To soften some of the blow.

Fred Farrington Washburn

(This was written in memory of Frank Washburn, a son who was reported MIA during World War II.)



*Honor Roll of World War II.*

## Honorarium

The story of a town's development and growth would be inadequate unless it drew attention to the activities which have revealed the patriotic fervor of its people. Dover-Foxcroft's participation in the National War program is amply recorded in the United States Archives, as well as in the hearts of its people.

Sixty years had passed since the *War of the Rebellion*, and a new generation had come to be. The effects of the Revolution were only as an unhappy, far away event which had involved, and helped to develop the grandparents. But the same principles were reflected again in 1861, when the *Civil War* clouds gathered over Fort Sumpter, and at the time when President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to "save the Union."

The copious notes and records of Col. Wainwright Cushing, and Major Charles Woodbury, give us a clue to what the brave men of this area did for the cause. The names of the volunteers in the area records do not differentiate, specifically, but it is clear that Foxcroft and Dover recruited heavily, and at the end of the conflict kept the records in the files of the C. S. Douty Post.

It is interesting to note that a group of men including Col. Wainwright Cushing, Major Charles Woodbury and Charles Kimball, immediately upon the declaration of war, petitioned for the right to organize a *Company of Light Infantry* here. The permission was granted, and legalized, and a Company of twenty-two volunteers resulted. This company was attached to the 2nd Regiment of Brigadier General C. W. Pipes' First Brigade, and later was joined with the Brownville Rifle Company to become *Co. A. 6th Maine Volunteers*. It was mustered into service in July 1861. The company consisted of: Charles H. Chandler, Addison P. Buck, Oliver L. Brown, James S. Holmes, Wellington Beese, Newton Blanchard, Otis Chamberlain, Franklin H. Daggett, George W. Dawes, Charles E. Edes, Hiram F. Lebroke, Joseph Mansfield, Ichabod Macomber, Fernando M. Pratt, Fred E. Plummer, William G. Sewell, Rufus G. Chase, Thomas Chase, Dr. William Buck, Dr. Freeland S. Holmes, George T. Holmes, and Edward L. Emery.

The earliest casualty was George W. Dawes, killed, and Newton Blanchard, wounded in action.

The *First Maine Cavalry* was mustered in December 31, 1861. The contingent was in more battles than any other regiment in the Army of the Republic. The volunteers from both the Cushing and the Woodbury notes are Wainwright Cushing, Cyrus Gerry, E. M. Morrill, Ivory Levensalor, George H. Coffren, Sewell B. Hayes, C. B. Robinson, John C. Joy, Charles S. Sturgis, Alonzo B. Briggs, Henry D. Thayer, George W. Plummer, and Caleb Cushing (from A. C.).

The *Seventh Maine* was mustered in August 12, with one recruit, Henry F. Daggett.

The *Ninth Maine*, mustered in August 22, 1861. The volunteers: James E. Batchelder, Joseph Tucker, John A. Hoyt, Ansel Chase, Charles W. Morrill, and James Craig.

The *Thirteenth Maine*, mustered in December 4, 1861. This unit participated in the Red River Campaign, and the siege of Vicksburg, and was then transferred to the Army of the Potomac. It did valiant service under the Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Volunteers; James L. Smart, Alfred Annis, Philip Badger, and John W. Marshall.

The *Fourteenth Maine* mustered in December 11, 1861. The enlisted men: Charles Washburn, Chauncey Lee, William Sands, Walt Morrill, and Abiah Getchell.

The *Eighteenth Maine*, Mustered in August 25, 1862.



It received its "baptism of fire" in May 1864, when the loss was heavy. It participated in Grant's famous campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and reportedly lost more men killed and wounded, then any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac. The enlisted men: Leonard W. Lee, Erwin Chamberlain, Thomas O. Eaton, Charles Eaton, Leonard W. Washburn, Daniel Plummer, Lauriston C. Parsons, Stacy T. Mansfield, Benjamin Weaver, William W. Warren and Leonard W. Lee (a lad of seventeen years).

The *Twentieth Maine*, mustered in August 26, 1862. It was under fire at Antietam, Gettysburg, and Round Top. Its Companies B and C numbered sixteen. John Jennison, Phineas M. Jeffords, Cyrus G. Pratt, Job S. Bearce, William C. Brown, Thomas Daggett, Benjamin R. Fields, Jared T. Millet, Hudson S. Oakes, Alonzo Z. Parsons, Randall H. Spaulding, Andrew C. Deering, William H. Jackson, William H. Jennison, Danville B. Oakes, and William Towne.

*The Twenty-second Maine*, mustered in August 10, 1862. This unit served nine months in the Department of the Gulf, the Red River Company, and the siege of Fort Hudson. The volunteers: Gilman S. Fisher, Love H. Ball, Ebenezer Earl, Samuel Gary, John H. Gould, B. F. Pratt, Edwin N. Pratt, and James Craig (a second enlistment, or a transfer).

*The Thirty-first Maine* mustered in August 29, 1864. This unit took an active part in the Wilderness Campaign, and in the final work about Petersburg, which resulted in the close of the war. It is said that the losses were greater in killed and wounded than some of the three year regiments.

Those participating: James S. Harlow, Asa F. Davis, Alanson Bullard, William C. Kenyon, Daniel Bray, John G. Joy, Thaddeus R. Joy, George Johnston, Nathan Lanpher, James McPheeson, and Chauncey Spearin.

