

Some Tidbits of Oakland, Maine, History



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Introduction

Believing that "half a loaf is better than none," I offer this beginning toward a comprehensive history of the town of Oakland. It is not by any means complete, and there are a great many sources which have not been followed up mostly due to lack of time to do so, or lack of available resources. But in the hope that I can add continually to what is presented here, let this be a beginning.

Researching the history of Oakland is made difficult by the scarcity of resources. In many cities across the US, newspaper collections have been digitized and put on the Internet. That is now the case for Waterville, at least for the *Sentinel*. Numerous other newspapers which contain references to Oakland are also now online, notably the Lewiston, Bangor, and Portland papers.

If there is anyone who has information of historical interest - personal, business, educational, industrial - who would be willing to share with me, I would be most appreciative – many people have already done so. Additionally, those areas for which I have little or no actual information often cause speculation. Questions requiring further research are indicated with a bordered block and a question mark or are labeled "INCOMPLETE".

IF ANY READER WISHES TO ADD ANYTHING TO THIS WORK, PLEASE DO SO!! Preferably, send me a written note or an e-mail to "mdenis46@gmail.com" -- but PLEASE leave your name and address along with the information so I can contact you directly.

Of course, no work would be complete without thanking the people who helped make it possible. I wish I could tap the complete memory banks of three people in particular -- Alfred Wheeler, Ruth (Wheeler) Wood, and Gladys (Cornforth) Brewer.

Alfred had, for many years, served as an inspiration to me, sharing tidbits of what many people would call "trivia" but which are the real muscles which clothe the bones of bare history. I never talked with Alfred without learning something new, and I wish I could have talked with him for many years to come.

Ruth was a true treasure to the town. Since Alfred's passing, she became the mental repository of Oakland's history. I just wish she would write down all she knew – but it would take another lifetime to do that.

Gladys helped me begin this work when I first came to Oakland in 1968; she remembered many of the people who appear in my material on Oakland families and shared her knowledge with me freely and willingly.

Two other names must be added to this list, Alberta Porter and Ruth (Bartlett) Maschino.

Alberta, longtime president of the Oakland Area Historical Society, is a whirlwind of activity, and her main interest is in getting Oakland's history into published form. She has written booklets on businesses, industry, old houses, about anything that she can research, and likely has many more projects (which I am honored to help complete) in the pipeline.

Finally, to the late Ruth (Bartlett) Maschino, daughter of Bob and Betty Bartlett of Tukey Road -- Ruth, when we worked on the Oakland History for the 4th grade back in the late 1970's, and produced slide shows on Oakland history, this work was just a figment of our imagination. It'll never truly be complete, but here is the draft copy, an imperfect "ding" if you will.

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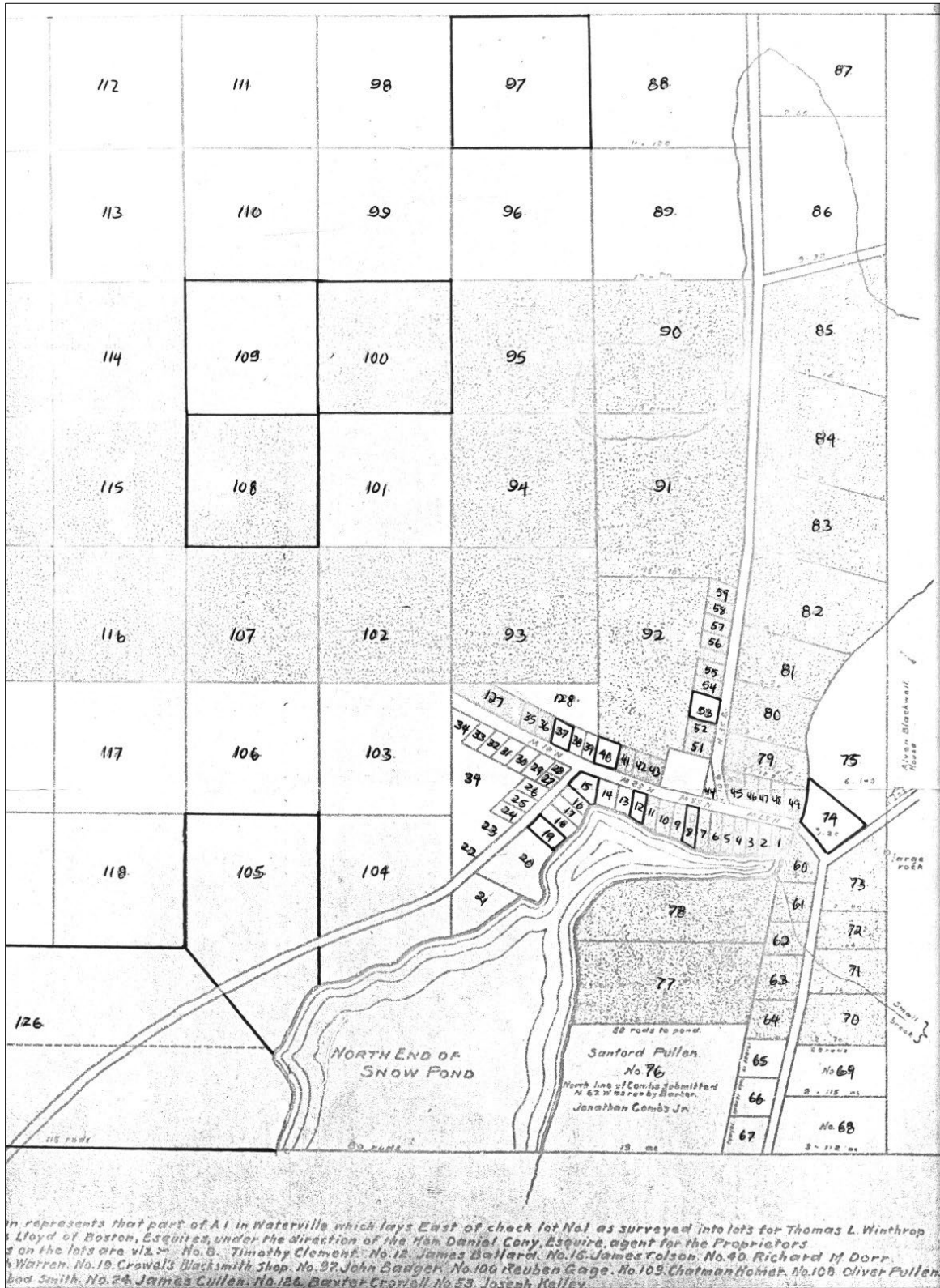
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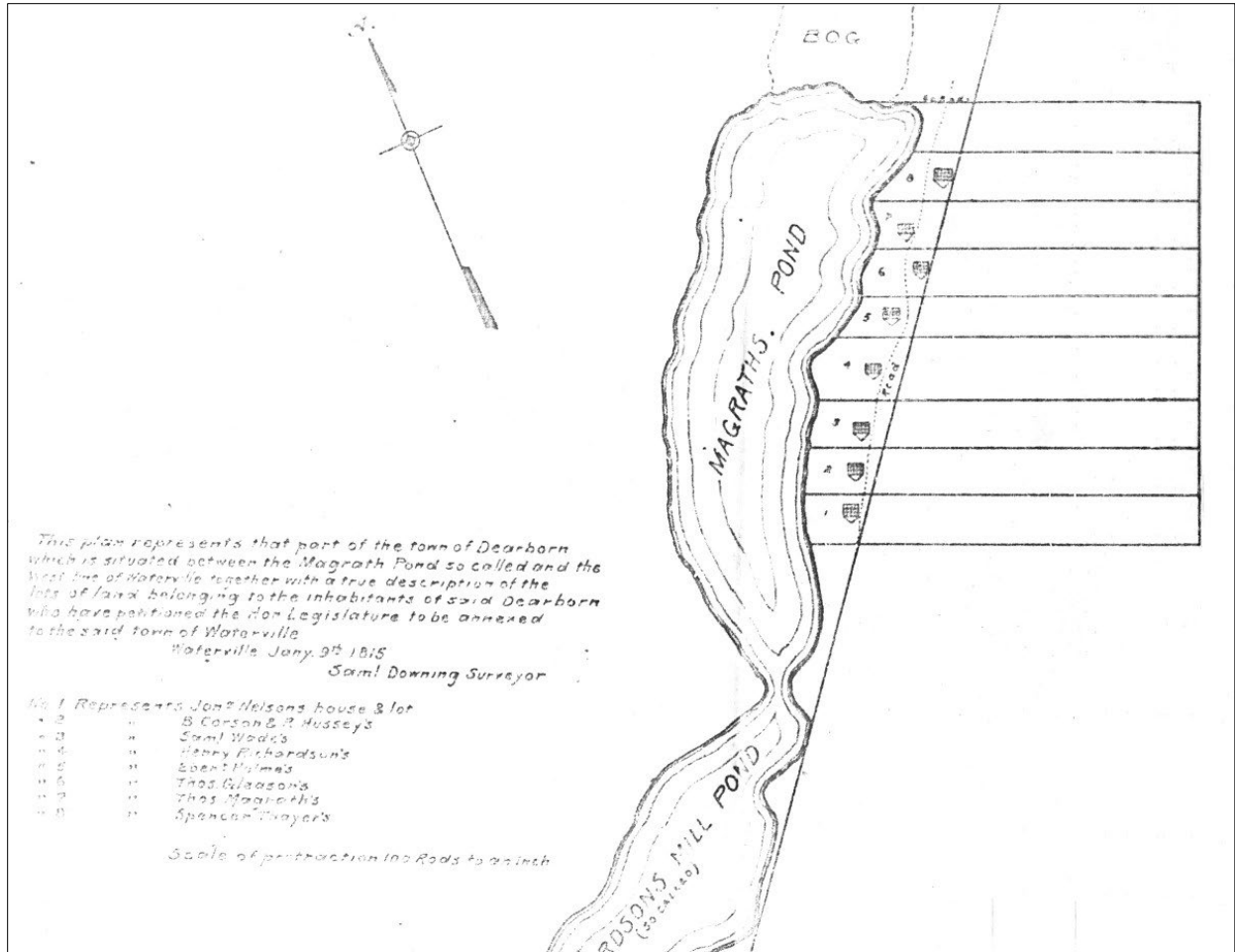
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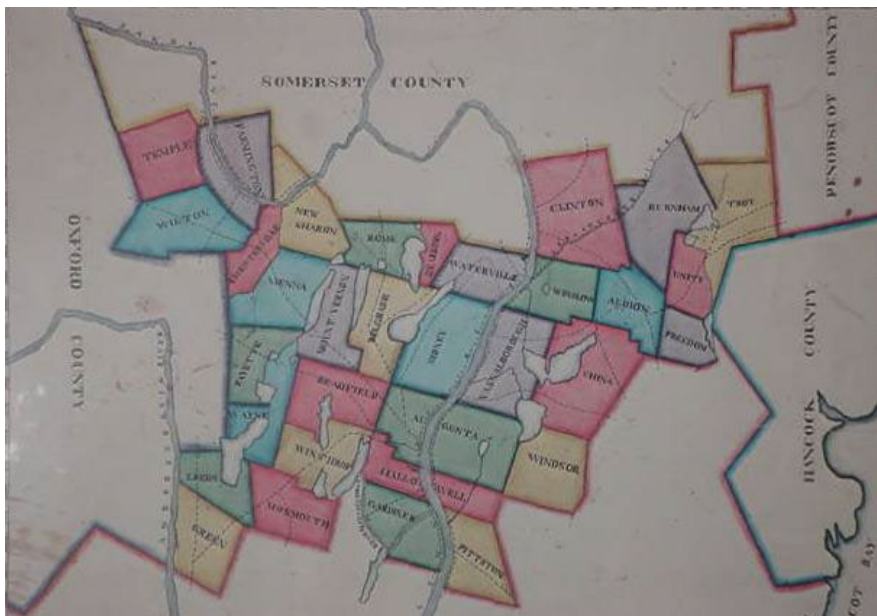
Maps of Oakland



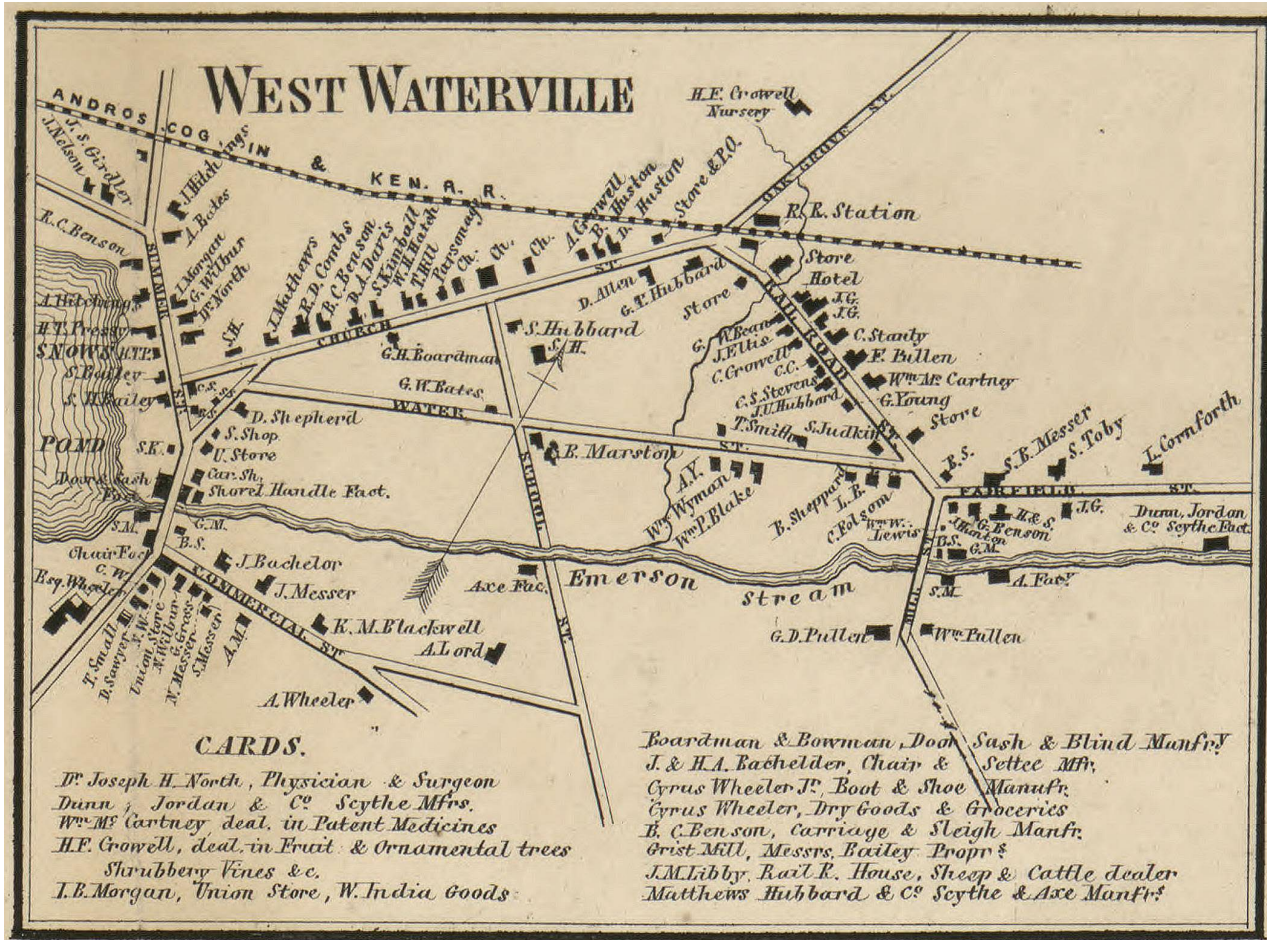
1806, showing Lot Numbers



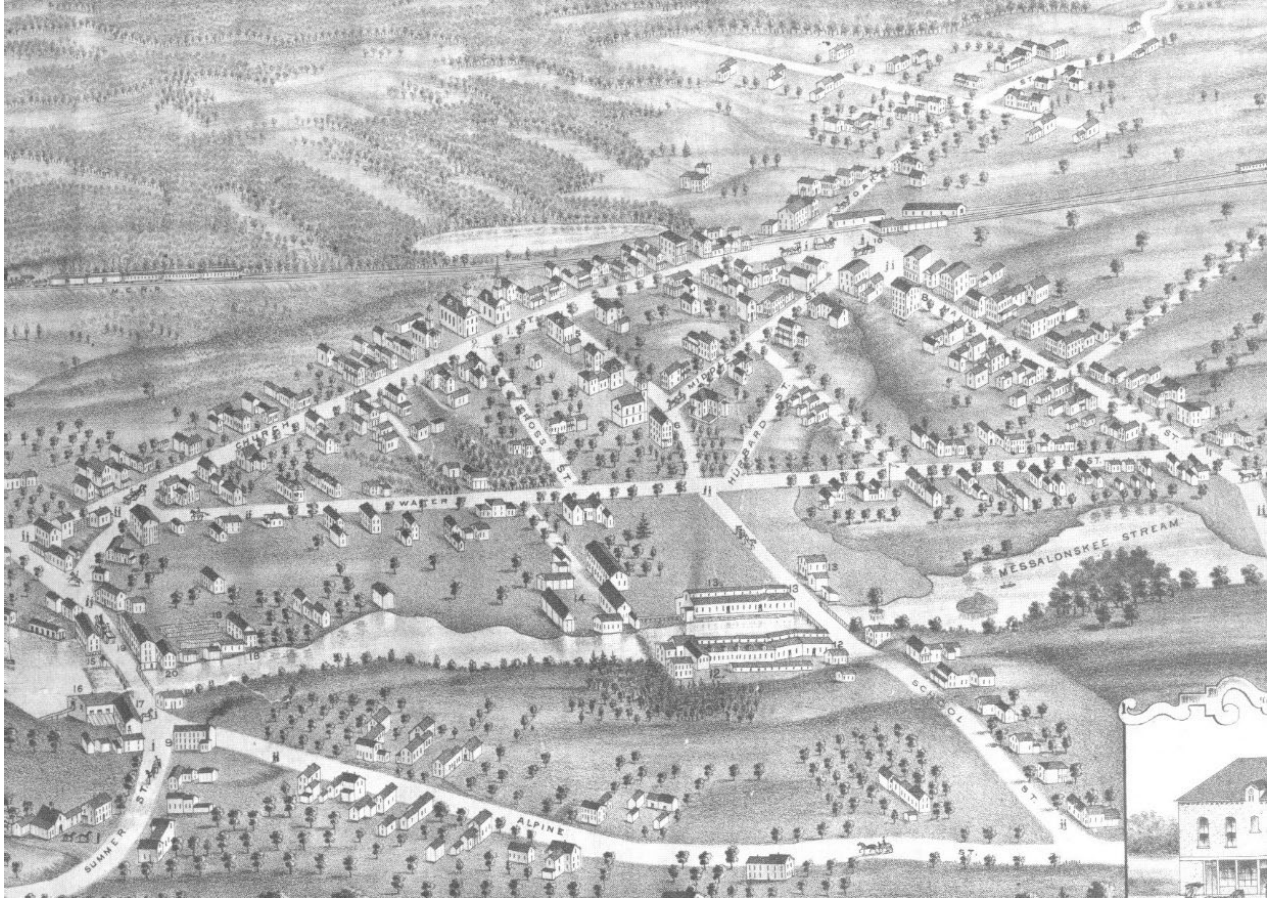
Lots in Dearborn annexed to Waterville 1815



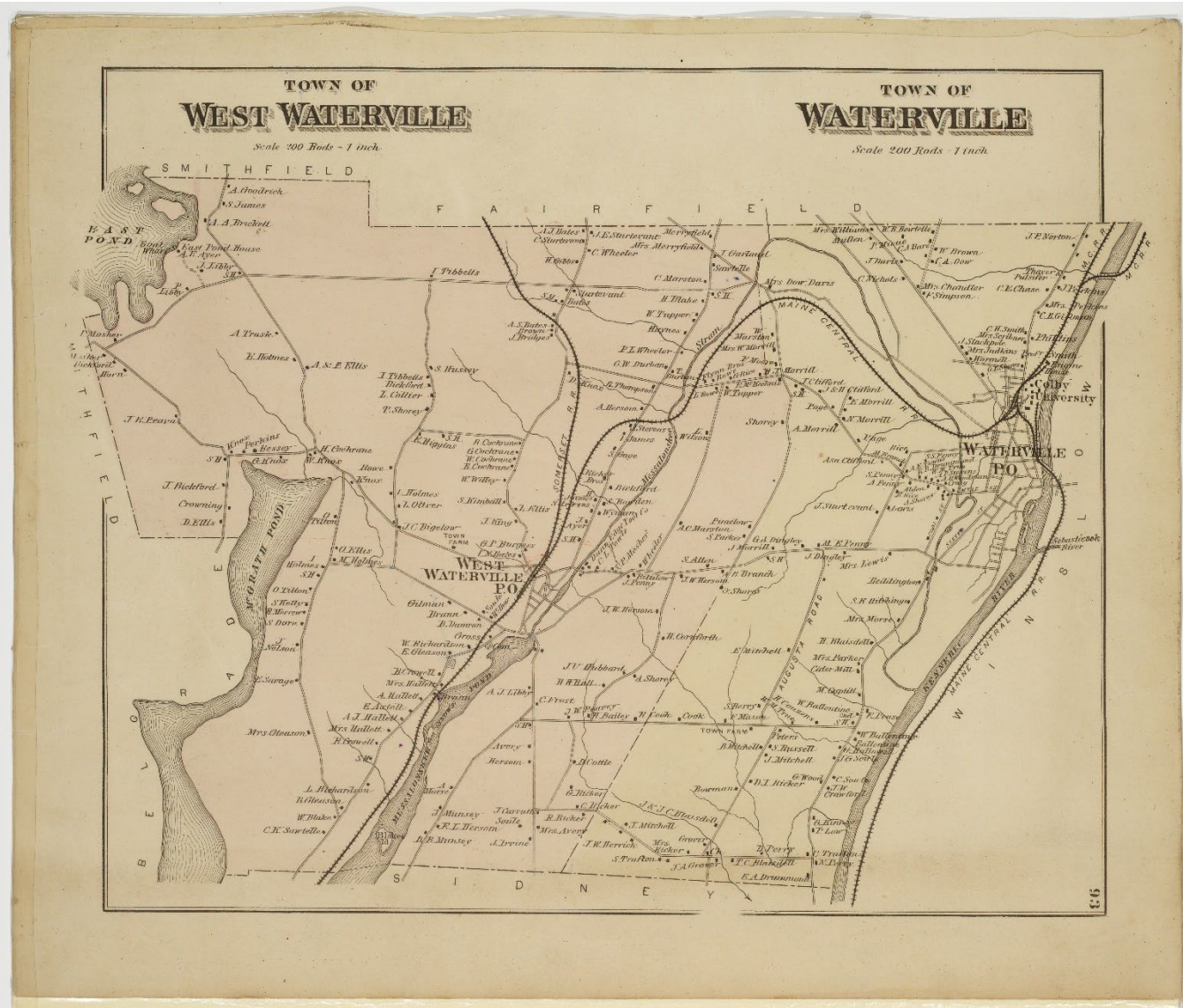
Kennebec County 1826



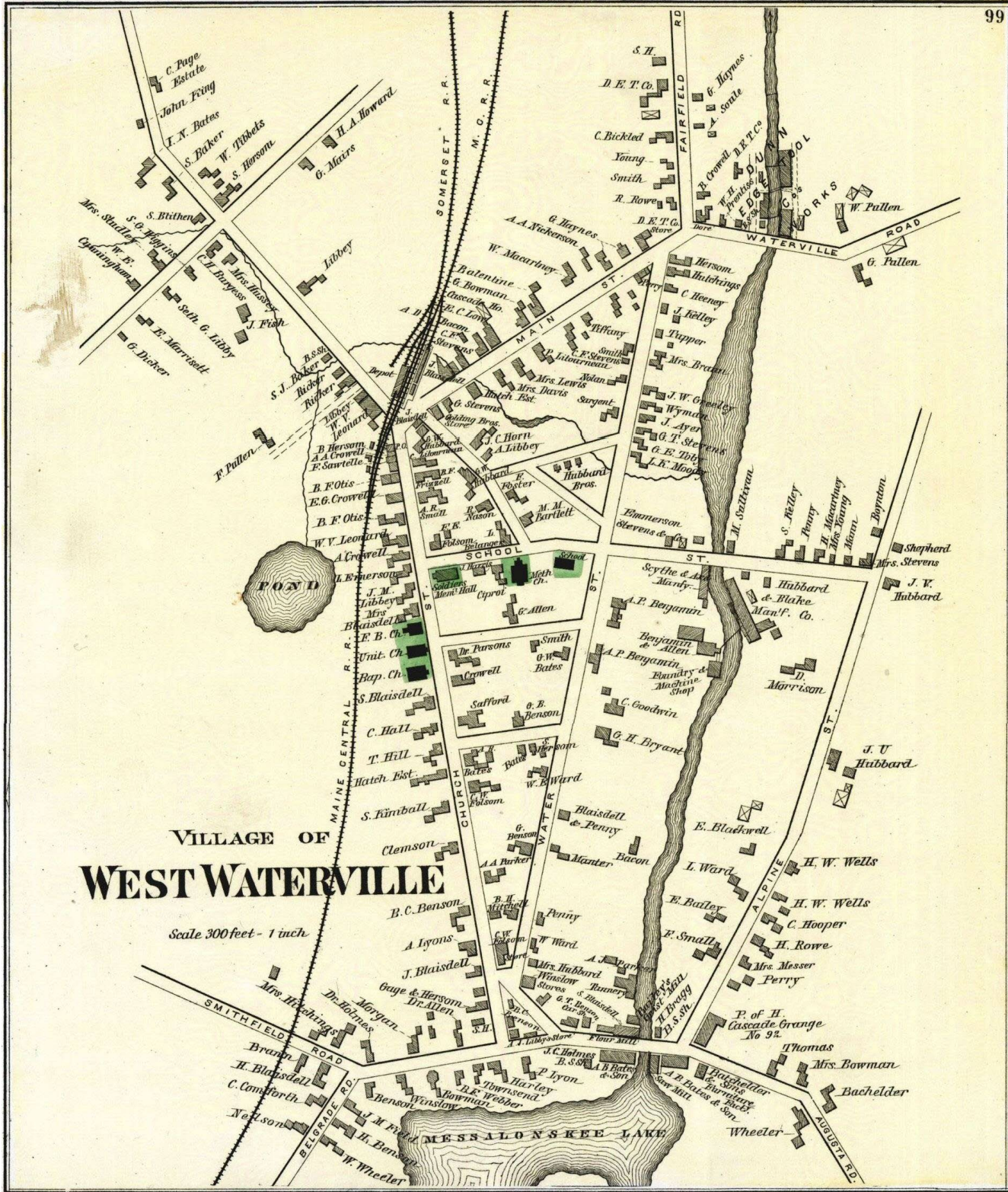
West Waterville Village 1856



West Waterville 1878



Waterville and West Waterville 1879



West Waterville Village 1879

Physical and Cultural Geography

The town of Oakland, located in what is called the "Belgrade Lakes Region," is bounded on the west by Waterville, on the north by Fairfield and Smithfield, on the west by Smithfield and Belgrade, and on the south by Belgrade and Sidney.

Oakland's major characteristics are hilly land and several bodies of water, namely Messalonskee Lake, Messalonskee Stream, and several of the Belgrade Lakes. These features have affected Oakland's growth, as well as the location of its major roads and settled areas.

The town has an area of about 28 square miles¹. It is about 6 miles from north to south, and it ranges from 3¼ to 6¼ miles from east to west². The land is not very high compared to other areas of Maine, but it is hilly, with very little flat land, and it is quite rocky in places.

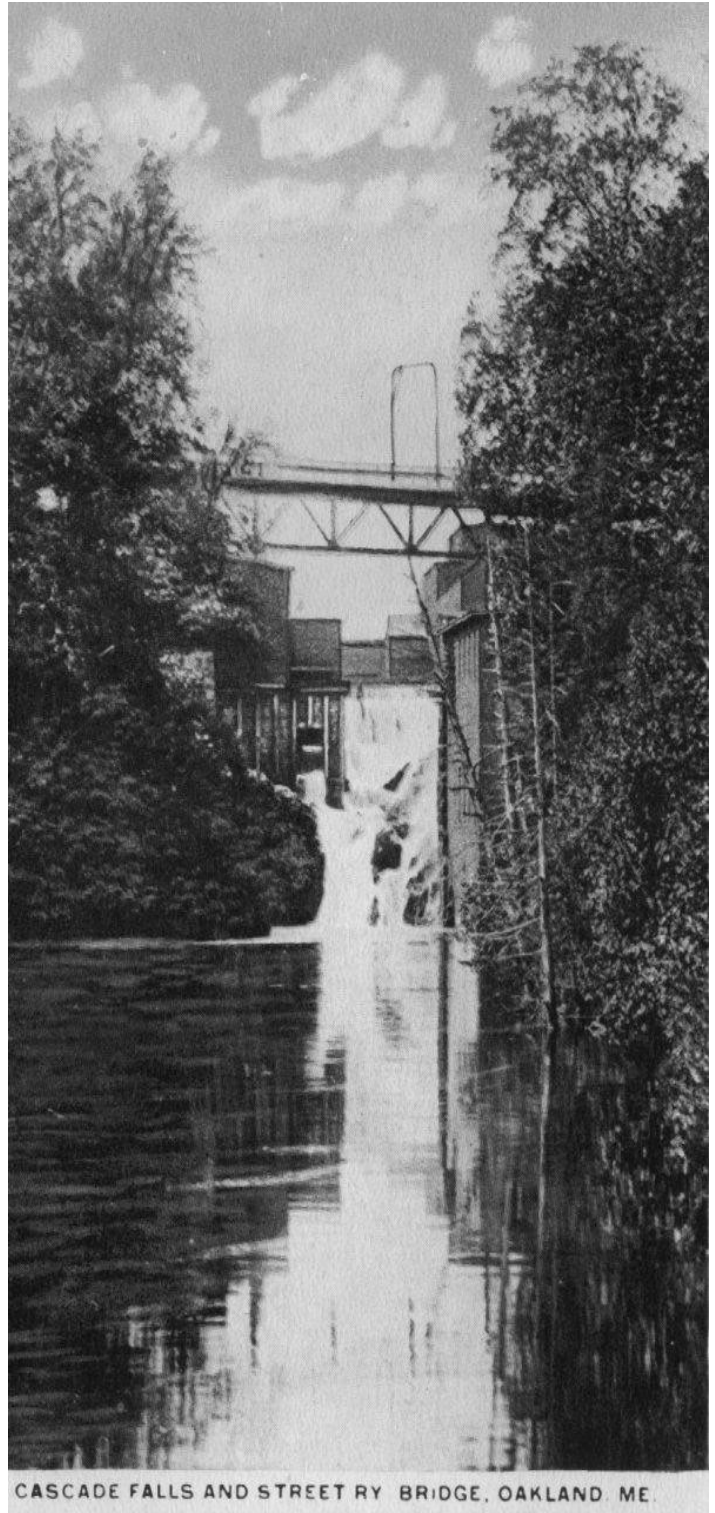
The most important bodies of water are Messalonskee Lake and Messalonskee Stream. The lake is about 8 miles long and is almost 5 1/5 square miles in area. The surface of the lake is normally 234 feet above sea level, and its deepest point is about 109 feet³. The lake today is used mostly for recreation including swimming, boating, and fishing, and the number of residents who live on the lake the year around has increased dramatically since the 1960's.

In the late 1980's and early 1990's, the town of Oakland constructed a public park and boat landing on the lake, the location being the former Portland Packing Company plant which was located at the north end of Lakeview Cemetery.

Cascade Falls and Street Railway Bridge. This dramatic view shows both the 100 ft cascade as well as the trestle over Messalonskee Stream.

Messalonskee Lake was also the source of all the public water supply for Oakland until 1995.

Many long-time residents call the lake "Snow Pond" or "Snow's Pond", but few are probably aware that the "Snow" refers to Philip Snow, an early settler in Sidney, Belgrade, and Rome in succession, not to the frozen form of rain. Legend has it that Snow settled in Sidney. Finding that town too crowded, he and his horse either swam across the lake or walked across the ice about 1774, and settled in Belgrade. By about 1780, as that town became more settled, Snow moved to Rome, and probably settled at the foot of what is now called Mt Philip⁴. What is more definitely known about Snow is that he was born in Dunstable NH 18 Feb 1748⁵, son of Jonathan and Sarah (____) Snow⁶, and died in Charleston ME in 1850; he married at Hallowell on 13 Jun 1772 Abigail Townsend⁷. He settled on Messalonskee Lake, in Belgrade 1774⁸ near the 1976 location of Bryant Richardson's Messalonskee Beach Cottages⁹. He and two sons Moses and Stephen later moved to Pleasant River, Milo, then to Charleston¹⁰. His children included Hannah, Sarah, Jonathan, Betsey, Stephen, Moses, Abigail, and Philip¹¹.





Cutting Ice, on the lake. The ice was cut with large horse-drawn blades, then floated along the channels thus produced, all the way to the ice houses

The Icehouse was located just south of the cemeteries on Messalonskee Lake. In the era before refrigeration and air-conditioning, ice was cut from rivers and lakes, stored in ice houses under piles of sawdust which prevented melting, and sold during the spring, summer and fall months. Many ice houses were located on the lower Kennebec River, south of Augusta, but nearly every stream and lake in Maine had its own.

Messalonskee Stream flows north out of the lake, then turns south near the point where Oakland, Fairfield, and Waterville meet, north of Colby College. It runs into the Kennebec River at Waterville, about 2½ miles south of the Waterville-Winslow bridge. The stream is over 9½ miles long, it drains 205 square miles, and it has a fall of almost 120 feet.¹² In one place, called "The Cascade", the water falls about 100 feet. It is this fall which produced power for some of Oakland's industries, although much of the waterpower produced along the stream came from man-made dams, rather than from natural waterfalls.



Industry along The Cascade, Messalonskee Stream. There are several waterfalls along the Messalonskee, the 100 foot "Cascade" seen in the distant center here, as well as numerous milldam falls including the one shown here near the Cascade Woolen Mill about 1905-1910.



Messalonskee Falls, north or downstream from the Cascade, also provided a great source of waterpower for the Cascade Woolen Mill and eventually for Central Maine Power Company from the late 1800's on into the mid 20th.



Messalonskee Stream Cascade, and Cascade Woolen Mill, a slightly different view.



Messalonskee Lake, the Outlet. Many factories operated here over the years, ranging from saw and gristmills to chair and axe factories. When this dam was built in the late 1700's, the water level in Messalonskee Lake rose several feet, prompting residents of Belgrade at the south end of the lake, to file a complaint with the Massachusetts General Court (of which Maine was then part) about the flooding of their farmlands.

Other bodies of water in Oakland include McGrath or McGraw Pond; Ellis or Richardson Pond, also called Salmon Lake; East Pond; and "The Bog."

McGrath Pond has an area of $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and has a depth of about 27 feet.¹³ Its surface water is 227 feet above sea level.¹⁴ It is connected to Ellis Pond (also known as Richardson Pond or Salmon Lake), which has about the same dimensions. These lakes form part of Oakland's boundary with Belgrade.

East Pond is about $\frac{2}{3}$ miles long, has an area of about $\frac{2}{3}$ square miles, a depth of about 27 feet, and an altitude above sea level of 263 feet.¹⁵ It is situated in the northwest corner of Oakland, along the boundary with Smithfield.

"The Bog," located behind the churches on Church St to the south of Heath St, drains to Messalonskee Stream by a circuitous route much of which is now underground. The stream draining it flows north under Heath St, turns east under Oak St, then generally south under the Key Bank on Main St, then under Hubbard and Water Streets, where it empties into the stream. In flood time, the stream is apparent, being basically a dry bed the rest of the time, so few residents actually connect all the places where it is seen with the Bog.

Oakland contains in all, 17,926 acres, of which 16,358 acres is land, 282 acres is bog and 1,286 acres is water.¹⁶

Although only a small part of Martin Stream is actually located in Oakland, this 18-mile-long stream serves as an outlet for much of the boggy area in the northwest corner of the town. Martin Stream's course starts about a half mile east of the junction of present-day Maine Route 137 and the McGraw Pond Road. The bog area so drained is about a half mile wide and about three miles long.

The only other extensive areas of bog in Oakland are between Route 137 and McGrath Pond, between Route 137 and East Pond in the extreme western portion of town.

Several of the hills in Oakland are named. Hussey Hill, located west of outer Oak Street, is about 480 feet high. Swan Hill, where the Waterville Country Club is located, is about 440 feet. High and Summer Streets' crest, called Long Hill on Summer St, is over 420 feet high. Libby Hill crests just southeast of the junction of Middle and Webb Roads, at over 420 feet. Ten Lots Chapel, on outer Oak Street, is about 400 feet up on a 460-foot hill, most of which is in Fairfield.

But the highest elevations in the town are along the Belgrade boundary, to the west of McGrath Pond. Mutton Hill and Howland Hill together form a saddle back hill with crests at 540 and 701 feet respectively, and thus, Howland Hill is the greatest elevation (640 feet) within the boundaries of the town.¹⁷

The downtown area of Oakland lies between 220 and 260 feet above sea level, and is thus nestled in a valley, with hills to the east and west of it.

The population of Oakland since 1880, according to US Census records, shows a general upward trend:

<u>YR</u>	<u>POP.</u>	<u>INC/DEC</u>	<u>P.C.</u>				
				1950	2,679	-51	-1.9%
1880	1,647	N/A		1960	3,075	396	14.8%
1890	2,044	398	24.1%	1970	3,535	460	15.0%
1900	1,913	-131	-6.4%	1980	5,162	1627	46.0%
1910	2,258	344	18.0%	1990	5,595	433	8.4%
1920	2,473	216	9.6%	2000	5,959	364	6.5%
1930	2,664	191	7.7%	2010	6,240	281	4.7%
1940	2,730	66	2.5%	2020	6,230	-10	-0.2%

Although many people live in or near the downtown area, the population generally is fairly evenly spaced along the major roads in town. Housing developments, which began about 1960, are located off Oak Street (Oak Hill Drive, Carriage Wood Estates) on Allagash Drive, High Street (Hillside Acres), Middle Road (Libby Hill South, and the area around Denise Ave), Belgrade Road (Axtell Terrace, Lake View Drive), Kennedy Memorial Drive (Pine Acres, Cascade Heights, and the Claremont St area), and Trafton Road, with mobile home parks located on Oak, Fairfield, Dunn, Ayer, and High Streets, and Webb Road. Condominium development has begun just south of Waterville Country Club, and there are several buildings in town which were specifically built as apartment buildings, including Bucknam's apartments on Water Street, the building across from Williams Elementary School, Hillside Apartments on High Street, and Oakview Apartments on Oak Street. Many other subdivisions were being considered in the western part of the town, especially on or near the lakes.



North Side of Main Street about 1900.



South side of Main Street about 1903 showing the brick three-story Bank Block and the two-story brick Dunham Block.

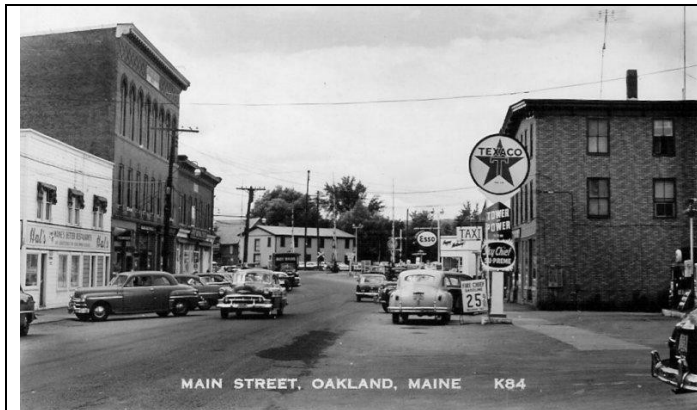


Main St looking west about 1905. On the left, the “Bank Block” is still recognizable. None of the others are left, having either been demolished or replaced by other structures. The large building on the right with the awnings was the Oakland Hotel.

Major roads in Oakland include Kennedy Memorial Drive (Me Routes 11 and 137); Fairfield Street (Me Route 23); Water Street (Me Route 23); Main Street (Me Routes 11 and 137); Church Street (Me Route 11); Summer St; Oak St; Middle Rd; Pond Rd (Me Route 23); Webb Rd; and the Country Club Rd. Other roads include Gage Rd, Town Farm Rd, East Pond Rd, Hussey Hill, County Rd or Gagnon Rd, Tukey Rd, Cottle Rd, Trafton Rd, McGraw Pond Rd, Rice's Rips

Rd, Marston Rd, including Heath St, Dunn St, Ayer St, Pleasant St, Mechanic St, Hubbard St, Grove St, and Maple St. In addition, the US Geological Survey map of Oakland, done about 1960, shows at least 33 camp roads leading to Messalonskee Lake, Ellis Pond, McGrath Pond, and East Pond.

The main commercial areas of the town include Main Street (Depot Square), Haymarket (Winslow) Square, and Kennedy Memorial Drive. There is also some small commercial development on Water, Church, Heath, and Oak Streets.



Main St looking west about 1947. Many of the buildings here are still recognizable from earlier pictures, though the large building on the right and the Texaco station are no longer there.



Main St looking east about 1947. Notable here are the “Red and White” store, owned by Michaud. The white building right of center housed Fossett’s Ben Franklin Store.