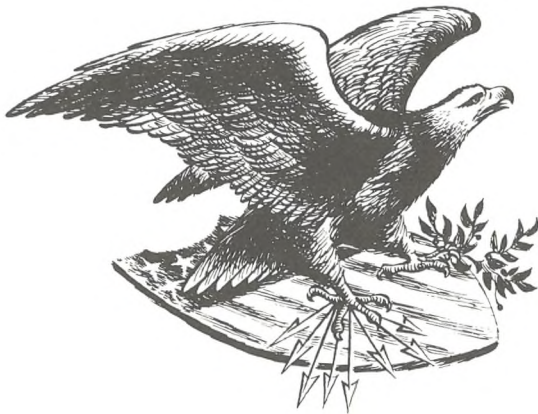
*The Coast Guard Infantry*: Lyman U. Lee, 2nd, Mullen G. Prentiss, James T. Roberts and George F. Mayhew.

Up to the time of the draft, the soldiers were all volunteers. The persons after that date were largely replacements.

Those called under the draft in 1865 and furnished substitutes were: David W. Briggs, William H. Lyford, Charles W. Chase, Seth Brawn, Alonzo Chandler, Orin Dunham, Hiram Davis, Augustus Gilman, Andrew Hammond, Henry A. Robinson, John J. Bailey, and Augustus F. Chandler.

Recruited under the draft and assigned to different units were: Benjamin Gardiner, Thomas Levensalor, Ephraim Moulton, Uriah F. McIntire, Charles M. Packard, George E. Hoxie, Thomas Ladd, Alphonso B. Cole, John S. Arnold, Charles V. Bolton, Leonard F. Blood, John P. Folsom, Isaac M. Parsons, Samuel R. Gower, Henry B. Wingate, Willard Knight, Arthur Bumps, Jonathan Chase, Asa E. Edgerly, Benjamin Whitney, Joseph E. Badger, Charles F. Holliner, David Farris, B. T. Genthner, Edwin J. Keen, John Q. Livermore, John W. Thompson, Samuel H. Whittemore, M. William Moores, James M. Hewett, George A. Gardiner, John S. Gray, Wilson E. Eldridge, Aaron T. Chase, John N. Chase, Dustin Sands, W.H.H. Knight, Jesse F. Steves, Augustus Williams, and Prince S. Thompson.

This is an accumulated listing, and an area recounting, but the following statement as to Foxcroft's recruiting contribution



seems to be authenticated by Col. Woodbury's statement: "At the beginning of the War, the town's population was 1102. It was estimated that one in five was liable for duty under the draft, so that two hundred twenty might have been called." But from records available, one hundred sixty-five seem to have been the fighting force.

When the weary men returned to civil life, it was with a strong desire to keep alive the memory and spirit of the great war, so, in 1881, the C. S. Dooty Post, No. 23 of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized. It became a strong cultural body that did much to perpetuate patriotism and loyalty. Memorial Day became a sacred day, observed by fitting ceremonies when, as one feature of the day, the long roll of the men who had served their country was read in the then Opera House. The school children participated in the activities. The Rev. Ida Folsom is quoted as saying — "I remember how eagerly the children listened for the name of some relative whose name was registered in the honor roll."

But the Post did more than to perform; it engendered patriotism which paved the way for the next great sacrifice.

*The Spanish War.* The Spanish War scarcely touched this area. Only one recruit seems to have gone from this town, although it is remembered that a few went as far as Augusta but were not recruited and were sent home. The call was heavier for cavalry men.

#### *World War I.*

In 1916 the call went out for service outside our country, for a war hailed as "the War to end War."

This struck to the heart of the community and took heavy toll of its young men. There was a well organized and functioning company of the National Guard here, which immediately began mobilizing for service. Company F. became a part of the "Fighting Yankee Division" of the Expeditionary Forces of the 26th Division of the U. S. Army. This Division was the first to report for service in France, and the reports show that no other division had so long and continuous a service, and none sustained such a total of casualties. When the Armistice was signed, the Yankee Division had had nine months of incessant fighting, interrupted only by passages from one front to another across northern France, "always being promised a rest, but never getting it." From these travels it acquired the name, The Forty and Eight, because the men travelled in the French cattle cars which held forty men or eight horses.

The Y. D. fought in Chem in des-Dames, Seichiprey, Toul, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Verdun, Belleau Wood — names well learned by the men of old C. F. 2nd Maine. Dover-Foxcroft men killed or wounded in the early encounters: George Folsom, Arthur Chadbourne, Charles Craig, Erroll W. Brawn, Waldo Lary, Joseph Babineau, and Roland Bush. (The complete list is not easily available.)

The morale of Co. F was high, and the men had an undying affection for their captain, Charles Norton, of whom one of them said: "On parade he was every inch a soldier, but behind the lines he was a friend from back home."

Co. F. started out with local young men, every one a volunteer, but during the war, with losses and changing conditions, was united with other divisions and with a New Hampshire unit, ending as the

103rd, but to Dover-Foxcroft, it was always Co. F. with Charles H. Norton, Captain.

At the close of World War I, the old C. S. Douty Post had been reduced to a pitiful few and was succeeded by The American Legion, the Arthur Chadbourne Post, named for one of its casualties. This organization has carried on the traditions and has become a strong power in all problems involving the military, and patriotic obligations and has set a high standard for personal patriotism in this town.

The total listing is long, but may be found in the Piscataquis Observer of August 16, 1923. This Observer is on file in the Thompson Free Library, nicely bound, with all other Observers in large beautiful volumes, which will resist time, and keep alive the town's debt to its valiant young men in World War I.