Native Americans and Early Settlers

Native Americans of the Oakland Area

The most common word in the Oakland area today may well be “Messalonskee.” William Bright’s Native American Placenames of the United States (University of Oklahoma Press, 2007) says: MESSALONSKEE Lake (Maine, Kennebec Co.) \mes ə lon’ skē\. Probably from Abenaki (Algonquian), said to mean 'white clay' (Huden 1962); cf *mazalopskw* 'clay'; (Day 1994-95).

The early history of most towns is incomplete without a major chapter on the Native American population of the area. Such is not the case, however, with Oakland. The only record of Native Americans within town limits is a small settlement on Summer Street near the head of the lake. It is assumed, until further archaeology proves otherwise, that the Indians of the

Oakland area were members of the Canabis tribe, which roamed from Moosehead Lake to Swan's Island along both sides of the Kennebec River.

The report of the town librarian for the year 1921, however, mentions that relics of the "Red Paint People" were found by Professor Morehead, of Andover, Massachusetts, in the "Wentworth field" during the summer of 1920, and that the artifacts would be placed in the library display cases. Wentworth Field is behind the Principato house on Summer Street near the railroad tracks. Lucile Small gave the Oakland Area Historical Society a small jar with some of the red paint dust in it. The Museum has a copy of the report on the Red Paint people done by Matthew Kane, son of Rev. Andrew Kane.

As far as the Oakland area is concerned, we become familiar with the Canabis village on the Kennebec at the falls between Waterville and Winslow. This village, called "Teconnet" with many variant spellings, was located on the Winslow side, at present-day Fort Hill, and ran along the Sebasticook River about a mile. There was no village on the west side, in either Waterville or Oakland, except for the small settlement on Summer Street in Oakland, but there was in Waterville an extensive burying ground, located between present-day Temple Street and the Waterville-Winslow bridge.

The frequent interaction between Native Americans and the English on the lower Kennebec did not concern the Oakland area often. However, the well-known Westbrook expedition of 1724, during which the settlement at Norridgewock was destroyed, virtually ended Native American activity in the Kennebec valley. During the middle 1700's, most of the remaining Canabis Indians migrated north to Canada, settling near Sorel, PQ, and today form a part of the St-Francois tribe.

The construction of Fort Halifax in Winslow in 1754, its dismantling in 1763 after the signing of the Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War, and the incorporation of Winslow as a town on 26 April 1771 all testify to the end of Native American power in the Kennebec River region.¹⁸

Early Settlers

According to George H. Bryant¹⁹, "The first three settlers, about the year 1788 in what is now Oakland, were Elijah Gleason, Lot Sturtevant, and a man who spelled his name Hossom, who was the progenitor of those in town who spell the name Hersom, and these three men built themselves log cabins at about the same time.

"Previously a man by the name of Howe who made his home in the wintertime at Fort Halifax, had a camp near the logging road where it intersects High Street where he spent his summers. The three first settlers spent the night with him on their first visit to his camp and were entertained at supper with nothing but baked pumpkin and milk.

"Elijah Gleason built his house on the Gleason farm on the road from Oakland to Belgrade near what is now the village, Lot Sturtevant on the farm at Ten Lots now owned by Charles B. Sturtevant, and Hossom on Mutton Hill. Among the names of other settlers in the town were Thomas Bates, Solomon and Elisha Hallett, Manoah and Levi Crowell, who were soldiers of the Revolution, David, Lemuel and Moody Crowell, Asa Emerson, Elijah Smith, Jonathan Combs and John Farrin."

TEN LOTS

In 1774, a group of Quakers from Cape Cod purchased 8000 acres of land to be located in present-day Fairfield. Shortly after the land had been surveyed, another 2000 acres was granted, to be sold in lots of 200 acres each, hence the name "Ten Lots". The agent for the Quakers was Elihu Bowerman, now spelled Bowman. The land then occupied by John Tozier was purchased and surveyed by John Jones, then granted to the settlers.

A "First Day Meeting" was set up in Vassalboro in 1782, and Quakers in the Ten Lots region had to travel the fourteen miles there without benefit of roads, until a First Day Meeting was set up in Fairfield in 1788. A meeting house had been built in North Fairfield in 1783 (about a mile north of the junction of routes 104 and 139), and a cemetery located nearby where Elihu and Zaccheus Bowerman and many other first settlers were buried.

Names in the area included Tobey, Hoxie, Holway, Gifford, Potter, and Smith, with Bates, Otis, and Shepherd found particularly at Ten Lots.²⁰

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS

Among the first settlers of Oakland were the following families, found listed in Kingsbury, History of Kennebec County, p. 1065, and the US Census of 1790. It is not certain when these families arrived in Oakland, but they were here about 1790. Numbers following each name indicate the number of Free White Males age 16 up, Free White Males under 16, Free White Females, and Total.

Bates, Thomas	1	3	2	=6	Coombs, Jonathan	1	0	2	=3
---------------	---	---	---	----	------------------	---	---	---	----

Crowell, David	1	3	3	=7	Farrin, John				
Crowell, Lemuel					Hallett, Elisha	1	3	3	=7
Crowell, Levi	1	3	4	=8	Hallett, Solomon	1	3	3	=7
Crowell, Manoah	1	0	0	=1	Smith, Eliab	1	4	3	=8
Crowell, Moody					TOTALS (Approx)	9	19	25	=53
Emerson, Asa	1	0	5	=6					

In a survey done by John Crosby in 1802, the following inhabitants of West Waterville, Dearborn, and Belgrade, with their lot numbers, are listed:

Avery, Samuel, 12	Ellis, William, 16	Page, Isaac, 23
Blake, Nathaniel, 18 *	Fall, Aaron, 13 #	Penney, John, 15
Branch, Daniel, 19 #	Hall, Jabez, 7	Penney, Nehemiah, 14
Crowell, Baxter, 4	Hallett, Elisha, 2 @	Penney, Peltiah, 11
Crowell, Ezekiel, 24 #	Heald, Solomon, 3	Richardson, Henry, 25
Crowell, Moody, 1 @	Kenny, Henry, 17	Richardson, Henry Jr, 27
Crowell, Samuel, 1 #	Merrill, Pearly, 20	Richardson, Joel, 26 #
Damon, Robert, 22	Morey, Joshua, 5	Richardson, Otis, 25

[Notes: # = Listed in Winslow 1790 Census; * = Possibly listed in Belgrade, 1790; @ = Resided here 1791 according to Kingsbury].

Kingsbury (p 1065) lists the following here in the first third of the 19th Century:

Combs, Jonathan	Cook, Thomas	Cornforth, John	Cornforth, Leonard
Corson, Benjamin	Crowell, Baxter	Crowell, Hiram	Dingley, Charles
Ellis, Michael	Emerson, Daniel	Gage, Isaac	Gage, Seth
Getchell, Seth	Gleason, Elijah	Gleason, George	Hallett, Elisha
Hallett, Watson	Hersey, Reuben	Hersom, Benjamin	Hersom, Joseph
Hersom, Philip	Holmes, Eben	Holmes, Ephraim	Holmes, Isaiah
Lewis, Asa	Lewis, William	Libby, Asa	Libby, John
Libby, Peter	Marsten, William	McFarlin, Thomas	Moore, Eben
Penney, S	Pullen, Dexter	Pullen, Sanford	Ricker, Reuben
Shores, James	Shores, Reuben	Soule, Benjamin	Wade, Samuel
Wheeler, Cyrus	Witham, Benjamin	Witham, James	Witham, Samuel
Wyman, William			

The following people were listed as residents of West Waterville according to Charles Hayden's survey, done in May 1806. Their lot numbers appear with the name:

Badger, John, 97	Ballard, James, 12	Blackwell, Alvah, 74	Clement, Timothy, 8
Combs, Jonathan Jr, 76	Crowell, --- BS shop, 19	Colson, James, 16	Crowell, Baxter, 126
Cullen, James, 74	Dorr, Richard M, 40	Gage, Reuben, 100	Homer, Chapman, 109
Kelley, Joseph, 53	Pullen, Oliver, 108	Pullen, Sanford, 76	Warren, Joseph, 37.
Smith, Ichabod, 105			

The following persons with their families and estates were annexed to Waterville from Dearborn, east of Magrath's Pond in 1815:

Corson, B	Magrath, Thomas	Gleason, Thomas	Richardson, Henry
Holmes, Ebenezer	Thayer, Spencer	Hussey, P	Wade, Samuel.

Foreign born Settlers

In later years, of course, many other families settled in West Waterville. Beginning about 1860, families began to move here from what is now Quebec. The first of these French-Canadian families is unknown, but by 1880 many were here, and as the Twentieth Century dawned, many moved from Waterville to Oakland, enough so that a Catholic church, St. Theresa's, was organized.

Oakland as Part of Winslow 1771-1802

The town of Winslow was incorporated in 1771. At incorporation, it included what is now Waterville and the eastern two-thirds of Oakland. For Winslow's incorporation document, see the DOCUMENTS section of this paper.

A vote to separate the west portion of Winslow in 1791 carried 13 - 7, but nothing was done at that time.²¹

Jonathan Combs was elected one of the selectmen for the town of Winslow from 1799 to 1801.²²

Two tax collectors were appointed in 1793, one on each side of the Kennebec,²³ but still petitions to divide the town were frequent. One plan called for a line one mile west of the river as the dividing line, obviously an example of interests in Pullen's Mills, the western village, now Oakland.²⁴

Oakland as Part of Waterville 1802-1873

Waterville was incorporated as a separate town in 1802, comprising the entire portion of the town west of the Kennebec River, therefore including present-day Oakland. For Waterville's incorporation document, see the DOCUMENTS section of this paper. The original western boundary of Waterville ran roughly along the East Pond and McGrath Pond line.²⁵

At the first Waterville town meeting on 26 July 1802, several officers were elected who probably resided in the west village: Surveyors of Highways - Thomas Magrath; School Agents - Elisha Hallett; Fence Viewers - Thomas Magrath; Field Drivers - Thomas Magrath; Hog Reeves - Joseph Warren.

Later town officers from the west village included:

SELECTMEN:

Coombs, Jonathan, 1810, 1814, 1817-18
Crowell, Baxter, 1815-16, 1819-20, 1823-24
Warren, Joseph, 1826
Corson, Benjamin, 1827-29
Combs, Jonathan Jr, 1833, 1835-36, 1838, 1844
Crowell, Hiram, 1834
Hallett, Charles, 1845-46, 1851, 1855-58

Winslow, Alfred, 1849-50
Libby, John M, 1860-63, 1869-71
Hersom, Benjamin, 1864-65
Hatch, William H, 1866-67
Blaisdell, Samuel, 1868
Benjamin, Albion P, 1870-72

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATURE

Crowell, Baxter, 1820-23
Combs, Jonathan Jr, 1843

Benson, Benjamin C, 1859

West village candidates ran but were defeated in 24 elections between 1816 and 1879.

Town meetings were held alternately at the East Meeting House (now in Waterville) and at the West Meeting House (West Waterville). The second town meeting was held in the west 9 August 1802.²⁶ The West Meeting House was located on the northeast corner of the junction of Church Street and Summer Street.²⁷ For further information on this building, see under Churches, and in the Documents section, letter from Henry Hatch to his niece, Helen.

Under President Thomas Jefferson, American trade to France and the United Kingdom was embargoed. At a special town meeting on 17 September 1808, Jonathan Coombs was appointed by petition to support the Embargo and form an address or resolve on the subject.²⁸

Final adjudication of claims between Waterville and Winslow arising from the division of Winslow was settled on 3 March 1815, with Jonathan Coombs signing the document, witnessed by Thomas Magrath, both from the west village.²⁹

At one time between 1815 and 1820, there was a vote to divide the town of Waterville. Demands for public work in the Ticonic Village (now downtown Waterville) and resentment in the west village, then known as Pullen's Mills, was given as the reason. A town meeting was set for 20 May (I don't know the year), but the article to separate was dismissed, causing an uproar in the west village. A new meeting was scheduled for 2 September, however, and apparently either town sentiments had changed, or the population of the west village was extremely small, for the vote was in the negative, 136 to 16.³⁰

Baxter Crowell represented Waterville in the State Legislature in 1820.³¹ In 1843, David Coombs was elected County Commissioner.³²

In 1840, after parts of the town of Dearborn had been annexed to both Waterville and Belgrade, there was a poll dealing with further annexation to Waterville, the result being unanimously against. In a vote at a town meeting on 25 Jan 1840, the vote was negative 130-0.³³ However, in 1843, politics intervened. Waterville was a Whig town, and the Legislature was Democratic, so because the Legislature wanted Dearborn annexed to Waterville, it was.³⁴ "It was purely a

political move intended to give a majority to the Democratic Party³⁵." The portion thus annexed is generally the area west of a line just east of Ellis and McGrath Ponds.

One person was licensed in West Waterville in 1846 to sell liquor, at a profit not to exceed 33 1/3 percent.³⁶ Waterville organized a temperance committee in 1847, which started out with the west village's George W Pressey and three others; the group later numbered fifteen, including Cyrus Wheeler, William Lewis, Jonathan Higgins, John Cornforth, George W Pressey, and Eusebius Heald.³⁷

Separation was the talk of the town in 1853, as two movements arose. First, a new county was proposed on 12 January, which would have included Belgrade, Rome, Smithfield, Fairfield, Waterville, Clinton, Clinton Gore, Canaan, Burnham, Unity, Unity Plantation, Pittsfield, Detroit, Albion, Albion Gore, Winslow, and Benton. Waterville was to be the shire town, but the measure failed in the Legislature. Separation of Waterville was discussed at the 14 March town meeting, and a new town, West Waterville, was proposed. The measure failed, and the west village remained part of Waterville, usually unhappily, until 1873.³⁸

The west village at least managed to get one of its own, Solyman Heath, chosen as town clerk from 1856 to 1860.³⁹

The Civil War saw great activity in both villages in Waterville. For evidence, see the list of Civil War soldiers below. The Enlistment Committee, formed on 25 July 1862 included John M Libby and John W Hubbard from the west village. To pay bounty expenses, William P Blake loaned the town \$1000 at 6% interest.⁴⁰

In selecting a representative to the Legislature for 1866, there was obvious disharmony between the east and west villages of Waterville. Abner R Small was the unanimous choice of the west, and Reuben Foster, of the east.⁴¹

Memorial Hall, 1869

At the conclusion of the Civil War, the town of Waterville voted \$2000 for war monuments 8 March 1869, the amount to be divided equally between the two villages.⁴² The east village cast and mounted a statue which today stands in the park diagonally opposite the Waterville Public Library. The west village, however, used its funds to build the present Memorial Hall, a building which has been in constant use for over 150 years as this is written. The Oakland Chronicle, produced by the Daughters of Union Veterans in 1932, has an article by George H Bryant, related to Louise M Benson on 16 December 1928, dealing with Memorial Hall. See the DOCUMENTS section of this paper. There is now (2023) underway an effort to restore Memorial Hall.



A frequent cause of strife between the two villages, Ticonic Bridge, spanning the Kennebec River between Waterville and Winslow, washed away again on 5 October 1869. Kennebec County had been requested to take charge of the bridge, but in the end, Waterville and Winslow had to pay for the cost of replacement.⁴³ This caused great upset in the west village, since relatively few residents there used the bridge, yet they would be taxed to pay for it. At a special town meeting on 18 June 1870, there were two factions, one supporting the bridge led by Eldridge L Getchell receiving 419 votes, and one opposing the bridge led by Solyman Heath receiving 428 votes. The vote was so large and apparently falsified and attendance at the meeting was so large that the meeting adjourned to "the grove", on the plains to use the check list for the 1868 presidential election. The "Yes" forces had ballots printed up to support the bridge, but the final vote was in favor 389-15.⁴⁴ When the bridge was built, it cost \$32,000, of which Waterville's share was \$26,000. The bridge opened 1 December 1870.⁴⁵

The rivalry between the villages continued to grow, and even writers of the day like S L Boardman in his section of Kingsbury and Deyo's History of Kennebec County, noted that "the East village is celebrated for its beauty; the West, for its business." CHW also noted⁴⁶ that "On account of the large development of the manufacture of scythes and axes but the Dunns and others at West Waterville, this was true and the prospect of growth in the western part of the town seemed much brighter than it did here [the East]. " Separation was not far off.

At town meeting on 13 March 1871, another vote was taken to divide the town, but it too failed. As one way to gain support in the west village for Waterville, the town voted to purchase a fire engine for the west village. The tactic didn't work.

There were two town meetings in 1873. Albion P Benjamin, chairman of the Waterville Board of Selectmen, circulated a petition which gathered 350 names.⁴⁷ At a vote on 28 January in Waterville, 227 voted in favor of division, 130 opposing. At a meeting on 4 February in West Waterville, those favoring division abstained, those opposing it cast 393 votes. A legislative committee studied the controversy, and voted against it by 5 to 4, but the minority was persuasive in its arguments. Reasons for division were given: (1) the distance between the two villages; (2) the separate corporate capacity of the two villages; (3) differing business interests; (4) opposition of each to improvements in the other village; and (5) the struggle over the Kennebec bridge, with a loss of \$8,000 to the west village. Ultimately, a legislative bill separated the town, and was approved by Governor Perham on 26 February 1873.⁴⁸

West Waterville 1873-1883

At the first West Waterville town meeting on 10 March 1873, a settlement committee to settle accounts with Waterville was appointed, containing from West Waterville Albion P Benjamin, John M Libby, and George Rice.⁴⁹ Expenses and debts were divided between the two towns, with West Waterville paying 30% or \$18,071.25 of Waterville's town debt of \$60,239.52; Waterville owed West Waterville \$4,796.15 for real and personal property, \$5,000 for the bridge, and \$980 of the cash on hand, leaving West Waterville owing the parent town a final figure of \$7,706.42.⁵⁰ Thus, the last portion of the division question was settled, and West Waterville entered the world as a separate corporate entity.

Oakland 1883-1993

Controversy with Waterville was not over, however. On 16 March 1881, the Waterville Water Company (now the Kennebec Water District) was chartered. The company proposed to take water from Messalonskee Lake (Snow Pond) to use in Waterville.

At the town meeting on 26 Feb 1886, Article 23 stated: "To see if the town will take action in opposition to the efforts of the Waterville Water Co. to take and hold water from Snow Pond as granted by Act of March 16, 1881 -- said Act having been smuggled through both houses of the Legislature without the knowledge or consent of any individual resident of this town."

However, a resolution passed in Oakland on 8 March 1886: "In view of the fact that Waterville is rapidly growing and soon to attain ten times its present population and needs, the following motion was unanimously carried, and a committee consisting of John Ayer, Luther Emerson, and A J Libby were chosen to assist the selectmen in fighting this movement and to raise money necessary for the purpose. "This town does hereby earnestly and emphatically protest against the taking of any water from Snow Pond by the Waterville Water Company, and that the selectmen be instructed to use every legitimate way and means within their power to prevent the consummation of the subtle, underhand, and wicked scheme of said Water Company to rob the people of this town of their vested rights and property."⁵¹

As a result of this protest, the Waterville Water Company decided instead to take water from Messalonskee Stream.⁵²

?

What is the story of "Typhoid Mary" and shifting Waterville's water source from Messalonskee Stream to China Lake?

The town offices were moved (from where?) to the basement of Memorial Hall about 1904; when the Messalonskee National and Cascade Savings Banks vacated the rooms, they were available for other purposes. Also, the free lending library was set up on the same premises at about this time.

Tax exemptions began appearing in the town report about 1904. In that year, an article proposed exempting the Cascade Grange from taxes for 10 years; in 1912, another proposal would have remitted part of the Oakland Woolen Mill's 1911 taxes, as well as exempting Rev A L Gerrish from 1912 taxes. In 1926, a tax abatement was proposed for the new plant of Portland Packing, for 5 years. This plant was built just north of Lakeview Cemetery, where the town park and boat landing is located today; the buildings were taken down in the early 1970's, and for several years the property stood idle and vacant.

The Town of Oakland assumed responsibilities for Memorial Hall in 1907. The trustees of the West Waterville Soldiers' Monument Association had run the hall since it was built in 1869. From here on the Sergeant Wyman post of the

Grand Army of the Republic was to retain control of the Post Room for \$1 per day, while the town heated and lighted it, the Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Union Veterans to have same privileges for \$.50 per day used.

A clock was proposed in 1908, to be placed in the tower of the Methodist Church on School Street. Evidently, the article didn't pass, however. One article which did pass in 1909 proposed that the town assume liability for keeping the newly erected fish screen at the outlet of Messalonskee Lake free of debris.

The Lewis Cemetery was enlarged in 1913 when the town voted to purchase a lot from A R Peavey of 3½ acres.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever epidemics arose in 1914. In 1912, there was one case of each disease reported; in 1913, three cases of diphtheria and five of scarlet fever were reported; in 1914, diphtheria cases rose to 33, with five scarlet fever cases. Public health appropriations were excessive due to the cost of antitoxins and fumigating because of the increased price of material caused by "the war."

The end of World War I brought two proposals in the 1919 town meeting; (1) a proposal for an addition to Memorial Hall to honor servicemen; and (2) money for a reception for the men from Oakland who served in the war. The first was not accomplished; the second was, and the town held a giant parade and reception in the summer of 1919, when many of the men had been discharged for military service.



The format of town government changed in 1936, when the town voted to abandon the selectman form and replace it with a Town Council and Town Manager form of government. Many of the former town official positions were now to be handled by the manager.

In 1940, Clarence H Martin, who had taught school, and ran a news stand and soda fountain on Church Street, near the railroad crossing, ran for the Legislature in the Republican primary representing Oakland, Belgrade, and Sidney. Whether he won or not, is uncertain.

The town operated an Air Observation Post during World War II. It was located at the west corner of Summer Street near the Belgrade Road, and was sold in 1945. In the same year, there was a proposal to allow the showing of motion pictures on Sundays between 3 pm and 11:30 pm.

The Oakland Theater (*Photo right*) was located at the southeast corner of Water St and Main St; it was in operation into the late 1960's, and later became in succession, Marie's Pizza, "Food for Thought" restaurant, Aubuchon Hardware, and is now (2023) the Oakland Furniture store.



Education

Important Dates

- 1826 Limits of school districts listed
- 1864 High school age students attend Waterville Academy
- 1873 ?Free high school organized by 1873
- 1883 School districts abolished

Elementary school class, about 1890. At the time, Oakland had anywhere from 11 to 15 one-room schoolhouses, all over town. Where this one was is unknown, but it could be the McGrath Pond School, the Fairfield Neck School, the Upper Primary School, the Lower Primary School, or anyother for that matter.



- 1890 School added in Elias Bowman neighborhood
- 1891 Number 3 school brought to Village
- 1892 Brickett School closed
- 1892 New school built in Thayer/Holmes district
- 1893 Holmes School and Thayer School closed.
- 1893 Fairfield Road School built.
- 1895 Mar 8 - High School burned (Waterville Mail)
- 1895 Mar 22 - Repairs at HS commenced, ready shortly.
- 1896 Graded system introduced except for Union (on Smithfield Rd near Town Farm Rd), Dearborn, Libby Hill, Ten Lots and Hussey Hill Schools
- 1898 Sep 17 - New High School begun
- 1898 ?Blake School sold?
- 1900 Sep 14 - New High School burned
- 1901 "Old Schoolhouse" moved to corner of School and Water
- 1901 High School replaced

Upper Primary School about 1905. This school was located in Winslow's Square, just before Church Street turns right to become Summer St. The Upper Primary School was still used by the town until recently for storage. The Lower Primary School was located a short way down Fairfield Street, at the present site of a basketball court.



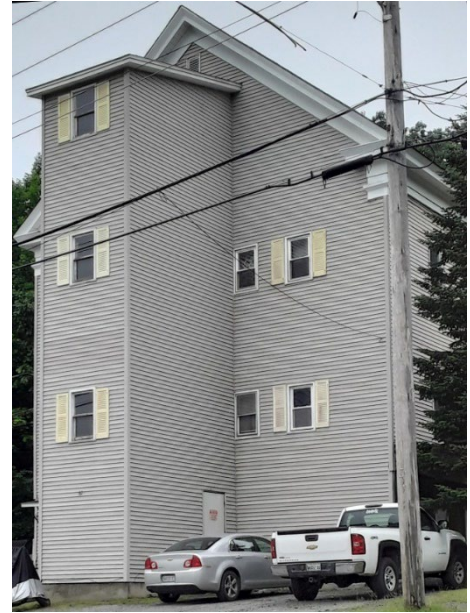
- 1911 Oakland Heights (Ten Lots) School closed
- 1912 Libby Hill School closed
- 1912 Dearborn School sold
- 1912 Memorial Hall housed 2nd grade
- 1915 Libby Hill School reopened
- 1917 6th Grade moved to Grade School
- 1918 Jul 1 - Union with Sidney and Rome
- 1919 Hose House between Baptist and Universalist Churches remodeled to hold 2nd Grade

Elementary School. Third Grade class in the schoolhouse on the corner of School and Water Streets. Most of the primary schools had large round wood-burning stoves at the back for heat. Mrs. Minnie Hall was a 3^d grade teacher in the 1920's



- 1921 Physical Education added at High School
- 1921 8 grade elementary system added
- 1921 Will of M L Williams bequeathed \$25,000
- 1921 G H Bryant donated \$2,500
- 1921 Memorial Hall and Hose House used for 1st grade
- 1921 Land on Pleasant Street purchased for a high school
- 1924 Football dropped as not self-supporting
- 1924 Basketball dropped when Messalonskee Hall was remodeled
- 1924 Mar - Town voted to build new high school
- 1925 Sep - Williams H S opened
- 1925 Basketball returned
- 1925 Oakland Teachers Assoc organized
- 1925 Sep - Part of 7th grade moved from WHS to old HS
- 1925 Dec - Union School (junction of Town Farm and Smithfield Roads) burned

- 1927 Tennis courts begun
 1927 "Old School" on Belgrade Ave sold
 1928 Union School rebuilt
 1932 Feb 25 - John S Tapley died
 1933 Hot dishes first served in WHS cafeteria
 1933 Power machinery added to Manual Arts classes
 ***Intermediate School, corner School and Water Streets,
 now Schoolhouse Apartments, 2021 (Author's photo)***
 1934 Libby Hill School closed for 1 year to save money
 1934 Sep - Sub-Primary grade started
 1934 Sep - 7th grade returned to WHS
 1936 Nov - Waterville Road students conveyed by bus instead of WF&O
 Railway
 1937 Sep - Union School closed, pupils conveyed to Water St
 1937 Sep - 8th grade science course added
 1937 Sep - HS began at 8:40, 20 minutes earlier than before
 1937 Sep - Achievement and IQ testing begun in elementary grades
 1938 Libby Hill School sold
 1938 Union School sold; it is now a private residence
 1938 Sep - Dental clinic started
 1938 Sep - One year Civics, one year US history added; advanced civics becomes PAD
 1939 Water Street primary school sold
 1939 Sep - J S Tapley School opened
 1940 Grades 1-7 at Tapley, 8-12 at WHS
 1941 Tennis Courts at WHS resurfaced
 1942 War-related courses added at WHS
 1945 School St School (Old HS?) sold
 1946 Feb - Supt Cutts proposed WHS addition
 1947 Sep - Public Library used for a class until WHS construction done
 1947 Sep - Football program at WHS reinstated
 1947 Dec 23 - Enlarged gymnasium unofficially opened at WHS
 1948 Jan - Indoor crowd of 1000 attended musical "Americana" at WHS
 1948 Mar - Classrooms in WHS addition ready
 1956 Jun - Primary School begun
 1957 Jan - Primary School opened
 1962 Addition to WHS built (locker rooms, 2 science labs)
 1965 Nov - SAD 47 organized with Oakland and Sidney
 1966 Jan - Belgrade joined SAD 47
 1968 Sep - Grade 8 students attended Belgrade Central
 1969 Sep - Messalonskee HS opened, WHS became Williams Junior High School
 1975 Primary and Bean School additions built
 1981 Belgrade addition/renovation under construction
 1984 Sep - 7th and 8th graders from Rome tuitioned to WJHS
 1985 Mar - K-6 students from Rome tuitioned to Belgrade Central
 1985 Jun - Rome Elementary School closed
 1986 WJHS renovation/addition approved
 1986 Jun -Renovation of WJHS began
 1986 Oct 17 - WJHS students moved to Gilman Street, Waterville
 1987 Sep - WJHS reopened, dedicated 18 Oct
 1989 May 31 - Straw vote on Messalonskee HS renovation
 1989 Sep - WJHS became a middle school
 1990 Apr - Messalonskee HS renovation begun
 1992 Nov - MHS Rededication, series of public events
 2003 Sep - Messalonskee Middle School opens with grades 6-8
 2009 July - SAD 47 officially becomes Regional School District 18, with the inclusion of China.



Winslow and Waterville 1771 - 1873

WINSLOW, 1771-1802

While Oakland was a part of the town of Winslow, appropriations for education were not always made, as was the case in spending for the ministry. There were a number of years when the tax burden of the town was just so great, that no money was available for education, and such education as was available was usually done at home, anyway.

In 1778, money was appropriated for a minister, but not for schools; in 1780, neither was funded. Capt. Zimri Haywood was allowed four pounds, eight shillings and sixpence for pay and boarding of a schoolteacher for one money as of March, 1787. In 1788, 1789 and 1790, no money was spent on either religion or education, but in 1791, fifty pounds was spent for schooling. Evidently, private schools were the order of the day. Witness this document:

Winslow, 28th Dec. 1796

Whereas Abijah Smith of said Winslow, has agreed to keep a school in Ticonic Village [now downtown Waterville] for the term of three months next ensuing the date hereof, and board himself and find a room convenient for that purpose. We the subscribers do promise to pay him twenty dollars pr month--two dollars of which is to be paid weekly for his board--and the remainder to be paid at the expiration of said three months each one to pay in proportion to the number he signs for--also to find and hall to said room, a sufficient quantity of fire-wood for said school.

Nehemiah A Parker, One	John Rogers, Three	Benj. Chase, Three	Elnathan Sherwin, Two
Getchell & Redington, Five	Edw'd Piper for two	James M'Kim for three	Jona. Clark, Three

Feby 7th, 1797"

Often schoolmasters were paid in kind rather than in money, which was depreciated nearly to the point of being worthless. Pay in "pickled herring" was better than in paper money of the time.

Winslow voted \$250 for education in March 1796; the term "school district" first appeared in the same meeting records.

School agents on the west side of the river (Waterville and Oakland) elected in 1798 included Nathaniel Low, Asa Redington, Daniel Carter, Jonathan Combs, David Pattee, Hugh Osborne, and Thomas Bates. Combs was probably the agent for what is now downtown Oakland. In 1800, Winslow appropriated \$400 for schools.

WATERVILLE, 1802-1873

In Waterville's first town meeting, 26 July 1802, school agents were elected, to include Elisha Hallett, Thomas Parker, Nehemiah A Parker, Nelson Colcord, Asa Soule, Micah Ellis, Isaac Corson, John Streter, Thomas Cook and Samuel Moors. In a meeting on 9 August 1802, \$300 was voted for schools.

The following March, 1803, \$400 was voted for education; and on 2 May 1803, school districts were reported as "Ticonic, Rose's, Ten-lot, Almond Soule's, Tozer's, Low's, Moor's, Asa Soule's, Osborne's and Crowell's. The agents had full power over the running of schools, hiring of teachers and providing teacher salaries.

By 1827's town meeting, the superintending school committee, usually consisting of three members, was required:

"to make a written report to the town, at the annual meeting in March, describing the state and condition of the several schools in the town, which report shall embrace the following particulars, viz. the name of each school agent, the amount of money apportioned to each school district, the number of scholars as returned to the selectmen, the amount of money expended in each district for instruction -- designation how much for masters and how much for mistresses and how much for wood, and the names and wages of the instructors, and how long each one has been employed, the number of scholars present at each examination, the greatest as well as the average number of scholars that have attended each school, the kind of books of every kind used in each school, the number of scholars in each school that have attended to the study of English grammar, arithmetic and geography and each of them, together with such remarks and observations as the committee may be pleased to make on the discipline, progress and appearance of each, whether creditable to the scholars and instructors, or otherwise, whether the money appears to have been faithfully and judiciously expended by the several agents or not, whether the scholars are sufficiently provided with suitable books -- with such other facts as the committee may deem interesting and worthy to be communicated to the town, which report shall be lodged with the town clerk, and preserved in his office."

?

Was this requirement met? Are the records extant?

In 1826 or 1827, the limits of each of the thirteen school districts was set out in the town records. But for many years, the business of transferring families from one district to another took up many pages in the records. Families requested a transfer for various reasons: the quality of teachers, size of the school, distance from the school.

In the meeting of 1829, \$900 was voted for schools. By 1836 there were 14 districts with a total student population of 1049, and expenditures of \$1131.18. Pay ranged from \$26 a month to \$4 a month. The entire teaching force in 1836 included Martha Bowman, Celia A Colburn, Lyman Corson, Elvira Cowan, J G Dickenson, William L Eaton, Crosby Hinds, Louisa N Ingalls, Philip N Kimball, Mary Ladd, Maria Libby, Mary Marston, Charlotte Mathews, Charles Morrill, Martha W Nelson, Caroline Pullen, David Purington, Martha A Sheldon, Sophia Thayer, Danforth Thomas, E M Thurston, Adeline Tozier, Jacob Tuck, H C Warren, Serena Whitman, and Thomas Wright.

In 1864, high school age students attended Waterville Academy, later Coburn Classical Institute, on a tuition basis, the town not having a public high school. Also, beginning in 1864, the superintending school committees prepared printed reports, dealing with what were then current issues in local education: Interest in Education, Kind of Education Needed; Qualification of Teachers; Selection of Teachers; Interest and Co-operation of Parents; Textbooks; and others.

West Waterville and Oakland 1873-1918

WEST WATERVILLE, 1873-1883

When Oakland was incorporated as West Waterville in 1873, there were twelve schools -- nine school districts and a free High School. District Number 1, comprising the village area, had a Lower and an Upper Primary School, an Intermediate School and a Grammar School. Miss Fannie Dinsmore Weston, who supposedly graduated from the Farmington Normal School (now University of Maine at Farmington) about 1868, was Superintendent of Oakland schools from about 1872 or 1874 to about 1884, when she apparently married Eugene Sewall of Madison.⁵³

?

When was the first high school opened in West Waterville? Where was it located?

By 1879, the town raised \$2290.24 for the education of 529 students. The Supervisor of Schools, commented in the annual report on several important subjects:

1 - "Responsibility of Agents...a word of advice to agents. Do not employ teachers simply because you can get them cheap, for often they prove the dearest. ... Employ your teacher early. Do not wait till every good teacher is engaged ...

2 - "Qualifications of Teachers ... Teachers should understand that if they expect to receive employment, they must fully qualify themselves for their work ... Few teachers fail of success for want of education, where many fail for want of skills in the government and general management of their schools.

3 - "Duties of Parents ... If parents fully realized how much substantial good a hearty cooperation on their part would effect; if they could only see how like magic a friendly call and a word of cheer operate on the courage of the teacher and the ambition of the scholar; they would be frequent visitors at the school room.

4 - "Small Districts ... Cannot two adjoining districts be united, or some means devised for conveying scholars from a small to a larger school? It is better to go a long way to a good school, than to have a poor one at your door."⁵⁴

The main problems in 1879 were to plague the town for many years--poor attendance and schools in poor condition. The beginning of a move to change or abolish the district system stemmed from this time, and were to be approved in 1883.

The Town Report for 1881 notes the same two problems, attendance, and poor conditions. The Supervisor stated in her report that "...Nearly every school house out of the village district is inconvenient and uncomfortable, while some of them are not only poor, but wretched hovels, ...One of these school houses only is furnished with more than one chair; that one has two, they are both broken."

The following year, 1882, noted a "... general improvement in the deportment of the pupils ...", but attendance in the village schools was only 82%, and only 62% in the rural schools. Parents were blamed for this situation -- they did not make sure their children were in school because many of them did not see the value of schooling.

OAKLAND, 1883-1900

Voters were asked in town meeting on 12 March 1883 to approve abolition of the district system and the furnishing of textbooks to the students without charge. They did approve, partly because of the Supervisor Dr. David E Parson's plea that "...The disadvantages and unfavorable results growing out of this system are ... numerous ... [and] ... disgraceful ... [If districts were abolished] schools can be united, school-houses built, better teachers secured, school prolonged, scholars from distant parts of the town conveyed to school, and a general stimulus given to common school education, which can be reached in no other manner."

The 1883 report noted that 438 out of 565 students of school age attended school; schools listed included Upper Primary, Lower Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, High School, Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; and \$2690.25 was spent on common schools and \$735.50 on the High School.

The table below indicates what transpired from 1884 to 1894:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Attendance</u> <u>/ Enrolled / %</u>	<u>Cost of</u> <u>Common</u> <u>Schools</u>	<u>Cost of</u> <u>High</u> <u>School</u>
1884	457 / 597 / 77%	\$2649.44	\$899.03
1885	452 / 645 / 70%	\$3120.52	\$1046.85
1886	421 / 589 / 71%	\$3430.77	\$1072.15
1887	433 / 596 / 73%	\$3991.08	\$818.49
1888	440 / 598 / 74%	\$3613.71	\$993.84
1889	451 / 592 / 76%	\$3762.68	\$919.00
1890	412 / 545 / 76%	\$3781.24	\$1344.50
1891	393 / 565 / 70%	\$3134.18	\$1141.50
1892	421 / 554 / 76%	\$3685.98	\$960.75
1893	427 / 601 / 71%	\$3566.73	\$1087.00
1894	412 / 597 / 69%	\$3611.15	\$1177.00

During these years, several things changed in Oakland. Voters were asked to build a school on Fairfield Road near Rice Bridge, now the corner of Fairfield Street and Rice's Rips Road, in 1884. Students in this area were, prior to this date, educated by Waterville. The amount of money Oakland paid to Waterville from 1873 to 1884 would have been enough for the town to have built a school of its own there.

In 1890, a school was added in the Elias Bowman neighborhood, and attendance was down due to "want of proper clothing". In 1891, the Number 3 school was brought to the Village. In 1892, a new school was built in the Thayer/Holmes District. In 1893, students at the Brickett School were conveyed to other schools due to small enrollment, the high school was renovated to replace 7 stoves with central heating, and the Thayer and Holmes schools were closed.

The 1892 Town Report listed schools and enrollments by term, Spring, Fall and Winter, as became the custom for many years. Schools without winter terms are indicated with **, while ## indicates that school was still in session, as of the writing of the report.

<u>School</u>	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Fall</u>	<u>Winter</u>
Free High School	53	60	##
Grammar School	66	55	54
Intermediate School	32	40	41
Upper Primary School	55	55	48
Lower Primary School	50	52	50
Libby Hill School	26	27	##
Dearborn School	21	16	##
Oakland Heights School	13	11	10
Holmes School	16	10	**
Thayer School	19	19	##
Hussey Hill School	14	14	##
Brickett School	12	11	9
Union School	?	?	25

In 1894, the town report lists the schools as Free High, Grammar, Intermediate, Upper Primary, Lower Primary, Libby Hill, Fairfield Road, Oakland Heights (Ten Lots), Union, and Hussey Hill.

The report for 1895 reported spending \$4060.25 for common schools and \$1428 for the high school, and suggested that discussion begin on moving to a graded school system to equalize educational opportunity.

In 1896, \$4349.60 was spent on common schools and \$1637 on the high school, which suffered a fire before the close of the 1895-96 winter term.

Intermediate School. The school originally stood higher up on the hill on School Street, closer to Oakland High School. It was moved to the corner of School and Water Streets in 1901, where it housed at one time, grades 1 through 9, with grades 10 through 13 being housed at OHS – this was before kindergarten classes were introduced, and the elementary graded schools comprised of grades 1 through 8, with 9 through 12 being high school. In later years, grades 3 through 6 were housed here.



The town moved to a graded school system in the fall of 1896. The High School contained grades 10 through 13; the Grammar School contained grades 6 through 9; the Intermediate school contained grades 4 through 6; the Upper Primary contained grades K through 3; and the Lower Primary contained grades 1 through 3. The Union, Dearborn, Libby Hill, Oakland Heights (Ten Lots) and Hussey schools remained ungraded. No mention is made of the Fairfield Road, Brickett, or Thayer/Holmes schools.



OHS Class Of 1896. In driver's seat, Gertrude Sturtevant, Marguerite Smith; Sitting l to r, Alice Field, Hiram York, Frank Farr, Miss Jackson Assistant; Standing, Vivian Thomas, Agnes Hetherington, Argie Lord, Earl York; Standing on ground, Lyman K Lee, Principal; Taken in front of Memorial Hall when the class was decorating for graduation.

Also in 1897, a recommendation was made that the High School be added on to, and that a course of study be standardized in all the schools. The high school courses that year included an English Course and a College Preparatory Course, with the notation that a Latin-Scientific Course could be pursued by omitting Greek and taking French or a science instead. \$3574.29 was expended on common schools and \$1278 on the High School.

Grading remained the same in the 1897-98 school year, but the Perkins School was added to the ungraded list. Also, plaster boards were replaced with "modern" slate boards; and the high school addition of a new room, several ante-rooms and improved heating and ventilation was proposed. Expenditures were \$3845.29 on common schools and \$1296 on the High School.

The 1899 report noted that a new high school building had been begun on 17 September 1898, at a cost of \$9363.67. Article 25 of the warrant proposed moving the old high school, and article 27 proposed selling the Blake school. Grading remained as in the previous year except that the Intermediate School held grades 4 and 5, the Upper Primary School contained grades 1, 2, and 3, and the ungraded schools included Union, Dearborn, Oakland Heights (Ten Lots), and Libby Hill.