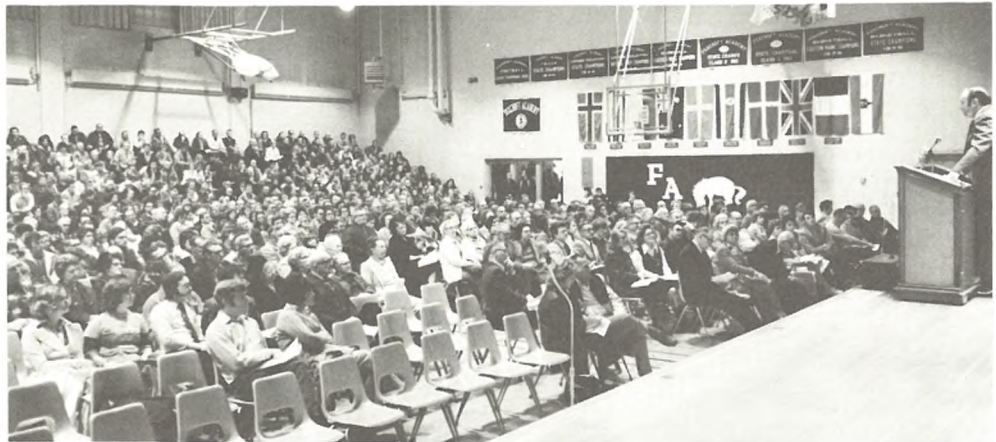
#### *World War II*

The conditions were much more favorable for World War II men, although war is war in whatever its setting. But at least the trenches belonged to the past and the fifteen dollars compensation was improved upon.

This enlistment and draft again took a toll of Dover-Foxcroft young men. The Navy, as well as the Infantry, enlarged the area scope of the conflict.

The roll of those serving here may be found in the Memorial bulletin on the County lawn on the Court Street side.

*Later Wars.* The figures for the Korean War, and the later Vietnam conflict are not yet assessed and publicized, but in the minds of all too many, the reported experiences and the many casualties, cover us with a cloud of sadness and regret, but buoy us up with a confidence that, against all odds, our young men stand ready!



*RECORD TURNOUT — Dover-Foxcroft Town Manager R. Lewis Bone answers a question from the floor of annual town meeting Monday night when a record number of people were on hand at Foxcroft Academy. In three hours, voters acted on only three articles, so the meeting was continued Tuesday evening.*

## History of Piscataquis County Court House

The first Court House was built in Dover in 1844 by T. H. Chamberlain. The total cost was \$3700.00, with \$800.00 of that amount being spent on the furnishings. The building was heated by stoves burning wood.





*The Piscataquis County Courthouse  
and Wing, 1956*

In 1885 the County Commissioners decided to enlarge and repair the original Court House. Jesse Barber, Caleb J. Ford, and Augustus W. Gilman, Commissioners, obtained a \$12,000.00 Resolve from the State Legislature, and with \$2000.00 of other money the enlargement was completed. At that time it was reported to be one of the most attractive and convenient Court Houses in the State.

Some years later electricity was added and steam was introduced by means of a central heating plant. In 1901 the jail and residence was added to the southerly end of the building.

The present wing was added in 1956 at a cost of \$200,000.00, with several improvements being added to the interior. The Commissioners at that time were George A. Bartlett of Blanchard; Maurice C. Horne of Milo, and Edmund D. Muzzy of Greenville.

In 1975 the Commissioners renovated the Court Room, adding acoustical walls and ceiling, installing wall-to-wall carpeting and adding new seats. The improvements not only added to the color and liveliness of the room but improved its acoustical qualities 100%. At that same time renovating of the Joseph B. Peaks residence was commenced and the Maine District Court will soon be installed there. This expansion will give the District Court separate and more commodious quarters.

The first office holders were: Register of Deeds, Richard K. Rice of Dover; Register of Probate, Barnabus Bursley of Sangerville; Judge of Probate, Eleazer W. Snow of Atkinson; County Treasurer, Charles P. Chandler of Foxcroft; Clerk of Courts, Pierce P. Furber of Milo; Sheriff, Benjamin P. Gilman of Sebec; County Attorney, Charles A. Everett of Milo and County Commissioners, James S. Holmes of Foxcroft, Jonathan Mathews of Monson and Jefferson Lake of Brownville.

Philip S. Annis of Dover-Foxcroft, Rodney W. Ross of Brownville and Franklin B. Titcomb of Abbot are currently serving as County Commissioners.



*1885 Court House  
1901 Residence*



*Joseph B. Peaks House Before Renovation  
for Maine District Court.*



*Court House Annex  
This annex will house District Court 13, the  
Judge's Chamber, Clerk of Courts, the Law  
Library, District Attorney Office, and other  
accommodations.*



*Piscataquis County Sheriff, Frank H. Murch,  
and county vehicular accessories.*



*Piscataquis County Sheriff's Office  
Deputy Sheriff David MacLeish  
Sergeant Berwin Storer*



*Office of Registry of Deeds  
Dorothy Beedy, Dorothy Larson  
and Kathryn Green.*



## County Extension Service

The start of the Agricultural Society at Philadelphia in 1785 was the first organized activity in the United States in agricultural education.

The greatest contributions in this field was the development of the Farmers Institute, an organization devoted to discussion of agricultural problems.

One of the incentives generated by this group was to promote interest in public-supported colleges to teach agriculture.

In 1862 President Lincoln recommended that a national Department of Agriculture be established. Lack of skilled workmen and problems in agriculture stimulated action for a system of colleges to teach agriculture and mechanical arts.

Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont sponsored a bill to establish these colleges, and in 1862 the Morrill Act was passed providing for the state agricultural colleges.

By the Hatch Act of 1872, Congress authorized the Extension Service to establish an experiment station in connection with at least one of the colleges established under the Morrill Act in each state.

In 1914 the Smith-Lever Act was passed creating the Cooperative Extension Law to be administered by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant Colleges.

Extension work started in Maine in 1912 as "farm demonstration work." An act of Congress provided for the establishment of the University of Maine and the United States Department of Agriculture as partners in extension work. County Extension organizations developed and became known as "Farm Bureaus."

On July 1, 1921, the Dover-Foxcroft Office of the Extension Service was opened. Twenty towns were involved. Its activities covered most of Piscataquis County. Mr. Joseph H. Bodwell was the first county agent. Miss Flora Howard, now Mrs. Walter Mayo, became the first full time demonstration agent.

The Cooperative Extension Service which was once essentially agricultural in its objectives, has broadened its scope to serve more of the needs of Maine people. It is interested in the economic and social development of the community and places more emphasis on personal development and citizenship. It sponsors community programs and works as consultants in resource development and conservation.

The Dover-Foxcroft office is located in the Post Office Building. The three agents are: Mr. Richard Johnson, Miss Kathleen Jablonski, and Mrs. Barbara Herrick.



## The Counseling Center

The Counseling Center is a community service organized to help people under stress, a place where individuals and families go to talk over their troubles with people who are trained to help them.

Its history dates back to 1898 when the Bangor-Brewer Center for Family and Child Service was established and endowed by a group of ministers.

In 1958 the state sponsored the Eastern Maine Guidance Center in Bangor. Later the two organizations merged to form the Bureau of Mental Health, the first mental health organization in the area.

Mental Health Area II includes Piscataquis, Penobscot, Hancock, and Washington Counties. The Dover-Foxcroft office serves Northwest Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties.

In 1963 President Kennedy sponsored, then signed into law, the first comprehensive mental health act. This was expanded in 1965 by President Johnson, providing only for the professional staff. Local endeavor provided all other expenses.

In 1969 a Federal grant was awarded to Mental Health area II, which began to open branch offices now located in Ellsworth, Machias, Calais, Lincoln, Millinocket, East Millinocket and Dover-Foxcroft.

At this point the initial grant was funded for eight years at 90% federal and 10% local and state money. At the end of eight years the plan was for local communities to assume full support. After several extensions the counsel is hopeful of a fourteen year extension.

In 1970 the Alcohol Services Grant was initiated and in 1974 the Children's Services Grant expanded the opportunities offered by the center.

The first office in Dover-Foxcroft opened in 1969 in the Warren Home. After the courts ordered the sale of the building in 1972, the Counseling Center purchased the I.G.A. building on Summer Street, where it opened for appointments on May 15, with a staff of fourteen including psychiatrists, psychologists, social case counselors, education specialists, nurses, recreational therapists, and group therapists, all professionally trained with special skills.

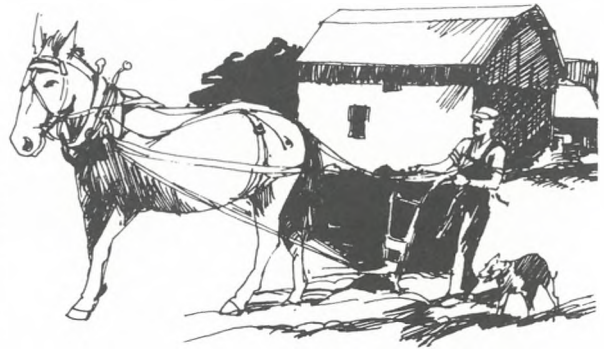
The special services include: Psychometric Evaluation, Consultation and Education Programs, School Consultation Services, 24-Hour Emergency Contact, Alcoholic Counseling, Rehabilitation Center, contact and follow up, Pre and After Care Service worker in conjunction with Banor Mental Health Institute.

## Farm and Home Administration

This is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture. It provides loans in rural areas to finance homes, building sites, and farms.

Rural areas include open country and places with population of 10,000 or less, not closely associated with urban areas. The F.H.A. also furnishes funds for water and sewer systems, other non-profit organizations, and community services.

The Farm and Home Administration opened its office in Dover-Foxcroft in 1967. Its jurisdiction includes all Piscataquis County. Mr. Allan M. Thorne is County Supervisor.



## Department of Health and Welfare

This office was established in Dover-Foxcroft in 1937. At that time it was the main office for District 4 which included Penobscot, Piscataquis and Somerset Counties. There were six districts in the state.

Dr. Charles Stanhope was the first health officer and Miss Lucy Clark the first nursing supervisor for District 4.

In 1938 Miss Mary Hayes became Public Health Nursing Supervisor. Mr. W. Evans Page was the first sanitary engineer.

In 1968, as a result of redistricting, the main office was moved from Dover-Foxcroft to Bangor, and seven districts were formed. District 4 became District 5, comprised of Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties, with the exception of a few communities in Penobscot County.

Each district has a public health supervisor, a sanitary inspector, and several public health nurses and social workers.

This agency supervises the welfare programs such as the Food Stamps and others funded by the state and federal governments.



*POLICE DEPARTMENT  
Chief Gerald H. Green - Officer Dale Clukey*



*PERSONNEL TOWN OFFICE — Alyce M. Sawyer, Registrar of Voters, Deputy Town Treasurer, Deputy Town Clerk; R. Lewis Bone, Town Manager; Murray M. Stanhope, Town Treasurer, Town Clerk.*



*Dover-Foxcroft Highway Department  
helping to free plow in drift, 1945.*



## Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service, known as S.C.S., is a branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was established by an Act of Congress in 1935 to plan and carry out a national program to conserve and develop our soil and water resources.

Its staff includes scientists, economists, agricultural, hydraulic, drainage and cartographic engineers, specialists in agronomy, range management, plant materials, sedimentation, and the skilled professionals developed by the soil conservationists.

The S.C.S. has primary responsibility for the National Cooperative Soil Survey. It heads the National Inventory of the Soil and Water Conservation Needs Committee.

It makes and coordinates snow surveys for water forecasting. It helps to establish income producing recreation areas on both publicly and privately owned lands. It supervises watershed protection, resource protection, and development projects. It gives technical assistance to land users, participating in the Conservation Credit Program of the Farmers Home Administration.

The S.C.S. helps individuals and groups mainly through conservation districts. These are organized under state law by local people, and managed by an elected and unsalaried board composed of local citizens.