The turn of the century saw little change in education. With 496 students and expenditures of \$3515.36 and \$1220 for common schools and the high school, the Grammar School was split into the First Grammar School (grades 8 and 9) and the Second Grammar School (grades 6 and 7). The High School also adopted a new course of study, to include an English and a Latin Scientific course.

OAKLAND, 1900 - 1918

On 14 September 1900, the new High School burned. The building housed the four largest schools in the town, and the loss included the school library as well. The *Daily Kennebec Journal* reported the following:

OAKLAND'S LOSS --

Handsome New High School Building Guttred by Fire --
Building Cost \$11,000 Two Years Ago - Insurance about \$5000 --
The Fire Supposed to have Originated from a Defective Chimney

Oakland, Me., Sept. 14. -- (Special)-- Thursday night, at about 12 o'clock, the citizens of the place were aroused from their slumbers by loud cries of "fire." Investigation proved that fire had broken out in the new school building on School street, and by the time assistance arrived on the scene, the entire top of the structure was in flames. At first it looked as though the building was doomed to entire destruction, also the old school building on an adjoining lot, as well as several other buildings in the vicinity.

By the prompt work of the firemen, who worked well and bravely, the flames were subdued and adjoining buildings were saved, although at one time fire was discovered on the roofs of the other houses, having caught from flying sparks.

The school building is almost a total wreck, being badly damaged by water as well as fire. The four walls were left standing and some of the furniture and books in the various rooms can be used. The library at the top of the building was entirely destroyed.

The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective chimney, though the building has been built within two years, at a cost of \$11,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance of \$5000.

Oakland High School, as rebuilt after the fire

Many problems were evident according to the 1901 Town Report: (1) two primary schools were in bad shape, but the town voted \$208.73 to renovate the Lower Primary School; (2) the school at Oakland Heights (Ten Lots) had 6 Oakland and 11 Fairfield students, which was a problem for the town; (3) compulsory attendance laws were passed which mandated schooling for students between the ages of 7 and 16; and (4) conveyance to school was allowed only when the hardship of the student was involved. The report also noted that 3 terms of 12 weeks rather than 10 would be advantageous; tuition was set at \$3.00 per term for the English Course and \$3.50 for the Latin Scientific Course; and the town voted to move the old school house (the intermediate school, apparently) to the corner of School and Water Streets.



A positive change took place in 1901-02. The high school was replaced at a cost of \$4972.50; the old high school building was moved and renovated at a cost of \$1018.63; the Union School became a graded school, holding grades 1-5; and the loss of the school library was partly rectified by Articles 33 and 34, when the town voted to establish a free public library.

Few changes took place between 1902 and 1906. The 1906 report listed teachers' weekly salaries as follows:

High School Grades 10 - 13	\$27.70	First Grammar School Grades 8 and 9	\$10.00
Second Grammar School Grades 6 and 7	\$9.00	Intermediate School Grades 4 and 5	\$9.00
Old High School Grade 3	\$7.50	Upper Primary School Grades 1 and 2	\$8.25
Lower Primary School Grades 1 and 2	\$8.25	Union, Oakland Heights, Libby Hill	\$8.25

The Waterville Morning Sentinel, 24 Jun 1905, reported on Oakland High School's graduation, held at Memorial Hall. Graduation speakers included Donald Leighton Dingley, class president; John Hubert Bacon, class treasurer, Frederick Wilbur Kelley, class vice president; Francis Drake Thwing, class secretary.



Dr. Carl Witherell was selected by the board as superintendent. He graduated from Oakland HS, Westbrook Seminary, Colby College, and Harvard Medical School.⁵⁵

OHS Class Of 1909. Names from the Oakland High School yearbook, "The Messalonskee Ripple, 1920 and 1923 -- Marion Hersom (Mrs J B Smith), Winslow; Charles I Bates, Oakland; Marion Mithee, Oakland' Leonard Skillings, deceased; Edna L Kerr, (Mrs. Frank Brown in the 1923 Ripple); Lena Kerr, teaching in Oakland; the photo shows 7 graduates but the 1920 and 1923 Ripple only lists six names

As of September 1906, the High School contained grades 6 through 13, and the Intermediate School housed grades 3 through 5 at a renovated cost of \$2200. Also, the Woman's Relief Corps presented the schools with 12 flags, one for each schoolroom in town. The outbuildings at the Libby Hill School were blown over during the winter of 1907. The school report also recommended replacing four hot air furnaces at the High School with a steam plant.

The 1909-10 school year witnessed a class trip for the high school graduates (all six of them); eye and ear testing for the first time; a revised course of study; and 14 teachers in the system. The Oakland Heights school was closed in 1911, and the Libby Hill School in 1912, leaving only one rural school. Five graduates finished school in 1911, and 5 more in 1912-- Lucretia Dingley, Gladys E Gleason, Leda B Kelley, Evan R Perkins, and John Perry.



Libby Hill School, Clara Manter, teacher. This school was on Webb Road, on the present-day property of the late Lewis Wyman. The building originally was moved to the southwest corner of Gallagher Road and Middle Road where it is still located, although converted into a private home.

1912-13 was relatively uneventful, but the report for 1914 begins a long series of problems with overcrowding, continuing into the early 21st Century. The Memorial Hall was used to house the 2nd grade that year. Oakland High was graduating 6 students, but had 28 entering from grade 9; the town was told to expect 65 students in a room designed for 56. A proposal was made to build a new building, but the decision as to whether it should be a high school or a grade school was not made. Industrial education was added in grades 6 - 9, being an elective in high school.



Graduates that year were Clair Sawtelle, Gertrude M Greene, Henry A Snell, Iva M Rowe, John J Gleason, Flossie M Baker, Masey E Flynn, Ruth E Tozier, Ada B Sturtevant, Mildred C Stevens and Laura Lewis. High school enrollment was 6 seniors, 10 juniors, 6 sophomores and 23 freshmen.

Oakland High School, about 1905. The first Oakland High School burned and was rebuilt in 1898; the second building burned in 1900, and was replaced with the building pictured here. When Williams High School opened in 1924, this building was used for 6th and 7th grades. The 8th grade moved to 2 classrooms on the first floor of the new WHS building. OHS finally burned in the

late 1960's, and the site today is the parking lot for the Methodist Church next door, although the cement walkway into the left front door is still there. The bell in the steeple is now at Messalonskee High School, where it is honored as the "Victory Bell."

The 1915 report noted that the Dearborn School was sold for \$202, enrollment decreased, and Arthur W Greeley, Alton B Libby, Elizabeth W Bowman, Ernest P Oliver, and Ruth E Foster graduated. Bertha Eldridge, Kenneth R Farr, Margaret L Otis, Harold A Walton, Hylda F Marsh, Gladys Leach, Grace E Brown and Belle M Dow were listed as graduates in the 1916 report. In the same report, mention was made of the 6th grade being moved to the grade school, and the commercial classroom being moved into the room thus vacated. Alfred Marsh, Leland Bickford and Asenath Tozier were listed as graduates in 1917. John E King was in this class, but he enlisted in the National Guard in April 1917, just as the US was entering World War I, t

OHS Class Of 1912. Caption on back says Bottom L – Lela Kelley; OHS Class of 1912 lists- Lucretia Dingley, Gladys E Gleason, Leda B Kelley, Evan R Perkins, and John Perry

The school year 1917-18 was memorable for a number of reasons. First, the North and South Primary schools were repaired, as well as the Union and Libby Hill schools, this last being reopened once more. A smallpox epidemic reduced attendance during the winter term of 1917, and a new school union with Sidney was formed as of 1 July 1918, with John S Tapley, from Charleston, Maine, as superintendent. Shortly after, Norridgewock, Belgrade and Smithfield joined School Union #53.



Union #53 with John S Tapley 1918-1931

SCHOOL YEAR 1918-1919:

In John S Tapley's first report as the Superintendent of School Union 53, in the 1919 Town Report, he had a number of recommendations to make for the improvement of schools in the town. First, and most expensive, was the need for a new high school to hold the Junior and Senior divisions. He suggested that the lower grade building, presently on the southwest corner of School and Water Streets, be remodeled for the use of grades 1 through 4, with the then high school next to the Methodist Church being used for grades 5 through 8. This would go along with another change, to that of an 8-grade program. He also suggested supervised recesses with playgrounds, the first mention of such in the town reports.

SCHOOL YEAR 1919-1920:

By the next report, several changes had already begun to be made. Increased teacher salaries were proposed, from \$14.50 to \$20 per week in order to keep teachers. Hose House No. 1 between the Baptist and Universalist Churches, had been remodeled to house a 40-pupil second grade. Physical training programs and an 8 grade program were implemented. And the will of Milton LaForest Williams had been probated, providing \$25,000 for educational purposes in Maine, the executor of the will suggesting that the town of Oakland be the beneficiary. In the same report, it was noted that George H Bryant bequeathed \$2500 for an athletic field at the proposed new high school. Article 32 of that year's report proposed organizing a building committee for a new high school.

Enrollment continued to rise between 1921 and 1924:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>
High School	106	100	100	107
8th Grade	31	44	43	45
7th Grade	43	49	44	52
6th Grade	39	41	49	50
5th Grade	44	49	56	50
4th Grade	40	46	58	45
3rd Grade	49	55	60	40
2nd Grade	59	54	48	34
1st Grade	43	55	52	--
Union School	21	25	15	18
Libby Hill	12	12	12	13
Post Rooms	--	--	--	52
Fairfield St	--	--	--	38
TOTAL	487	530	537	544

SCHOOL YEAR 1920-21:

Superintendent Tapley pleaded that the Hose House school be retained for a short period of time, until the new high school could be built. His rationale was that the town had already refitted the upstairs of this building as a school at considerable expense, and that if the building had to be vacated and returned to the fire department, the town would have to build another new school, or at least an addition, for still more money. Article 44 in the warrant proposed that the town retain use of the Hose House for the time being, the article evidently not passing.

SCHOOL YEAR 1921-22:

As of this year, an athletic council and a school library had been established at the high school. The first grade was housed in the Hose House, then moved to the Memorial Hall post rooms. The question of what the town was going to do with the \$37,500 which was available for a new school was answered in Articles 29 and 30 at the town meeting. Voters raised another \$5000 for a new high school in Article 29; and they voted to buy land on the north side of what is now Pleasant Street as a site for the building.

SCHOOL YEAR 1922-23:

The 1923 report stated that the need for repairs and new construction was desperate. The high school building housed 100 high school students upstairs and 90 7th and 8th graders downstairs. The Union School was also in need of renovation. A building committee was established, and it recommended a 150-student high school, of 2 stories with a basement, to be constructed of brick, at a cost not to exceed \$75,000. Construction was delayed, however, as the voters passed over issuing bonds for construction, although they did raise another \$5000 toward the project.

A plan to provide interest-free loans to Oakland students wishing to further their education was offered by the Alice P Benjamin Fund, which was accepted by the town.

SCHOOL YEAR 1923-24:

Voters may well have felt pressured by town meeting time in 1924. A report of the building committee, given in the 1924 Town Report noted that the executor of Milton LaForest William's estate, Mr. William D Chapple, advised that the town would have until May 1924 to begin construction on the new high school building, or the gift would be withdrawn. Mr. George H Bryant also noted that his gift would be withdrawn under the same conditions. Article 29 of that meeting finally saw voters passing a school bond issue of \$25,000 at 4½% interest for high school construction, added to the \$51,000 which had accrued from gifts and interest by that time.

High school principal Dean S Peacock noted in his report several methods which might improve the situation in Oakland's schools: 1 - by securing better teachers; 2 - by improving organization; 3 - by securing better home morale; 4 - by creating better community pride and interest; and 5 - by constructing a new high school building. He also noted that, "While life is something that cannot be bought, education is something which can."

In other items in the 1924 report, it is noted that the large furnace in the Lower Grade building was replaced by two smaller furnaces improving heat in the building; also, a new fire escape stairway was ordered for the building's 5th and 6th grade rooms.

Generally, school buildings seemed to be falling into disrepair, and notes of false economy were made by Superintendent Tapley. He noted that in the case of the painting of the high school building, the project was so delayed that more time, paint and money was spent scraping the old paint and repainting, than would have been expended had the repairs been made in a timely manner.

SCHOOL YEAR 1924-1925:

Superintendent Tapley made a strong case for better pay for teachers in his report of 1925. He stated that "the median salary for elementary schools in Maine is now \$843, while that in the US as a whole is \$1142." Oakland was paying its teachers \$800, and discovering that graduates of Normal Schools or teachers' colleges, would come to town and stay only long enough to find a higher-paying job elsewhere. He recommended a minimum pay of \$800 and a maximum of \$1000 with a raise of \$50 per year, stating that this salary compares with salaries in larger towns because of lower costs of living in Oakland.

Comparing per pupil expenditures, he reported that, of ten school systems comparable in size to Oakland (York, Kennebunk, Bridgton, Farmington, Hallowell, Camden, Baileyville, Jonesport, and Limestone), the average cost was \$42.13 for elementary schools and \$77.66 for secondary schools, while Oakland's expenditures were \$35.94 and \$69.10 respectively.

The Oakland School Bank was introduced in the fall of 1924, for 5th through 8th grade students. Officers were Lois Warren, Cashier; Margaret Blaisdell, Asst Cashier; Ethel Calder and Emory Man, Tellers; and Martha Strachen, Supervisor.

Principal, Norman Lothrop reported that the high school offered three courses, College Preparatory, Commercial, and General or English-Scientific. Home study was noted as an important adjunct to school study, but he said that quality time not quantity time was necessary. He also recommended a longer school day, to allow for more time for supervised studying.

Football was dropped because it was not self-supporting; and basketball was dropped for lack of a suitable facility. Messalonskee Hall, owned by the electric street railway, had been used for basketball games, but the building was reduced in size in 1923.

SCHOOL YEAR 1925-1926:

Milton LaForest Williams High School, built 1924. This building, enlarged twice and renovated twice, continues to house Oakland's school children. It became Williams Junior High School in 1969, and Williams Elementary School in 2003.

Milton LaForest Williams HS opened in September 1925, housing grades 8 through 12, and industrial work for 7th graders. This move allowed the closing of the Upper and Lower Primary schools, and relocation of all

grades, 1 through 3 to the Lower Grade School, and 4 through 7 to the old High School. Several grades were separated into divisions according to the abilities of students. Enrollments were: First - 54; Second - 60; Third - 38; Fourth - 45; Fifth - 62; Sixth - 47; Seventh - 49; Eighth - 42; High School - 110.

Margaret Killman, who had been the high school physical director for several years, noted the return of the basketball program, and introduction of the "Swedish system of Physical Education", with its goal of "developing the body into a harmonious whole."

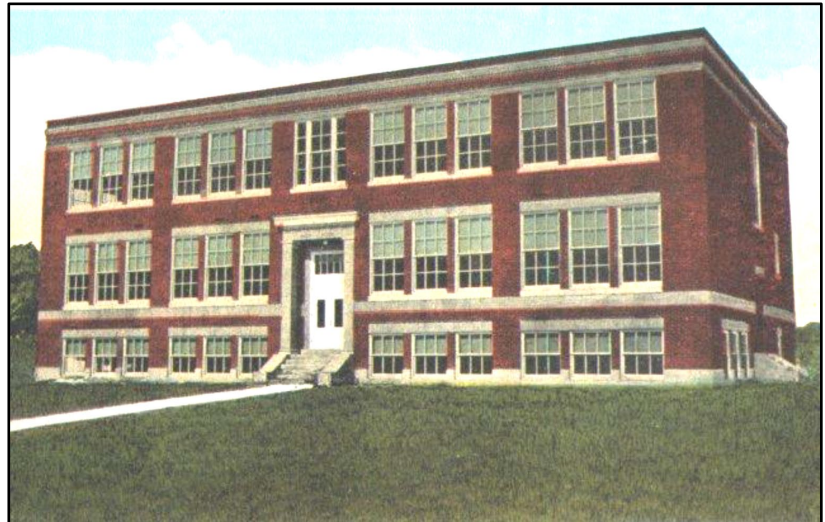
High school principal Norman B Lothrop reported enrollment to be XII - 15; XI - 26; X - 27; IX - 47. He attributed the increase in numbers to a differing philosophy of education which he called the "Double Standard." This system graded students between a "70" and a "100", but grades below an "85" carried no comments of proficiency:

"In 1910 there were 39 pupils in Oakland High school and the town census showed 2,257 persons; at present there are 107 pupils and the census of 1920, the latest available, shows 2,473 persons resident. Thus, the number of pupils in high school in Oakland has increased 174 per cent in fifteen years, while population increased nearly 10 per cent in the first ten years of that ... Thus it is shown that the increased number of students in high school is not due to growth in town population alone. Most of the pupils constituting the extra number of students now would be wage-earners or loafers under the old system [which] acted like a sieve through which only a few could pass, and in whose operation many were discarded and dropped by ... Many of the pupils now attending high school would have dropped out through lack of interest and under the stigma of failure under the old system."

The new high school building was working out well. Its arrangement resulted in no wasted space, and its facilities were a great improvement over the former building. Especially noted in Principal Lothrop's report were the "shower baths", which "furnished 1500 baths to a large majority of students and to many citizens not students, from the beginning of the year to the date of this report [20 February 1926]. As the bathers furnish their own towels and soap, the cost to the town is very moderate."

Basketball began again, under the direction of Frank L Elliott and Margaret Killman. Seventh and eighth graders were coached by Edwin Livingstone and Norman Blake of the high school. In all, thirteen intramural teams were organized, thus making the gymnasium one of the most used parts of the new building.

Graduates of Oakland High School who were attending institutions of higher education were listed in the superintendent's report:



Farmington Normal School -- Arlene Adams, 1925; Ruth Giberson, 1924; Lillian Kelley, 1925; Bertha Reynolds, 1924
 Gorham Normal School -- Blanche Clark, 1924; Anne Folsom, 1924; Gerald Hallett, 1925; Alice E Tapley, 1925
 University of Maine -- Russell Bailey, 1920; Harold Bessey, 1925, Roger Lewis, 1923; Clarence Otis, 1923; Eugene Scribner, 1923; Frederick Scribner, 1924; Alfred Stevens, 1922; Inez Stevens, 1923
 Colby College -- Rosalee Mosher, 1925; Greeley Pierce, 1923; Marjorie Pierce, 1923; Nela Sawtelle, 1923; Norris Sawtelle, 1923; Doris Wyman, 1925
 Bowdoin College -- Lloyd Fowles, 1922, Ralph Kierstead, 1920
 Harvard College -- Charles Lewis, 1920
 Thomas Business College -- Donald Faron, 1925; Joseph Wilson, 1924

Superintendent Tapley noted that the opening of Williams HS completed a major part of a school improvement program begun in 1918. His report contained a listing of accomplishments since that year:

"The erection and opening of the Milton LaForest Williams HS completes the major part of a program of school improvements which had its beginning back in the year 1918. Therefore it may not be out of place at this time to make mention of some of the changes which have taken place along school lines during my administration as your superintendent. Whatever has been done either administrative or otherwise has been carried out on a constructive basis and has tended toward an objective that would modernize the school plant and give the children of Oakland better and more sanitary school conditions, and meet the competition of other school systems. Following are some of the changes which have been made:

- 1 Reorganizing of the grades so that each grade might have a separate teacher.
- 2 Elimination of the ninth grade and organizing the school on an 8-4 grade basis to conform to the standards outlined in the State Course of Study.
- 3 The introduction of a Physical Training program and the employment of a full time teacher in this work, both in the grades and in the rural schools.
- 4 The organizing of a high school Alumni Association.
- 5 An increase in teachers' wages.

<u>Avg Salary</u>	<u>1917</u>	<u>1926</u>
(a) Elementary,	\$12.20	\$21.90
(b) Secondary, Women,	\$14.81	\$27.78
(c) Secondary, Men,	\$36.00	\$55.55
- 6 Full time teachers both in Manual Training and Home Economics and extending this work to the rural schools and the first two years of the high school.
- 7 Reduction of the number of pupils per grade to approximate thirty five pupils.
- 8 The introduction of departmental teaching into all grades except the First and Third grades.
- 9 Creating of a permanent high school fund whereby worthy pupils of our high school may be assisted and encouraged to follow a higher education. This fund of \$500 is received annually from the Wing-Benjamin estate. Thus far six pupils have been assisted.
- 10 To improve the teaching force and assist in carrying out the slogan of the State, "A Trained Teacher in Every School by 1930." Of fourteen elementary teachers employed at present, nine are graduates of a Normal school and four others have recently taken or are taking school extension work.
- 11 The formation of a local Teachers' Association.
- 12 The incorporation of a school savings bank, which is under the supervision of the Oakland Branch of the Augusta Trust Company.
- 13 The erection and opening of the Milton LaForest Williams HS to pupils of the senior high school and the eighth grades."

SCHOOL YEAR 1926-1927:

Superintendent Tapley strongly emphasized the need for homework during this school year. He noted that "the work of the school is not easy, at best, and the results that the child obtains are always in direct proportion to the real work and effort that he puts into it." Mr. Tapley recommended homework in seventh and eighth grades, and also mentioned that homework in sixth grade would not be harmful.