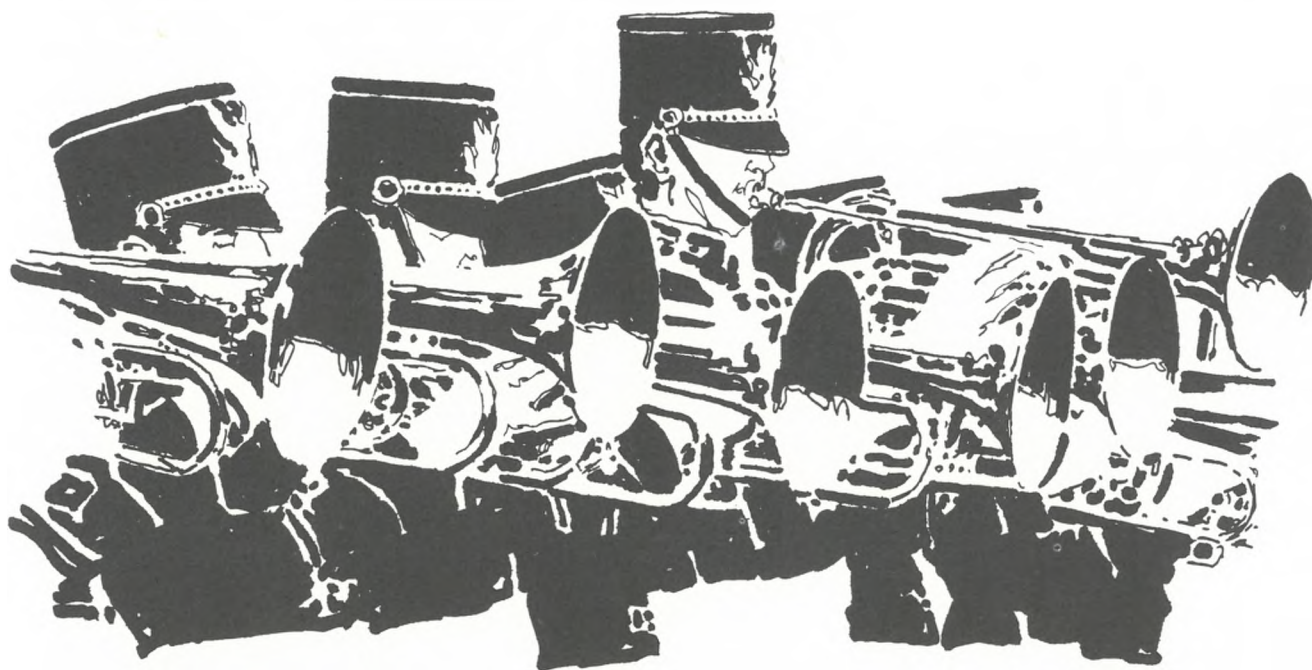
The S.C.S. is the only federal agency that receives appropriations from Congress earmarked for assistance to conservation districts. It is helping more than two million land users, who are cooperators with the nation's more than three thousand conservation districts.

The Piscataquis County Soil and Water Conservation District was formed in 1944. It is the agent through which the United States Department of Agriculture acts to aid in soil and water conservation within the district. It has more than 560 landowners who are presently Soil Conservation Cooperators.

Cooperative soil surveys and maps are made for individuals. Woodlot owners are assisted by management advice. Woodland drainage, timberland improvement and tree-planting are carried on. Wildlife shrubs, grown by the Maine State Forest Nursery are sold to land owners at cost.

Three flood control dams in the Dunham-Davee Brook Watershed Project have been completed. The town of Dover-Foxcroft, with Soil Conservation Service, and the Piscataquis Soil and Water Conservation District are co-sponsors in the project.

There is a board of supervisors for the Piscataquis Soil and Water Conservation District. Melvin Ames is chairman of the board. Theodore Herrick is the District Conservationist.



## America Sings

Star Spangled Banner — the flag of the United States of America.

The national anthem, by the same name, the words of which were written by Francis Scott Key, 1780-1843, lawyer, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry (1814) in the War of 1812.

### American Patriotic Songs

America	S. F. Smith
Battle Cry of Freedom	G. F. Root
Battle Hymn of the Republic	J. W. Howe
We're Tenting Tonight	Kittredge
Landing of the Pilgrims	Hemens
Columbia, Gem of the Ocean	Becket
Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!	G. F. Root
Yankee Doodle	Traditional
Old Ironsides	O. W. Holmes
The Marines Hymn	
America the Beautiful	Ward-Bates

### Spirituals and Folk Songs

Deep River	
Lonesome Road	
Shortnin' Bread	
Kingdom Comin'	
Oh Dem Golden Slippers	Bland

### Songs of 1843

Long, Long Ago	Bayly
Dixie	Emmett
Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean	

### **Traditional**

The Year of Jubilo  
Yankee Doodle  
Sweet Betsy From Pike  
Pat on the Railway, 1850  
Oh, Susanna  
Turkey in the Straw  
Arkansaw Traveler  
Wait for the Wagon  
Over the River and Through the Woods  
Shenandoah  
Liza Jane

Foster

Stevens  
Buckley

### **Stephen Foster Memories**

Old Folks at Home  
My Old Kentucky Home  
Way Down Upon De Swanee River

### **Cowboy Songs**

The Lone Prairie  
Home on the Range

### **Minstrel's Music**

Buffalo Gals  
Blue Tail Fly

### **Zingers!**

Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ly  
The Band Played On  
Man on the Flying Trapeze  
For He's a Jolly Good Fellow

Sayers

Ward

Leybourne & Lee

### **College Memories**

Whiffenpoof Song  
Stein Song  
Boola Boola  
Tell Me Why

### **Children's Choices**

Baa, Baa Black Sheep  
Hickory Dickory Dock  
Hey Diddle Diddle  
Little Bo Peep  
Mary Had a Little Lamb  
Rock-a-Bye Baby  
Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

### **World War I**

Over There  
Tipperary  
Roses in Picardy  
Long, Long Trail  
How Ya Gonna Keep 'em Down on the Farm  
When the Yanks Come Marching Home



## Crystal Set Sounds

Shiek of Araby  
Goodnight Sweetheart

## World War II

When the Lights Go On Again  
White Clifts of Dover  
Wild Blue Yonder (Army Air Corps)  
String of Pearls

## Gay Nineties

Daisy, Daisy 1892  
Shine on Harvest Moon 1893  
Sweet Rosie O'Grady 1896  
Hello My Baby 1899  
Little Annie Rooney

## 20's

Whispering 1920  
Second Hand Rose 1921  
Always 1925  
Baby Face 1926

## 30's

Singing in the Rain 1932  
Stormy Weather 1933  
Deep Purple 1934  
Over the Rainbow 1939

## 40's

You'll Never Know 1943  
Zip A Dee-Doo-Dah 1946  
Autumn Leaves 1947  
My Foolish Heart 1949

## 50's

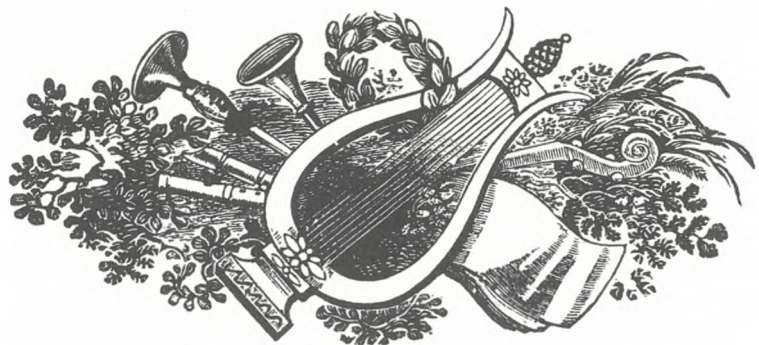
Three Coins in a Fountain 1954  
Whatever Will Be, Will Be 1955  
April Love 1957  
Volare 1958

## 60's

Somewhere My Love 1965  
It Must Be Him 1967  
Somethin' Stupid 1967  
Little Green Apples 1968

## 70's

Everything Is Beautiful 1970  
Impossible Dream  
Speak Softly Love 1972  
Amazing Grace 1972  
Put Your Hand in the Hand 1970



## Directory

### Antiques — Dealers

Hall, Robert G. 9 Essex Street

### Automobiles, Garages, Supplies and Service

Prouty Ford, Inc. 19 Summer Street  
Rowell's Pontiac East Main Street  
Hartley Buick West Main Street  
Darling's Auto Parts 67 Summer Street  
Dover Auto Parts 27 Summer Street  
B.W.D. Exxon Monument Square  
Macomber's Garage 27 Summer Street  
Main Street Car Wash 147 East Main Street  
Main Street Mobil 9 Union Square  
Moulton's Gulf Station West Main Street  
Riverside Service Station West Main Street  
Taylor's American Service Station North Street  
Violette's South Street

### Banks

Merrill Trust Co. East Main Street  
Piscataquis Savings Bank East Main Street

### Beauty Salons

Curly Bob Shoppe Union Square  
Carmen's 10 Main Street  
Michael's Boutique 45 Mechanic Street  
Shirley Mae's 11 East Main Street

### Blacksmith

Ruksznis, Harold Whittier Avenue

### Boat Dealers - Outboard Motors

Sebec Marine North Street  
Smith, Kenneth Milo Road

### Bowling

Rocket Lanes, Inc. 177 Summer Street

### Building Materials & Hardware

Agway, Inc. 76 North Street  
Dover Lumber Co. 6 Mechanic Street  
Webber Hardware Merrick Square  
Weatherbee's North  
King's Arrow Pine Corp. Fairview

### Cameras

LaVerdiere's Drug Sto  
LaVerdiere's Drug Store Monument Square

### Campgrounds

Legendary Pines Camping Area Bear Hill Road

### Catering

Nancy's Bakery Pleasant Street

## Churches

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	Bangor Hill Road
United Baptist	East Main Street
United Church of Christ (Congregational)	West Main Street
Advent Christian	High Street
Christian Science Society	Lincoln Street
St. Thomas Catholic	High Street
Assembly of God	East Main Street
Universalist	Pleasant Street
United Methodist	East Main Street
Church of Nazarene	Dexter Road
Campground Meetings	

## Clubs

Masonic Hall	Union Square
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## Contractors - General

Cole & Shaw	Lake Road
Eastern Maine Builders, Inc.	
Perkins Construction Co.	Harrison Avenue

## Dairy Equipment & Supplies

Surge Sales & Service	Guilford Road
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## Dentists

Forbes, Wm.	5 Winter Street
Gerrish, Harold	5 Winter Street

## Department Stores

Koritsky's	Union Square
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Agency	42 Main Street
Montgomery Ward, Agency	North Street

## Dishwashing Machines

Weatherbee's, Inc.	North Street
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## Drug Information & Treatment Center

Counseling Center	14 Summer Street
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## Electric Appliances

Gellerson Appliance Co.	Summer Street
Ward, P. E. & Co.	Union Square
Allied Hardware	Union Square

## Electric Company

Central Maine Power	100 West Main Street
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## Electric Contractors

Macomber, Wm. G.	West Main Street
Godreau, Robert L.	Bear Hill Road

## Electrical Supplies

Norman's Bottled Gas	31 North Street
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## Farm Equipment & Supplies