Williams HS added an additional teacher, Mr. Verne Reynolds, to take some of the English load. Mr. Reynolds, it was noted, accepted the position at a low salary.

Salaries were a major topic of concern during this school year. Mr. Tapley stated that the \$800 maximum and minimum salary paid to Oakland teachers "is not a living wage for the teacher and it is only by the strictest economy that she can pay her necessary expenses." He added that "a teacher who serves successfully year after year is worth more to the town every year and should receive a substantial increase up to a reasonable limit. If we make a practice of employing inexperienced teachers or those who have been discarded from other systems at a minimum state wage and allow this amount to be the maximum wage of our strong experienced teachers, we shall eventually lose the best teachers, our work will be non-progressive and non-productive, and the children are the ones to suffer." Tapley recommended a salary scale of \$800-\$1000 for teachers, and \$1500-1700 for the sub-master.

In other matters, Tapley informed townspeople that chemical toilets had been installed in the Libby Hill school, and general repairs had been made. In December of 1926, the school in the Union district burned, at a total loss. The Advent chapel was used for a temporary school until a new building could be erected which Tapley estimated at \$3500-\$4000.

The Oakland Elementary Teachers' Association was active again in 1926-27, with Mrs. Martha Gagne as president. Fourteen meetings were planned, with speakers, curriculum development, and socials. There had been a similar earlier organization in the late 1800's, the records of which were deposited in the town library in the 1950's.

Principal Norman Lothrop noted an enrollment of 144 students, an increase of 22% over the previous year. Williams HS now offered 4 years of English, 2 years of French, 4 years of Latin, 3 years of history, 3½ years of mathematics, 7 years of commercial work, 4 years of science, 1 year of industrial arts, and ½ year of household arts. The college preparatory course required 2 years of either French or Latin, 2 years of history, 2 years of science, 4 years of English, and 3½ years of mathematics.

The dropout rate was higher than the state average. Of the class of 1926, 12 of 28 graduated, or 43%. Of the class to graduate in 1927, slightly over 50% remained as compared to the number which entered in 1923.

SCHOOL YEAR 1927-1928:

Both Superintendent Tapley and High School Principal Lothrop stressed the shortage of equipment necessary in the commercial and industrial programs at the high school. Tapley stated that unless five more typewriters were purchased, students would have to be dropped from typing classes; and that the industrial course was no less important than the other courses in the school. He recommended the introduction of power machinery in a five-year plan, so that the shop would be fully equipped by 1933.

The transfer of the B division of the 7th grade was made necessary by increased enrollments at the high school. This 7th grade class was moved to the Old High School, and Tapley recommended that a male teacher be hired to teach and supervise at that school, to avoid the "many cases of discipline which have seemed inevitable [which] would not have arisen among the boys had they the supervision and authority of a male teacher over them," a statement which would not be tolerated at the present time.

Tapley also reported that the rebuilt Union school had been completed, and that the building was "modern in every respect, viz.: electric lights, chemical toilets, jacketed heater, slate blackboards, adjustable seats, banking boards and ample lighting from the north side only."

In the high school report, Principal Lothrop explained the courses of study and graduation requirements in each, beginning with the Class of 1930:

College Preparatory - passing grades in 4 years of language other than English, three years of mathematics, one year of lab science; average of 80 in all subjects, with failures in none.

Commercial - average grade of 80 in all subjects and 85 in commercial subjects.

General (with distinction) - average of 80 in all subjects, failures in none.

General - all other students not falling in any of the other three categories.

In addition to the above, promotion was explained. In order to be promoted from Grade 9 to Grade 10, a student must have earned 3 points; from Grade 10 to Grade 11, 6 points; from Grade 11 to Grade 12, 10 points; and for graduation, 15 points. A point was earned by averaging 70 or better in a class which met 5 times per week.

Extra-curricular activities had been expanded by this time. Mr. Frank L Elliot coached boys' basketball, and Miss Margaret Killman coached girls' basketball. Gerald C Hallett coached other teams as well. Tennis courts were being constructed, and an interest in baseball was mentioned.

Lothrop pleaded for an increase in staff, either an English/history teacher, or a commercial assistant to cope with increased enrollments expected to be 165 by Fall of 1928.

SCHOOL YEAR 1928-1929:

Educating out-of-town students became a major concern during this year. Superintendent Tapley pointed out that to exclude these students which some townspeople believed were costing Oakland taxpayers money would not decrease the costs of education, since the tuition paid by out-of-town students was based on the cost of their education anyway. Tuition was first set at \$45, then raised to \$60. In 1927-28, \$75 was charged.

If out-of-town students were not allowed, the number of students would of course decrease; however, the cost of providing the necessary teaching, janitorial staff and building expenses would not lessen, since the town would still have to provide services to its own students.

Economics also suggested that it was good to educate tuitioned students. "The thirty pupils now in attendance represent more than twenty of the best homes in Sidney, Rome, Smithfield, Fairfield and other neighboring towns. Many of these families do a large part of their business in Oakland and contribute liberally to the social expense of the town and school." Increases in enrollment meant the hiring of an additional first grade teacher and another high school teacher at a total cost of \$1900.

Relating attendance directly to achievement, Tapley said that "if parents are indifferent as to whether the child ranks well or not, whether he is late at school or on time, whether he performs the home work that is assigned, whether he keeps good company, uses correct language, is properly clothed and fed -- I say if the parents are indifferent to these things, the child will imitate the same attitude, his work will become a grind and his school days will be robbed of their pleasure and profit."

Tapley reported on the progress of athletics; basketball had been emphasized since the Williams facility was best suited to that sport, but tennis and baseball were also played extensively. The tennis courts were constructed in the summer of 1928 and, Tapley added, had been in nearly constant use during the fall. He asked the town to appropriate more money for fields so that another tennis court and a baseball diamond might be constructed at Bryant Field.

Principal Lothrop reported on enrollment, up to 181, 33 more than the previous year, divided thus: Grade XII - 30; Grade XI - 51; Grade X - 36; Grade IX - 64. Enrollment by course was: General - 71; Commercial - 62; College Preparatory - 40.

Oakland was still an important agricultural town at this time, so it made sense when a course in agriculture was added in January 1929, with 12 boys in attendance. The State Department of Education had organized the class and furnished the teacher and textbooks.

SCHOOL YEAR 1929-1930:

The cooperation of the town road crews in removing snow from the sidewalks was a highlight of Tapley's report in February 1930. Through their efforts, he said "children have been able to arrive at school dry shod, even in stormy weather," also noting that "ploughed" roads had a direct bearing on school attendance.

He explained the new pension law, which was to go into effect in September 1930. Teachers who began teaching during the 1924-25 school year were to pay 5% of their salaries, not to exceed \$100, into the retirement fund. The state matched the money, and the interest on the fund would pay teachers' pensions after 25-, 30- or 35-years' service on retirement at age 60.

Principal Lothrop noted enrollment at 181, the same as 1928-29, with 48 in Grade XII, 31 in Grade XI, 52 in Grade X, and 50 in Grade IX. By town, enrollment was: Oakland, 146; Sidney, 18; Rome, 10; Belgrade, 3; Fairfield, 2; Smithfield, 1; and Moxie, 1.

He also commented on the problems faced trying to arrange a graduation for over 40 students, since Memorial Hall only seated 350 people, at the same time mentioning that the building was being used to capacity.

***Williams High School's Grade 8 class 1930;
Margaret Killam, physical education***



instructor. WHS for many years housed some or all of grades 7 and 8 as well as high school grades 9 through 12.

SCHOOL YEAR 1930-1931:

The Depression had struck the US, but not Oakland schools. Tapley commented that "politics and speculation have no place in the schools." He also mentioned that other towns in the area had been increasing spending on roads at the expense of the schools, but that this was not happening in Oakland.

However, the Depression would have an effect soon. Commissioner of Education Packard wrote Tapley "that the amount of the State school fund for distribution, December, 1931, will for various reasons decrease about 6%," which meant a cut in state funding of about \$300.

Also teachers in Oakland who had not had recent education training were required to attend summer school during the summer of 1931 in order to be retained by the town. The course would cost \$50, and teachers were given a \$50 raise to cover the cost.

High school enrollment was 29 in Grade XII, 44 in Grade XI, 35 in Grade X; and 58 in Grade IX, for a total of 166.

Lothrop lectured on the need for teaching thrift and economy. "Much of the present industrial and business depression is caused from waste and bad management. Large sums of money are constantly being wasted and in too many homes the distress and poverty is caused from poor budgeting or from no budget at all." Installment buying, charge accounts and time payments, he said, were "wasteful and should be discouraged." The Depression had hit whether the town realized it or not.

Salaries for staff were listed, as they had been and would continue to be in many future reports. At \$2700, principal Norman Lothrop was the highest paid. Sub-master J Harland Morse received \$1400; Paulenah Simmons, Miriam Hurd, Alice Brown and Ruth Rogers at the high school, were paid \$1100; elementary teachers, nearly regardless of experience, were paid \$850, the list including Martha Gagne (grade 8), Elizabeth Hills (grades 7 and 8), Masey Gordon (grade 7), Gertrude Davis (grade 6), Clara Stevens (grade 5), Ruth Perry (grade 4), Minerva Hall (grade 3), Welthea Richardson (grade 2), and Evelyn Stevenson (grade 1). Edith Grover at the Libby Hill school was paid \$800 probably because she had taken courses recently and therefore didn't share in the \$50 raise many others received. Clarissa Wheeler at the Union school was paid \$720; Anna Morse, domestic science teacher, earned \$850; Albert Barlow, manual training teacher, was paid \$1200; Margaret Killman, physical training teacher, received \$1100; Florence Wells, music teacher, was paid \$650.

Incidentally, enrollments for each teacher were also listed. They ranged, in the elementary schools, from Minerva Hall's grade 3 class of 56 and Evelyn Stevenson's 1st grade class of 55, to Edith Grover's Libby Hill School class of 21, with other grades having 28 (8), 47 (7), 41 (6), 32 (5), 34 (4), 47 (2), and 22 (Union School).

SCHOOL YEAR 1931-1932:

The annual reports of John Sidney Tapley, Superintendent, came to an end when he died on 25 February 1932, but the dedication appearing on page 43 of the 1931-32 Town Report is worthy of quotation:

Superintendent John S. Tapley went to his long home on the morning of February 25. In accordance with his customary forethought and punctuality he had practically completed his fourteenth annual financial statements and arranged for the departmental reports also presented herewith.

In his passing we of the staff recognize the loss of a great and true companion and friend. In his labor among us his contacts were more those of an older counselor and coworker than of a superior authority and he had the rare gift to dispel clouds and instill fresh spirit when the way became tedious and the burdens irksome. His unusual ability to grasp a problem in its entirety and think it thru to a conclusion that would conserve the interests of the child, his parents, the school, and the community, won him much deserved credit in his field of labor. At home in almost any situation, he was called upon on numerous occasions to lead programs, to stand at the helm of civic organizations, to sponsor worthwhile community activities and interpret them to the public, and he responded generously with time and strength to these calls. In his everyday life he calls to mind the famous saying attributed to Lincoln, "God must have loved the common people, he made so many of them." No man in want ever turned empty handed at his door. Surely he has given us a mark at which to aim and an example in simplicity of living to live up to.

The ideal that inspired his work was that every boy and every girl should receive an education to the limit of his ability and willingness to learn. He held the elements of the good life: Fair-mindedness,

consideration for others, meeting obligations squarely, good sportsmanship, were more important than subject matter and were to be presented in precept, example, and practice in all classroom teaching.

It is, indeed, a bright torch he hands us.

To the memory of John Tapley, who was our friend, this page is gratefully dedicated.

The fact that his was the first dedication of any type, and the first photograph in any of the town reports, is a testament to the high esteem in which Tapley was held by the town of Oakland. This esteem would soon be seen, as well, in the naming of a new school.

High school enrollment was down to 155 by the middle of 1931, and 157 by the middle of 1932. Most losses in enrollment were in Grade IX, and general attendance was down due to colds and measles.

The Lower Primary School was remodeled in 1931 for use to house town equipment.

The room formerly used as a library had become a classroom; during 1931-32 it once more operated as a library, with a magazine exchange club being organized, and a student Library Committee becoming active.

Principal Lothrop commented, "the fact that the operation of a good high school contributes to an increased cost of government is not to be denied, but we must be awake to the equally true proposition that failure to meet the needs of the high school adequately will be reflected in decreased advantages offered our boys and girls, as compared with those offered by other progressive communities. We may take our choice whether to pay or have our successors less well prepared to meet the increasingly complicated problems of living in an age of continual and rapid change such as ours is and will continue to be." Evidently, the school budget was feeling the pinch of the Depression, then entering its most cruel year, 1932. Many educators alive at that time must have been worried that the gains made by the town under the stewardship of John Tapley would be lost due to the economic collapse of the country, as reflected in the town and state.

Union #53 after John Tapley 1932-1945

SCHOOL YEAR 1932-1933:

Winfield F Packard made his first, which was to be his only, report in 1933. He noted that since Oakland's municipal tax rate and school tax rate dropped below the state average, \$692.84 in state funding was lost. In addition, other funds totaling \$542.19 were lost due to state cutbacks in funding for Manual Training, Domestic Science, and Physical Education.

At the same time, he noted that "if the same conditions, as to school attendance prevailed today, as in 1920, nearly two million young people in this country would be added to the list of unemployed," arguing that lack of increased school enrollments were partly due to the Depression and lack of jobs.

Enrollment at the high school was 162. By class, that was Grade XII, 29; Grade XI, 43; Grade X, 30; Grade IX, 75; Postgraduate, 3. By town, the figures were Oakland, 125; Sidney, 17; Rome, 12; Smithfield, 4; Belgrade, 3; and Fairfield, 1.

Repairs to the high school were of an energy-conservation nature -- weather-stripping, lighting, and other improvements. Miss Hildegard K Rogers, Home Economics teacher, initiated a program of hot dishes for those students eating at school, under the control of two high school students. As part of the curriculum, these students get "practical experience in food buying, large quantity cookery, serving, cleaning the laboratory and the keeping of simple accounts." The cost per student was \$.08 per week. Also, the Home Economics course was changed somewhat, to include care and repair of clothing, a sure sign of the Depression's effect on school curricula.

In the Manual Training high school class, Albert H Barlow noted the increased productivity of classes with the introduction of power machinery, particularly the lathe and the sanding machine. Students experienced practicality, as several of their projects resulted in improvements to the shop itself.

SCHOOL YEAR 1933-1934:

Winfield Packard lasted as superintendent only one year, so new superintendent, Ivan E Adams, notes the progress of the Depression in his first report, finding several effects: (1) students were staying in school longer due to the lack of jobs available; (2) budgets had been cut in every area; (3) more interest was being shown in vocational education; and (4) state funding had been cut. He divided the school dollar distribution thus: Common schools, 4.6%; High school, 29.4%; Industrial Education, 5.9%; Physical Education, 2.7%; Textbooks, 2.7%; Supplies and insurance, 7.9%; Repairs, 2.9%; and Miscellaneous, 2.5%. He also remarked that 58% of the total expenditure was for teacher salaries, and also mentioned that the cost of school supplies had risen dramatically.

The cooperation of CWA officials in refinishing the interiors of all schools was mentioned as a much needed, but financially impossible project, which could not have been completed without such aid.

He called for the introduction of a sub-primary grade, which, he felt, would lessen the problem of over placement -- students who were not ready for the work of the grade in which they were placed; but he stopped short of any comparison with previous years, as this was his first year as superintendent.

High school principal Lothrop, however, presented his tenth report to the town. He mentioned the extra emphasis on English teaching, and the cooperation of the Oakland Public Library in assisting students. Advanced Latin and shorthand were discontinued, due to heavy teaching schedules and small enrollments in those classes. He did call for adding books in science, social studies, and English, as well as magazines to the school library.

Enrollment was up 12 over the previous year, to 174, of whom 46 were tuition students from Rome, Smithfield, Belgrade, Peru, Somerville, and Alexander. He fails to mention Sidney, although it should be assumed that there were a number of students from that town at Williams HS. Athletics were slightly curtailed due to lower income, but "more than half the members of the student body participated in some form of athletics."

SCHOOL YEAR 1934-1935:

Despite rapidly changing economic conditions, and spending plans gone awry, the school department closed its books with a surplus. Extra economies included the closing of the Libby Hill School, and the conveyance of those students to village schools, saving the town well over \$450. Also, buses were doing double duty, resulting in a \$400 savings, although the routes were somewhat less convenient than in past years.

Superintendent Adams mentioned that an extensive repair program was carried out under the federal National Recovery Administration: a new asphalt shingle roof was put on the Primary building, and the heating system were rearranged to make heating more efficient and less costly; repairs and additions at the High school were also made.

Adams noted that several problems still remained. Large enrollment, students who were unprepared for or unable to handle the work assigned, and the inability to handle large numbers of retentions, were all mentioned as significant problems. A sub-primary grade was added in the spring of 1934, which Adams believed would eventually mitigate the problem of pupils who were unable to handle the assigned work, and would therefore lower the number of necessary retentions.

Third grade pupils were moved to the Grammar school, and the seventh grade returned to Williams during 1934-35, but this was to be considered only a one year plan, since increased enrollments at Williams anticipated for 1935-36 would necessitate the return of the 7th grade to the grammar school as in the past.

Principal Lothrop noted that Williams HS enrollment was 145 as of the middle of the year, due to a large graduating class in 1934 and a small entering class in Fall 1935. Enrollments would be closer to normal the following year. Oakland represented 113 students, Sidney 16, Rome 10, Smithfield 2, Fairfield 2, Belgrade 1, and Somerville 1. By grade, there were 41 Freshmen, 48 Sophomores, 40 Juniors, 15 Seniors and 1 Post Graduate student.

A second year of manual training and home economics was added for high school students, and the library was enlarged with books borrowed from the Maine State Library; 17 magazines were purchased.

Repairs and additions to the building included installation of drawers, shelves and cupboards in the laboratory; drawer and shelf space in the office and some classrooms; weather-stripping windows in two more rooms; caulking; repointing of the bricks; drainage of the athletic field; and a new tennis court.

Athletics, a senior play, prize speaking contests and several clubs all played a prominent part in the social life of Williams HS but Lothrop called for even more activities, to include drama, debate, and a science and a math club.

The need for a school physician was also mentioned, so as to provide for health education, examinations and remedial work to be done by the physical directors.

Teachers, with other information, were listed as follows:

<u>Name, Position,</u>	<u>Experience</u>	<u>In Town</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Salary</u>
Lothrop, Norman, principal	19	11	5	2070
Morse, J Harland, submaster	5	5	4	1242
Brown, Alice, English, French	11	7	4	910
Leighton, Barbara, commercial	5	1	3	828
Simmins, Helen, Eng, Lat, Anc Hist	2	2	4	910
Hills, Elizabeth, Gr 8-7	15.5	8	1	720

Tapley, Marion L, 8-7	10	9	2	720
Riley, Madeline, 6	9	1	2.5	720
Stevens, Clara, 5	29.5	28.5	.5	720
Perry, Ruth, 4	10	8	2	720
Wheeler, Clarissa, 3	5	5	2	720
Richardson, Welthea, 2	13	10	1	720
Mayo, Amy, 1	5	2	3	720
McGown, Audrey, Sub-primary	7.5	1	2	720
Hodges, Faylene, music	6	1	5	450
Killman, Margaret, phys ed	9	9	3	720
Barlow, Albert, ind arts	5	5	3	1049.76
Mosher, Laura, home ec	1	1	4	648
Robinson, Vivian, Union School	3	3	2	612

Teachers were staying longer than they were earlier in the century, and in fact only one totally new teacher out of a total staff of 19, Laura Mosher, had been hired.

SCHOOL YEAR 1935-1936:

Superintendent Adams in this year included only those items which were of a general nature, due to purposes of economy, another effect of the Depression. Therefore, the specialized reports of music, industrial arts, commercial subjects, home economics and physical education were not included, breaking a tradition of many years.

The intermediate grade system was reorganized, and a departmental system was implemented in grades four, five, and six. Adams announced that at least one extra teacher was needed for these grades, in view of class sizes of 45 to 50 under one teacher.

Repairs and remodeling of Williams included continued weatherization; additional storage space for building materials and a boys' locker room, which were located in an area excavated under the stage; and a drying room and paint shop. Repairs needed at the upper grade building included renovation of the heating plant.

The high school reported increased opportunity in music, industrial arts, dramatics and public speaking. The addition of a new teacher, Clayton R Cronkite, made physical training and athletics more available. Also this report contained the first mention of a junior prom.

Enrollment was 155 in grades 9 through 12, with 251 for the entire building. By grade, the breakdown was: VII, 50; VIII, 46; IX, 45; X, 28; XI, 46; and XII, 36, with another increase expected the following year.