Harvey, Raymond	South Dover
Agway, Inc.	76 North Street

**Feed Dealers — Farm Supplies**

Carter Feed 15 Lincoln Street

**Florists**Bragdon's Flower Shop 43 West Main Street  
Riverside Florist Union Square**Funeral Directors**

Lary Funeral Home, Inc. Summer Street

**Furniture Dealers**

Ward, P. E. &amp; Co. Union Square

**Furniture Manufacturers**

Moosehead Mfg. Co. Monument Square

**Gas (L.P.)**Smith, Kenneth Co. Milo Road  
Maine Gas & Appliance, Inc. Starbird Road  
McKusick Petroleum Co. Summer Street**Gasoline - Wholesale**

McKusick, A. A., Inc. Union Square

**General Stores**

Campbell, R. C. Guilford Road

**Gift Shop**

Nancy's Pleasant Street

**Golf Courses**

Foxcroft Public Golf Course Foxcroft Center Road

**Dover-Foxcroft, Town of**Fire Department 127 Union Square  
Parks-Recreation Central Hall  
Police Chief Central Hall  
Public Works Dept. South Street  
Selectmen Central Hall  
Town Clerk Central Hall  
Town Manager Central Hall**Government Offices — County**Court House East Main  
Sheriff 17 Court Street**Government Offices — State**

Court House East Main Street

**Government Offices — Dover-Foxcroft**Agriculture-Conservation 58 Union Square  
Farmers Home Administration 120 Union Square  
Soil Conservation 58 Union Square  
Post Office North Street**Grocers**Burtchell's South Street  
Mountain's West Main Street  
Andersons Merrick Square  
Judkins North Street  
A & P North Street  
Rush's Summer Street Summer Street

**Heating Contractors - Oil Burners**

Robinson, A. E. Oil Co. South Street  
Chase & Kimball Oil Co. 45 Union Square

**Home Improvements**

Bonsey Bros. Union Square

**Hospitals**

Mayo Memorial Hospital West Main Street

**Hotels-Motels**

Blethen House 37 East Main Street  
Covered Bridge Guilford Road

**Insurance**

Hall, Crowell C. 60 Union Square  
Andrews Agency, Inc. 6 Union Square  
Howard, Geo. & Co. 9 East Main Street  
Prudential Insurance Co. 64 Union Square

**Jewelers**

Davis, W. B. 8 Union Square  
Titus Jewelry Store 48 Union Square

**Landscape Contractors**

Dow, Albert River Road

**Toro Sales**

Range Road Co., Inc. Range Road

**Lawyers**

Austin, Jas. B. Union Square  
Easton, John L. Lincoln Street  
Hathaway, Arthur C. Union Square  
Hayes, C. W. & H. M. Lincoln Street  
Hayes, Stuart E. Lincoln Street  
Lingley, Robert S. Lincoln Street  
White, James H. Lincoln Street

**Library**

Thompson Free Library East Main Street

**Monuments**

Piscataquis Monumental Co., Inc. 62 Summer Street

**Moving-Storage**

Robinson Express, Inc. 90 Summer Street

**Newspapers**

Piscataquis Observer Union Square

**Nursing Homes**

Hibbard Nursing Home West Main Street

**Pharmacies**

LaVerdiere's Monument Square  
Peter's Union Square

**Photographers**

Wilson, Aubrey Union Square  
Knaut, Paul Pine Street

**Physicians & Surgeons (M. D.)**

Bradbury, Francis W. 16 East Main Street  
Stitham, Linus J. 20 West Main Street  
(Also refer to Mayo Memorial Hospital)  
(D. O.)

Taylor, Paul D. 25 West Main Street  
(Also refer to Mayo Memorial Hospital)

**Plumbing Contractors**

Briggs Plumbing & Heating Guilford Road  
Weatherbee's North Street

**Pole Line Contractors**

Macomber, Wm. G. West Main Street

**Printers**

Observer Office Union Square

**Pulpwood**

Smith Timberlands, Inc. Essex

**Radiators-Automotive**

Cunningham, John 17 Harvey Street

**Radio & Broadcasting Company**

W.D.M.C. Radio Station 30 East Main Street

**Railroads**

Maine Central R. R. Co. Summer Street

**Real Estate**

Arden Acres P. O. Box 70  
Blanchard, Bert West Main Street  
Howard, Geo. E. & Co. 9 East Main Street  
Strout Realty, Inc. 125 West Main Street

**Rest Homes**

Bishop's Boarding Home 42 Essex Street  
Hibbard Boarding Home Essex Street  
Rush Boarding Home Essex Street

**Restaurants**

Collette's Colonial 44 North Street  
Blethen House 37 East Main Street  
Covered Bridge Guilford Road  
Pat's Dairyland South Street  
Smokey's Pizza Union Square

**Schools**

Foxcroft Academy Guilford Road  
Little Red School House South Street  
Elementary May Street  
Elementary Morton Avenue  
Sedemocha J. H. S. Harrison Avenue

**Shirts**

Hathaway C. F., Co. Guilford Road

**TV & Radio Service**

Lyford R. 19 Railroad Avenue  
Preble, H. 64 Union Square

**Towing — Automotive**

Hunt's Exxon	15 Monument Square
Main Street Mobil	9 Union Square
Prouty Ford, Inc.	19 Summer Street
Rowell's Garage	East Main Street

**Trailer Renting**

U-Haul Co.	32 Monument Square
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**Travel Bureau**

Bigelow, Inc.	2 North Street
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**Variety Store**

Newberry, J. J. Co.	Main Street
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**Veterinarians**

Sherman, Harold R.	Dexter Road
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**Water Companies**

Dover & Foxcroft Water District	125 Union Square
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**Welding**

Taylor's Amoco Service Station	North Street
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**Wood Products**

B. W. S. Enterprises	Bangor Road
Clark's Mfg. Co.	Vaughn Street

**Cover Artist**

Michelle Skomars, 16, was born in Castro Valley, California, and presently resides in Dover-Foxcroft. Miss Skomars attended school here, and is a sophomore at Foxcroft Academy. She has been a varsity member of the basketball, softball, hockey and tennis teams for two years, a member of the Student Council and an honor student for two years. She plays clarinet in the academy band and was elected to the All-State Band. Art and athletics are her hobbies.