The "Messalonskee Ripple", which had been published for nine years, listed the present status of the 249 prior graduates of Williams HS:

Housewives - 55	Teaching
Factory workers - 38	Elementary - 10
Secretary/Accounting - 17	High School - 3
Store Clerks - 15	College - 2
Laborers - 14	Apprentices - 2
At Home - 14	Engineering - 3
Nurses - 9	Truck Drivers - 3
Farmers - 7	Store Proprietors - 2
In College	Mechanics - 3
U of Maine - 7	Hotel Employees - 2
Colby - 6	Army - 2
Out of Maine - 5	C.C.C. - 1
Business - 4	Newspapermen - 1
Normal Schools - 5	Ill - 1
Preparatory Schools - 1	Other Occupations - 8
Hospital Training - 2	Salesmen - 5
Deceased - 2	

SCHOOL YEAR 1936-1937:

Several happenings during this school year attest to the changing times for schools in Oakland.

Superintendent Adams noted that the town would save \$300 during a complete fiscal year because students living on the Waterville Road would be conveyed by bus, rather than the electric railway, which ceased providing transportation in November 1936. The Waterville, Fairfield and Oakland Street Railway was to cease all operations in October 1937.

Adams listed new equipment added, including new desks, gas burner equipment for the laboratory, industrial equipment, hot plates for home economics, and textbooks. He stated that much remained to be done, however, including improvements in physical equipment, desks, reference books and maps, and teacher salaries. Many vacancies in small towns were going unfilled, due to higher paying jobs being available in larger towns. He noted that "there are many teachers who desire to attend summer sessions to better fit themselves for the work which they are doing but whose salaries will not allow the expenditure."

High school enrollment was up again. By grade, enrollment was: XII, 41; XI, 20; X, 37; IX, 61; VIII, 50; VII, 47. . Principal Lothrop hoped that someday a room could be used just for a library, rather than for teaching. He stated the need for additional space for classrooms, the gymnasium, manual training, and home arts. The original curtains on the south side of the building were replaced, and bleachers were added along one side of the gym.

SCHOOL YEAR 1937-1938:



Williams High School Baseball 1937. First row, 1- Albert Spiller, 2 Vernon York, 3 Norman? Tibbetts, 4 Gilbert Peters, 5 Valton Wood, 6 Otis Bacon, 7 unknown, 8 Arthur Noyes. Second row, 1 unknown, 2 unknown, 3 Clayton Cronkite coach, 4 Merle Tilton, 5 Clarence Axtell, 6 Ronald Handley, 7 Floyd Kenniston, 8 unknown, 9 unknown, 10 Carroll Richardson. Third row, 1 Lawrence Sedgeley, 2 unknown, 3 unknown, 4 unknown, 5 Elmo Lush, 6 unknown, 7 Robert Beverage

Kermit S Nickerson became Superintendent during this school year. His report noted many of the same goals and problems faced by prior

superintendents.

A teacher shortage was evident, with six new teachers employed; a testing program was implemented in the elementary grades; a number of unmotivated students were a concern, Nickerson mentioning that close cooperation between parent and student would accomplish more than teacher inspiration and encouragement; and enrollment was up in the sub-primary class, resulting in the closing of the Union school and the transfer of the teacher to the Water Street building.

The School Committee recommended that the Union School remain closed, but Nickerson warned that \$750 would have to be added to the budget if the Committee's recommendation was overturned. In the same vein, he suggested that many of the buildings were in poor condition, with high enrollment, and that "some constructive, forward looking plan should be adopted to improve these conditions." His plans would shortly bear fruit.

The repair budget included painting of windows and doors at Williams, installing a new water heater and shingling of the roof of the old high school, and purchasing needed desks.

High School principal Lothrop, in his fourteenth annual report, has a number of statistics to offer. Enrollment was: PG, 2; XII, 17; XI, 31; X, 55; IX, 53; VIII, 47; VII, 57, for a total of 262, which was five over the capacity of the building. There would be a larger entering class and smaller graduating class for 1938-39. Enrollment by curricula showed 64 taking the General course, 31 taking the College Preparatory course, and 63 taking the Commercial course.

Changes at Williams included beginning the school day at 8:40 instead of 9:00, which enabled the school to offer 45 minute "recitation periods". One result of an earlier day was an increase in tardiness, which Lothrop said would adjust itself in time. Science was introduced into the 8th grade curriculum; house planning was added to the advanced drafting class; and the serving of hot dishes by the home economics classes was continued though an additional stove and more equipment was needed. Increases in library holdings brought the library up to standard, and magazine subscriptions had increased. A student newspaper, "The Eagle", was introduced in 1937.

SCHOOL YEAR 1938-1939:

Teacher retention was better than the previous year, only one person having to be replaced. Twelve teachers furthered their education with travel or schooling, representing 60% of the entire staff of twenty.

The major accomplishment according to Superintendent Nickerson was the beginning of construction on a new elementary school, which would be named the John S. Tapley School, designed to replace the two buildings being used at that time. The new building was a Federal Public Works Project, which meant that 45%, or \$29,250, of the \$65,000 cost was paid by the federal government. The building committee of Francis Thwing, Marion L Tapley, Daniel M Marshall, Harold York and Harold Bridges, worked long and hard, coming up with a plan for a two story plus basement, 60 by 100 foot building of 11 classrooms for accommodating about 400 students. The building was planned to be one of the most up to date buildings in Maine, and was expected to be occupied in September 1939.

In the elementary area, a dental clinic was begun, with several organizations contributing funding.

Norman Lothrop's fifteenth report had enrollment figures which equaled the previous record, 181 in the upper four grades. Broken down, the figures were 29 Seniors, 49 Juniors, 41 Sophomores, 62 Freshman, 46 Eighth graders and 45 Seventh graders, for a total of 272, 15 over building capacity, including 49 tuition students.

***The Williams High School Orchestra,
1938. Row 1, Eugene Sturtevant,
Everett Rockwell, Marion Dustin,
Richard Norton, Neil Collar, Merland
O'Neal; Row 2, Priscilla Landry,
Richard Brillard, Ruth Wallace, Lois
Wood, Norman Sedgeley; Row 3,
Clifton Collar, Arlene Kennison, Edith
Sturtevant, Miss Myrtle Bowlin.***



Changes in the curriculum were also mentioned. Civics was introduced, and the existing half year courses in US history and civics became full year courses of US History and Problems of American Democracy; trigonometry and solid geometry were discontinued; a boys' glee club of 30 students was organized, and the school orchestra was enlarged.

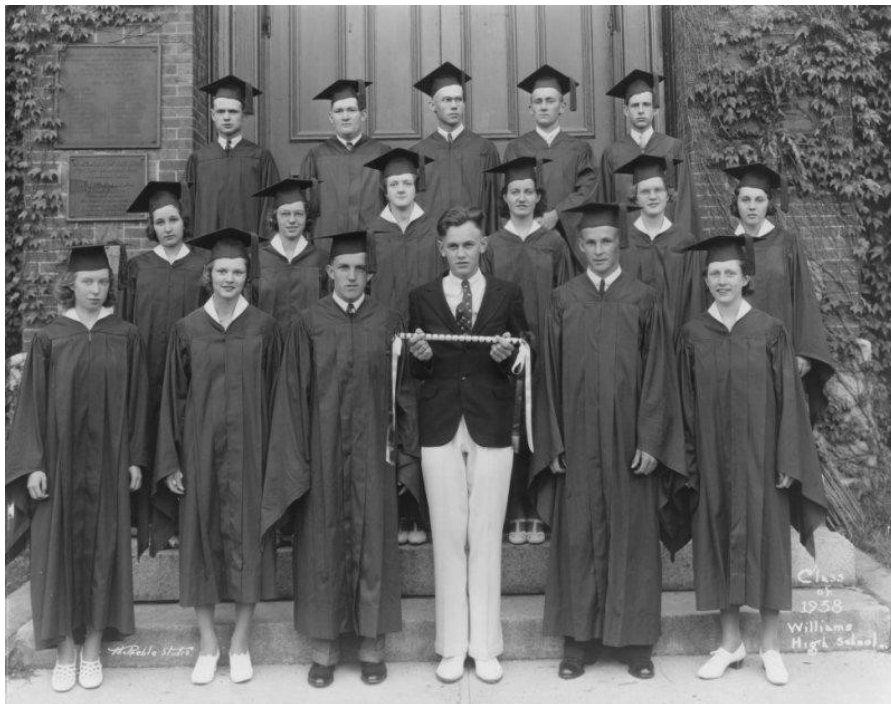
Williams High School Girls Basketball 1938. Front row, Marguerite Tobin, Dorothy Hawes, June Marshall, Carmen Gagner, Muriel Carrell, Charlene Scott, Virginia Norton, Mary Manson; Back row, Dorothy Randall, Delphine Perkins, Willa Richardson, Eva Gerrish, Ruth Wallace, Josephine Perkins, Margaret Killman, coach



Enrollment was up, Lothrop said, because "of pupils who a few years ago would have been employed in industry or farming and who are only mildly interested in or able to profit from intense study of academic subjects on an intellectual level," and he warned of "safeguarding lives and property from untrained youth with no constructive outlet for its tremendous energies and free time."

He suggested that something be done to cover the original plaster in classrooms which was beginning to crack and separate, though he stopped short of criticizing the original workmanship. He also listed new equipment which had been installed in the shop and gymnasium.

The National Youth Administration was mentioned as having provided employment for 8 students. Administrative demands on the principal had increased, and an additional teacher especially in the English area, was requested. Lothrop also requested the ability to darken the gymnasium for the showing of movies, thereby adding "visual education to our other tools."



Williams High School's Graduating Class 1938. First row, Muriel Correll, Arlene Dyer, Merle Tilton, Roy Bacon, Otis Bacon, Dorothy Randall; Second row, Marion Brewer, Pearl York (Estes), Evangeline Giberson, Theo Mosher, Arlene Kennison, Frances Forbes; Third row, William Blake, Alton Bates, Robert Lothrop, Max Leech, Gerald Goodman

SCHOOL YEAR 1939-1940:



The obvious highlight of the year was the occupation of the John S Tapley School (*Photo left*) in September 1939, by grades S-P through 7, thus providing Oakland's elementary students with "the most favorable circumstances in surroundings that conform to accepted standards of heating, lighting and sanitation." The new building also relieved overcrowding at Williams, centralized students in two buildings instead of spreading them out all over town, and enabled the town to close all other schools over 16 years old. The era of the one room schoolhouse was over.

Williams High, in what was to be Lothrop's final report as principal, held 42 Seniors, 38 Juniors, 48 Sophomores, 51 Freshmen, 1 Post-graduate, and 48 Eighth graders from Tapley School coming to Williams for physical education, manual training and home economics.

One English teacher was freed for a period a day to run the library and supervise a group of student aides, which helped to make the library a more useful place in which to work. As far as the building went, Lothrop suggested a maintenance plan to renovate one or two rooms per year, adding more equipment to the home economics lab, resurfacing the tennis courts which had been little used recently due to the rough surface, and rearranging the shop to provide room for metal working.

The "Messalonskee Ripple" again provided a breakdown of alumni by occupation:

Homemakers - 76	Ordinary Labor - 58
Semi-skilled Labor - 19	Skilled Labor - 6
Business Management/ Farming - 27	Office Work - 23
Public Service - 8	College Teaching - 3
Public School Teaching - 6	College Students - 26
Normal School Students - 19	Engineers - 1
Unemployed - 16	Unknown - 11
	Deceased - 1

Out of the 300 Williams HS alumni over the previous 10 years, 26 were in college, 7 started college, 19 had graduated from or were enrolled at normal schools, 27 had completed business school, 10 had finished nurse training, 17 had completed other training, and 3 had begun courses, for a total of 134, or 44.7% of graduates, a rather impressive number, considering the economics of the time and the area.

Lothrop also noted that the boys' basketball squad was participating in state competition for the third year in a row. As Oakland schools entered the 1940's, despite war clouds in Europe and Asia, things were looking very bright indeed.

SCHOOL YEAR 1940-1941:

Superintendent Nickerson listed that four years English, four years Social Science, four years Natural Science, four years Math, four years Commercial, four years Home Economics or Manual Training, two years Latin, French, Vocal music, instrumental music, PE were available. In manual education, sheet metal was now offered, although the agriculture course had been dropped since the state declined to reimburse local schools for teaching it.

Four new teachers were hired at Williams, indicating that the national defense was taking people who might have become teachers; Nickerson expected the situation to persist as long as "unsettled conditions" continue. Although enrollment at Williams was roughly unchanged, increases at Tapley School required the hiring of a new teacher there.

"Health Activities" were highlighted, to include the third year of a dental care program, and the furnishing of milk to "underweight and undernourished" children, as well as inclusion of a hot lunch for children who were bused. Thanks were given to numerous town organizations for their assistance.

Budget considerations, and unexpected expenses consumed a major part of Nickerson's report. State aid decreased over the past few years, and the problem of running a school system on reduced funds worried the superintendent.

New Williams principal, Earle McKeen, reported enrollment at: Grade VIII, 35; Grade IX, 47; Grade X, 41; Grade XI, 44; and Grade XII, 30. A new period was added to the school day for music, dramatics, club meetings, assemblies, and other extracurricular items. Attendance was 92.1% of enrollment, and the help of parents was sought on the issue of school attendance.

SCHOOL YEAR 1941-1942:

Superintendent Nickerson again noted difficulty in replacing teachers due to defense and, after December 7, 1941, war issues. Enrollment at Tapley School was at its peak, and Nickerson said that further increases would be a problem for the town.

He listed numerous defense activities including the sale of Defense Saving Stamps, volunteer teaching in citizenship classes, diet and nutrition instruction, construction of model airplanes for the Army and Navy, and teacher volunteers as Air Observers, Air Raid Wardens, and other positions.

Increases in budget items were due to the hiring of two new elementary teachers, and a decrease in tuition reimbursement.

Williams's principal, McKeen, noted that only three boys had left school to work. Enrollment was: Seniors 29, Juniors 33, Sophomores 39, Freshmen 45, Eighth Grade 42, Post-graduates 2. In instruction, the new motion picture projector saw much use, and the resurfacing of the tennis courts added that sport to the physical education program.

SCHOOL YEAR 1942-1943:

Hiring trained teachers, two at Tapley and two at Williams, was a major problem as the war absorbed manpower, and low teacher salaries compared with other occupations drew others away from education.

Wartime regulations on conveying students would mean that students arriving on the three buses and in the two private cars used would experience changes. Regulations stated that transportation would be available for students who live more than two miles away, or who live "more than a mile and a half on a side road to a school bus route," with exceptions made for students living along bus routes provided that no additional miles were driven.

In order to increase teachers' salaries by 10%, Nickerson requested increases of \$1200 and \$800 in the Common School and High School accounts respectively.

Enrollment was: Seniors 23, Juniors 28, Sophomores 36, Freshmen 61, Grade Eight 34, Grade Seven (one class) 24. McKeen noted that 234 different pupils had registered to attend, three withdrew (lack of transportation), five transferred, two left for college, and seven left school to work.

Curriculum was strongly defense-oriented, including emphasis on citizenship, current events, and job training. New courses in pre-flight aeronautics, mathematics, electricity, and Morse Code were added. War activities included the collection of 28 tons of scrap metal, training in first aid and the air raid warden service, and the sale of war stamps. Once more, parents were urged to become aware of what was going on in the schools.

SCHOOL YEAR 1943-1944:

Once more, war effects were felt in Oakland. Teacher shortages, and students leaving school to work and enter the service were negative effects; salvage of materials, sale of war stamps and bonds, and the addition of a course in Production and Processing of Food were positive effects.

A new program, standardized testing in elementary reading, showed that Oakland students compared favorably with their national peers.

Post-war education, Nickerson noted, will be a more varied vocational education; provision should be made, possibly in the Old High School building for such programs, both for students and adults.

Manpower shortages meant that major repairs or renovations could not be made, but a new concrete sidewalk on Heath Street was constructed which was both attractive and useful.

Teacher salaries, though up over previous years, still suffered in comparison to other communities and other occupations.

Williams HS opened with a 10% decrease, partly because three students entered the service, and eleven left school to work. Franklin Downie left to join the Navy in January 1944, and was replaced with Joseph Marshall; otherwise, the teaching staff remained unchanged. The strains of the war were being felt, but school was still progressing.

SCHOOL YEAR 1944-1945:

Teacher hiring was still a problem, but the hiring of a Music Supervisor was noted by Nickerson in the 1945 report; an elementary school orchestra was organized, consisting of about 40 students; the school lunch program was feeding about 250 students per day; and teacher in-service training was emphasized.

At Williams, enrollment was: Seniors 19, Juniors 40, Sophomores 23, Freshmen, 55. New staff or replacements included: Mr. Chandler (taught 1941-42) returning in Manual Arts; Mrs. Sturtevant, in Language and English, replaced by Miss Barbara Dennett; Miss Arvilla Humphrey replacing Mrs. Carle in Home Economics; and Mrs. Atherton in the new music program.

The Student Council played a major role in the social and extra-curricular activities at Williams, including collecting of scrap materials, raising money for construction of gymnasium bleachers, and selling of war bonds.

From World War II to SAD No 47, 1945-1965

SCHOOL YEAR 1945-1946:

C J Cutts, in his first report as superintendent, strongly emphasizes the growth in school enrollment, and overcrowding which will soon follow. Cutts also suggested that with elementary enrollment up 12% over the previous spring, with one division of seventh grade at Williams, and a projected high school enrollment of 42% over the present within five years, Williams will not house the student body properly by September 1947. The needs of the town for an adequate gymnasium was obvious. The seating capacity was only 156, and athletics, dramatics, debating, speaking, and musical productions were suffering as a result.

Cutts proposed a building program which would include a new combination gymnasium and auditorium, with the present gymnasium being converted to two classrooms and a shop, as well as providing space for a music room and cafeteria.

New Williams principal, Harold Louder, reported enrollments: Seniors 37, Juniors 18, Sophomores 48, Freshmen 40, Grade Eight 56, Grade Seven 25. New staff included Franklin Downie returned in Physical Education, and as Athletic Director and Baseball coach; Miss Ardis Woodbury resigned, replaced in commercial subjects by Miss Abby Giggey of Waterville; Ira A Witham Jr, WW II Captain, replaced Miss Eva Libby in seventh grade, and he taught physical education and coached basketball as well. Edith Cooley coached girls' basketball. Louder also repeated Cutts' call for new construction on the building.

SCHOOL YEAR 1946-1947:

Teacher procurement issues surfaced again; 1200 vacancies annually in Maine were being filled by only 250 teacher college graduates. Administration was not immune, as both Harold Louder at WHS and Ira Witham at Tapley School resigned, being replaced by Maxwell Ward, and Mrs. Helen Gallagher respectively.

Overcrowding was again evident, with forty or more students per class at Tapley, and all available space at Williams being used. However, community support was also evident in that a Parent Teachers' Association was organized, and voters passed articles in the town meeting to add on to the high school.

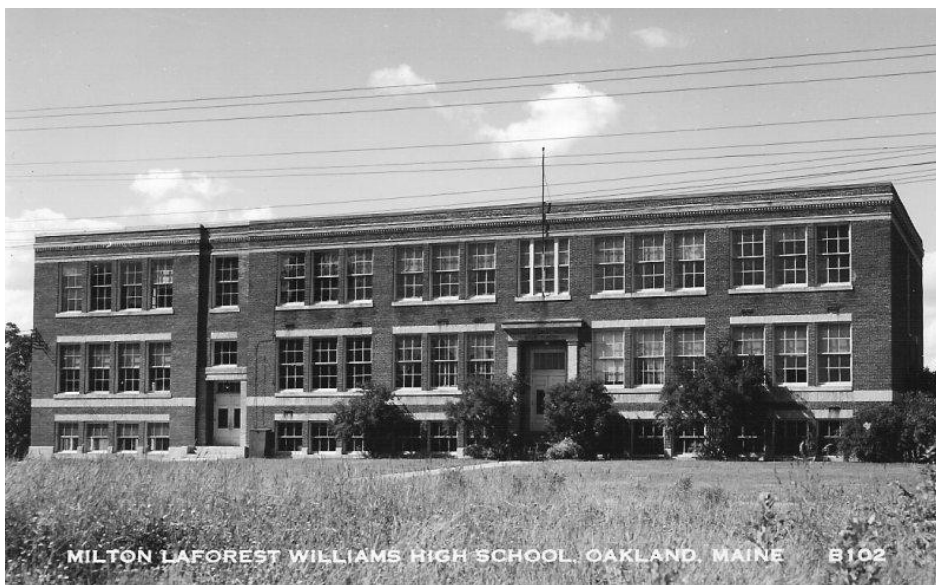
A survey done by the Department of Education, reported: (1) both buildings are generally in good condition, though inadequate for anything other than routine classroom teaching; (2) both buildings are badly overcrowded; (3) future enrollments will overstrain the facilities; (4) extra-curricular offerings are ineffective in the present facilities; (5) minimum needs are for 4 more classrooms, and more space in the gymnasium/auditorium at Williams HS; and (6) an addition was better advised at WHS than at Tapley.