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Replacement Windows**

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Doors**

**Vinyl Siding**

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**Moosehead**

**Furniture**

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The Cosmopolitan Club*



Dan & Lynnette Daigle  
Owner/Operator

McDonald's Restaurant  
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Dover-Foxcroft, Maine 04426

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FOR THE GREAT TASTE**





**The Town  
of  
Dover-Foxcroft  
Wishes To  
Express  
Its  
Appreciation  
To The  
Cosmopolitan Club  
For This Publication**

For information on this Four Seasons Community  
please contact the Town Office,  
34 East Main Street, Telephone 564-3318



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*"Always in Good Taste"*

*Elliott N. Levy, Innkeeper*

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— 1987 —

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**All The**

**Private Contributors,**

**Doctors, Lawyers,**

**and**

**Business People**

**Who Helped Make**

**The Second Edition**

**Of This**

**Publication Possible**

# **PROUTY FORD, INC.**

**FORD — MERCURY — FORD TRUCKS**

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**Telephone 564-3395**

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DOVER-FOXCROFT



**The Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club  
Congratulates  
The Cosmopolitan Club of  
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for  
90 Years of Civic and Social  
Service to the Community**

The Dover-Foxcroft Kiwanis Club, now in its 50th year, is proud of its many projects for the youth of the community. A few of which are: Scholarships for Foxcroft Academy students, Red Cross Swim Project, American Field Service, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, F.A. Key Club, Y.M.C.A., and the Kiwanis Pediatric Trauma Institute at The New England Medical Center.



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GASOLINE  
MOTOR OIL

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24-Hour Burner Service

Quality Petroleum Products Since 1950

Oil Heat Heats Best

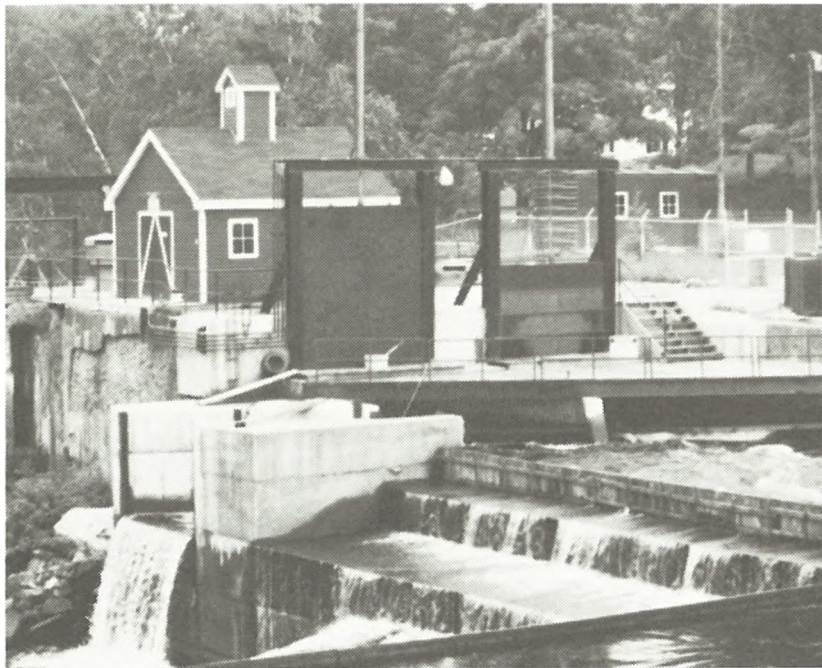
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April Fool's Day Flood of 1987

*Compliments  
of*

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Sebec Village, Maine



Partners  
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P.O. BOX 70

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1-800-525-8910 Ext. 3132

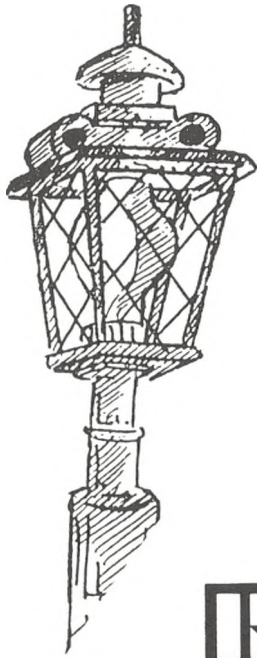
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COMMERCIAL  
PROPERTIES

Free Market Value Appraisals

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Pauline Mallett — Broker  
Patsy Mallett — Sales  
Neil Mallett — Sales

# Mallett

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TO WORK FOR YOU!**

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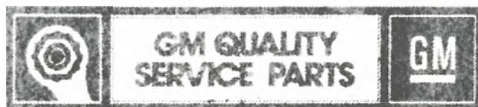
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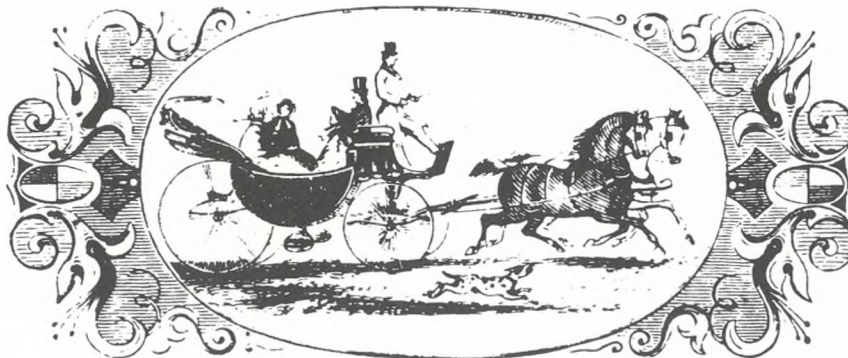
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