Recommendations by the building committee included: (1) add a 36-foot-long addition on the east end of Williams HS, containing 4 classrooms; (2) move Tapley's grades 6 and 7 to WHS until WHS needs the room; (3) extend the gymnasium to the north 30 feet; (4) replace the existing east wall with lally columns and add seating.

New Williams HS principal Maxwell D Ward reported enrollment at: Seniors 14, Juniors 45, Sophomores 36, Freshmen 55, Grade Eight 51, Grade Seven 30. Music and public exhibitions were an important part of the school year, including the Senior Play, a Variety Show, and basketball under coaches Charles Merrill and Caroline Sturtevant. Merrill, in his report as athletic director, made the case for improved physical facilities very strongly, noting that athletics must be self-supporting, and that the capacity of the gymnasium doesn't even fit the student enrollment, to say nothing of public attendance, and loss of student clothing due to too few lockers. He notes that this lack will be especially pressing when football returns to Williams HS after many years' absence.

The warrant for the town meeting contained an article (22) which would provide a total of \$66,000 for construction as outlined in the recommendations above, \$31,000 from new bond issues and \$35,000 from sale of treasury bonds already held by the town. A building committee was appointed in Article 23.

SCHOOL YEAR 1947-1948:



Williams was enlarged in 1947 – the rooms on the left are new, as is a gymnasium addition on the rear of the building. It was enlarged once more in 1962, and finally renovated and expanded again in 1987.

Construction was the main topic of C J Cutts' report. Due to a lag in the Williams HS construction, the Public Library housed a class of 28 students. Enrollment at Tapley School in grades JP through 7 was 426, with 243 at Williams HS in grades 8-12. Teaching time was lost during construction only in physical education. Music rehearsals were held in the Post

Rooms at Memorial Hall, while the hall itself was used for assemblies in the fall of 1947. The gymnasium was available to the public on December 23, 1947, while the additional classrooms were expected to be ready by March 1948. The largest indoor crowd in Oakland history attend the production "Americana" in the new facility in January 1948. Edwin Richardson became principal at Tapley, and an additional social studies teacher was noted at Williams.

However, current construction wasn't the only topic; future construction was discussed. Space available would be adequate only until September 1950, and by 1951-52, two additional new classrooms would be necessary.

Teacher salaries again were compared; Oakland teachers on average were paid \$544 less than the national average of \$2550. Weekly salaries averaged \$36.53, while in industry, average workers earned \$60 per week.

Sharply higher prices were reflected in the 1947-48 year, with paper and school supplies having risen 140% since January 1941, and by about 68% just since January 1946. Budget requests for the coming year included more money for repairs at Williams HS, and a new bus for the Fairfield Street run.

Williams High School Majorettes, 1946 or 1947. Front, Caroline Smith; Standing Arlene Furbush, Janet Pierce, Jean Hutchinson, Jean Clark, Coleen Smith, Leda Whitney, Betty Stowell, Sally Tuttle, Doris LaCroix. This photo was taken in the gymnasium which was added to WHS in 1947.



High school enrollment was: Senior 36, Junior 31, Sophomore 57, Freshman 54, Grade Eight 56, for a total of 234. Williams saw a schedule of five one-hour classes, with a half-hour activity period. Football returned in Fall, 1947, and an additional teaching position was added in social studies.

This year also saw the first discussion in superintendent reports of the formation of a school "district."

SCHOOL YEAR 1948-1949:

Enrollment and faculty reached a peak this year. New Superintendent Hubert Redding listed the staff with enrollments. For comparison with present staff numbers and enrollments, the list is intriguing:

<u>Williams H S</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>John S. Tapley School</u>		
Maxwell Ward	Principal	Fresh, 56	*Lawrence Sturtevant	Grade 7, Principal	25
J Harland Morse	Science	Soph, 53	Charlena Walton	Grade 6	33
Dorothy Sturtevant	Language	Jr., 52	*Hilda Charles	Grade 5 & 6	32
Madeline Woodworth	English	Sr., 30	Caroline Sturtevant	Grade 5	32
*Clarence Campbell	Mathematics		Muriel Dutton	Grade 4	34
*Hazel Townsend	Commercial		*Hazel Hitchcock	Grade 3 and 4	32
*Leonard Osier	Social Science		Clarissa Wheeler	Grade 3	38
*Frances Melvin	Home Economics		*Abbie McLaughlin	Grade 2	30
J Philip Chandler	Manual Training		Mildridge Jones	Grade 2	30
Charles Merrill	Phys Ed - Boys		Mary Fox	Grade 1	24
*Doris Hawkes	Phys Ed - Girls		Vivian Robinson	Grade 1	28
Lilla Atherton	Music		*Estelle Noyes	Sub-Primary}	78
Elizabeth Hills	Grade 8	56	*Nettie Wallace	Sub-Primary}	
*Farrington Charles	Grade 7	31	*=New this year		

A first in School Union 53, an all-day workshop was held on December 7, 1948, and many teachers are noted as having taken extension courses.

Again, overcrowding appears, even though the high school annex was not yet finished. A room at Tapley School had a dividing wall, and the library school showed real deficiencies as a classroom area. Only two rooms of the Williams HS annex were finished, and there was no available room for the 8th grade, so they had to be split up over several rooms wherever there was space available. Based on needs for 1949-50, there was need to divide a Sub-Primary class of 80 into 2 classes, transfer two groups from Tapley School to Williams, use one more of the rooms in the annex for the high school classes, and continue to use the library for one first grade class. Even then, there would be a shortage of one classroom.

Redding recommended as possibilities, first, a six-room addition on the Tapley School; second, an auditorium/gymnasium at Tapley; and third, a committee to study future trends and make building program recommendations. An article in the warrant called for purchase of land next to the high school.

Maxwell Ward noted that the high school now had a schedule consisting of 6 periods of 45 minutes each, with an activity or make-up period at the end of the day. If students' work was complete, dismissal was at 2:35; if not, dismissal was at 3:15. The manual training shop was moved to the new wing, providing space for a cafeteria.

In curriculum and teaching, Redding noted that mid-year exams had been instituted at Williams, and that both principals had been relieved of classroom teaching so as to get better acquainted with staff and students.

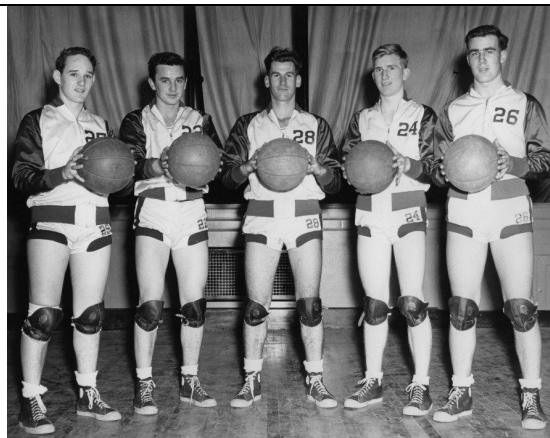


Williams High School's Band 1948. First row, Janet Pierce, Doris LaCroix, Sally Tuttle; 2nd row, Natalie Gilbert, Noel Chandler, Margaret Oliver, Roger Luce, Mark Getchell, D Bush, Louise Axtell, Ann Fuller, Carolyn Smith, Francis Vigue, Horace Pullen, Francis Monahan, Donald Mairs, Barbara Taylor, Patricia Nason, Robinson Whitney; 3rd row, Mrs. Atherton, B Fossett, Linda Walton, R Stineford, S Richardson, Roselmer Clark, Carol York, Geraldine Sawtelle, Elizabeth Hurd, Dale Collier, R Principato, John Kerr, Thomas York, Jenny McCann, Gloria Gallagher, K Southard, M Smith, W Romano, Thomas Pierce; 4th row, Elliot Chandler, R Fuller, J Bickford, N Stineford, B Wentworth, Judy Allen, Joseph Ready, Hilda Baldic, Joan Berube, Charlene Gallagher, Peter Bastow, Marion Berube, Geradine Rackleff

Construction proceeded from 14 March 1947 to July 1948. The building committee, consisting of Dean E Wheeler, Odilon Morrisette, Harold E York, Wayland S Small, and Susan S Bastow, reported that the lowest bids on construction were \$98,750 and \$85,818, both of which were above the specified amount. Cuts were made, principally the walls in the upstairs addition. The committee requested a special town meeting and received permission to build those walls. Bleachers were constructed for \$500 by having Mr. Chandler and the manual training classes build them.



Williams High School Senior Play, 1948. Seated Muriel Rossignol, Millie Ireland, Betty Stowell, Jean Clark, Eliot Chandler, Carol Southard; Standing Jacklyn Mosher, Robert McTaggart, Arlene Furbush, Robert Fotter, Ruth Benson, Lois Merrithew, Harvey Dolloff, Evelyn Warren, Carol Southard?, Warren Manter, Jean Hutchinson



Williams High School's Basketball Team, 1948. Francis Monahan, Franklin Bickford, Harvey Dolloff, Clyde Luce, Harvey Luce

SCHOOL YEAR 1949-1950:

The Oakland Public Library housed a third grade class rather than a first grade one, and total enrollment was up to 727 from 704 in September 1948. Teachers new to the schools included Priscilla White, Languages, WHS, replacing Dorothy Sturtevant who left to teach at Belgrade; Dorothy Whitten, Social Science, WHS; David Marshall, Biology and General Science, WHS; Donald Strout, Grades 6 and 7, and Principal at Tapley; Lois Beverage, Grades 4 and 5; Helena Booth, Grade 4; Eleanor Brennan, Grade 2; Marcia Joy, Grade 2; Irene Miller, Grade 1; and Margaret Smith, Grade 1. Superintendent Redding cautioned against having so large a turnover of staff.

Textbook needs were stressed, and a basal system in math, English and spelling was completed. Driver training was added to the curriculum, which, along with higher teacher salaries, increased fuel costs, and the purchase of coal for the Tapley School, added significantly to the cost of operating schools. In 1948-49, an oil boiler was added at Williams, and the coal which was to have been used there was shifted to the Tapley School.

About 130 high school and elementary school students were participating in the hot lunch program at Williams under the care of Mrs. Inza Foster. A new hot water tank increased the supply of hot water. Article 13 in the town meeting warrant requested a bond issue of up to \$10,000 to finish the addition to Williams and was passed.

SCHOOL YEAR 1950-1951:

The building committee reported that two bids, \$8,425 and \$8,850, were received, with alternates of \$1,340 and \$1,125 for the exterior entrance to the manual training room. All bids were too high, and the project was re-advertised. New bids ranged from \$5,974.50 to \$8,587, and the contract was awarded to Stanley W Sabine of Skowhegan. Appropriations of \$2,595 and a bond issue of \$8,000 were authorized.

Enrollment was 714 but was expected to rise as the number of births in Oakland from 1943 to 1950 showed a significant increase. Class sizes at Tapley School ranged from 41 to 17, with new principal Keith Selwood having the 41 in grade 5, and Mary Fox having the 17 in her Junior Primary afternoon class.

New teachers this year included: William Stone, Languages and Basketball, WHS; Ralph Atwood, Social Studies, and Baseball, WHS; Arthur Clark, Boy's Phys Ed and Football, WHS; Colette Caswell, Girls Phys Ed, WHS; Robert Corbett, Music; Doris Browne, Grade 6; Keith Selwood, Grade 5 and Principal; Pauline Grover, Grade 1; and Audrey Blake, Jr Primary. Former Tapley School principal, Donald Strout, reentered the Air Force, an indication that the Korean War was affecting Oakland schools.

The completion of the two rooms at WHS offered the chance to house grades 7 and 8 there, but beginning in September 1951, a shortage of rooms will be again apparent. Redding noted a new method of state financing of school construction which would help towns like Oakland, constantly facing overcrowding.

At Williams HS, the old library was converted into a classroom, as the annex contained a room upstairs for a new one, opened under teacher supervision. Fluorescent lighting in the annex was to be carried throughout the original building. Bleachers separate from the gymnasium bleachers were recommended for the athletic fields. A new concrete walkway from the east side door and the gymnasium door was completed. The building housed grades 6 through 8 (152 students) as well as the high school (174 students), for a total enrollment of 326. Thirty-one seniors and juniors completed the half-year driver education course, with a dual control Ford provided by Greeley and Getchell, the local dealers.

Purchase of a new school bus slightly decreased conveyance costs, and a road around the building was recommended, as Pleasant Street was too narrow for both traffic and parking.

Articles in the town report specifically related to WHS included: Article 10, for purchase of a piano, seats, desks, and fluorescent lighting; Article 11, for paying for repairs in the water supply system; Article 12, to purchase the Hunton lot on the west side; Article 13, to repair the road and parking area; Article 14, to purchase land owned by Forest Folsom and Thomas Sullivan, north of Williams and between the Maine Central Railroad and west side of Williams. An article relating to the Tapley School authorized the library school room for another year.

SCHOOL YEAR 1951-1952:

Enrollment was up to 747 in September 1951; class sizes at Tapley ranged from 36 in Clarissa Wheeler's Grade 3 to 19 in Evelyn Mairs' Junior Primary afternoon class in the Library School. Once more, the Library School housed two of the four Junior Primary classes, and there were two full classes each in grades 1 through 5.

Enrollment at Tapley was about 436, and Williams held 311 in grades 6-12. There were 38 Seniors, 38 Juniors, 44 Sophomores, 50 Freshmen, 44 in Grade 8, 50 in Grade 7, and 47 in Grade 6.

New teachers included Ethel Stone, Commercial, replacing Mrs. Hazel Townsend; Miriam Brier, Home Economics, replacing Mrs. Frances Melvin; Frank Hesdorfer, Jr, Manual Arts, replacing Philip Chandler; Harold Breen, Music, replacing Robert Corbett; Berkley Hutchins, Grades 7 and 8 until January; Mrs. John Trainor, replacing Hutchins in January; Elizabeth Reed, Grade 1; Phyllis Parker, Grade 1; Rosemarie Walsh, Grade 4; and Evelyn Mairs, Junior Primary. The shortage of good teachers was expected to worsen, but a new salary scale was hopefully going to attract and retain good teachers.

Repairs at Williams included replacement of copper tubing with iron pipe in the radiators in the annex; other work in the annex included completion of lockers. Recommendations for further work included purchase of additional land to the west of the building for parking, and the completion of fluorescent lighting in the remaining four rooms not so equipped.

Redding also recommended a committee be appointed which would consider "location, size, use, and financing of a new building," and whether schools should have six year elementary and six year high schools, seven year elementary and five year high schools, or a junior high school. Steel bleachers, he said, should replace the wooden ones which are in bad condition and take up too much room.

The proposed teacher salary schedule was accepted at the March 1952 town meeting:

Yrs Exp	Training			
	2 Yrs	3 Yrs	BA/BS	MA/MS
0	\$1850	\$2000	\$2150	\$2300
1	\$1900	\$2075	\$2250	\$2400
2	\$1950	\$2150	\$2350	\$2500
3	\$2000	\$2225	\$2450	\$2600
4	\$2050	\$2300	\$2550	\$2700
5	\$2100	\$2375	\$2650	\$2800
6	\$2150	\$2450	\$2750	\$2900
7	\$2200	\$2525	\$2850	\$3000

Redding also regretted not being able to spend as much time as he wished because Union 53 contained four other towns which also needed his services.

SCHOOL YEAR 1952-1953:

Again, enrollment rose to 755. At the Tapley School, there were five new teachers: John M Gillis, Grade 5 and Principal, replacing Keith B Selwood; Louise Holtan in Grade 4; Pearle St Peter also in Grade 4; Isabelle Southard in Grade 2; and Margaret Smith in Grade 1, returning after an absence of two years. Qualifications of the new personnel were favorable, most having four years or more of training.

Buildings again took a major portion of Redding's report. The annex at Williams HS was finally completed with the addition of steel partitions in toilet stalls, and locker hardware. The athletic grounds and parking lots were progressing at Williams, and the playground at Tapley was expanded toward Oak Street.

Recommendations were made for future construction and expansion as follows:

1. One extra classroom is needed to move students out of the Library School.
2. Grades 6 and 7 should be removed from the High School, and probably Grade 8 should be as well. It would take at least four new classrooms to accomplish removal of Grades 6 and 7 from Williams.
3. Tapley students walk to Williams for lunch; they should have their own cafeteria.
4. Several grades are large enough to require three divisions, based on state class size recommendations of 25. Several classes by 1954-55 will have 72 students, requiring three divisions.
5. Land should be purchased adjacent to the Tapley school, namely the Hersom Estate.
6. A new school for grades 5, 6 and 7 would allow Williams to return to housing grades 8 through 12, and Tapley to house up to grade 4.

At Williams HS, enrollment showed 38 Seniors, 39 Juniors, 41 Sophomores, and 48 Freshmen. There was no turnover in staff, for the first time in many years. Fluorescent lighting and steel bleachers were installed. Support staff included Linwood Littlefield, replacing Frank Garland, janitor for nine years; and Hazel Lewis, assisted by Elizabeth Wyman and Charlotte Drinkwine in the hot lunch program.

In the Town Report, Article 10 called for purchase of seats and desks; Article 11 requested \$4500 for a new school bus; and Article 13 organized a building committee of at least nine people.

SCHOOL YEAR 1953-1954:

New teachers this year were: J Wallace Pillsbury, Science, Social Studies, and Math, replacing David Marshall; Gilbert Sewell, Grade 7, replacing Berkley Hutchins; Ethel Hutchinson, Grade 3; Grace Hufstader, Grade 2; and William Lloyd Jr, Music, replacing Harold Breen. Principal Ward had a full-time secretary, Mrs. Argie Allen. Cafeteria personnel were Mrs. Hazel Lewis, Mrs. Jessie King, and Mrs. Betty Mawhinney.

Regular maintenance at both schools continued, but no major changes were made. The manual arts program was recommended for major changes to a four area Industrial Arts program, in line with state regulations. If the program, which served an average of 59% of all boys, were to continue receiving state aid, and if Oakland were to continue charging tuition to out-of-town students, this change must be made, at a cost of about \$5000.

Overcrowding would probably result in the Library School being continued, and classes being held at Memorial Hall. At Williams, the eighth grade required another classroom. Redding again recommended purchase of the Hersom property on Heath Street. At Williams, a separate space for band and music rehearsals was also needed.

Maxwell Ward reported enrollment at Williams. Figures showed 37 Seniors, 35 Juniors, 41 Sophomores, 56 Freshmen, 41 Eighth graders, 65 Seventh graders, and 53 Sixth graders, for a total of 169 high schoolers, and 159 elementary schoolers.

SCHOOL YEAR 1954-1955:

The building committee appointed in March 1954, was told that the high school library, teachers' room and laboratory had been converted to classrooms. The committee moved to enlarge school capacity, set up a reserve fund of \$20,000 per year for three years, and to recommend \$35,000 for repair of the old high school for use. Also, installation of an oil burner at Tapley School was requested.

Hubert Redding's final superintendent's report appeared. Faculty at Tapley included Mary Fox, Sub-primary; Phyllis Parker, 1; Mildridge Jones (new), 1; Lena Chandler (new), 2; Grace Hufstader, 2; Vivian Robinson, 3; Ethel Hutchinson, 3; Kathryn L Shaw (new), 4; Louise Holtan, 4; Doris Browne, 5; and John Gillis, 5 and Principal. At the Library School, Audrey Blake and Evelyn Mairs taught Sub-primary classes.

Other new faculty members included Alice Hammond, 6; Geneva Libby, 7; Liane Savage, 7; Howard Jellison, Science, Social Studies, and Math; and Richard Savage, English.

Superintendent Redding once more suggested strongly that the high school needs one more room, all available space was being used, and that more space was desperately needed.

Principal Ward reported 32 Seniors, 36 Juniors, 47 Sophomores, 54 Freshmen (total 169) 61 in Grade 8, 57 in Grade 7, 65 in Grade 6 (total 183) with a total of 352 people at Williams.

Three articles in the warrant spoke to school construction. Article 29 called for a capital reserve fund of \$20,000 for school construction. Article 30 called for bonds in the amount of \$40,000 for renovation of the Old High School. Article 31 moved that bonds be issued to \$90,000 for construction of a new 6-room elementary school.

SCHOOL YEAR 1955-1956:

John C MacLeod's report dealt largely with overcrowding and construction needs. Enrollment by grade was: SP - 75; 1 - 67; 2 - 65; 3 - 70; 4 - 72; 5 - 50; 6 - 81; 7 - 58; 8 - 58; 9 - 80; 10 - 52; 11 - 42; 12 - 29. High school enrollment totaled 203, up from 169 the previous year. Elementary classes ranged from 35 to 41, and MacLeod recommended immediate action to add two new rooms and teachers. Storage closets at Williams are being used for classes and the library; the teachers' room held three study groups per day. Based on current needs and only moderate future plans, an eight-room school was considered necessary. A bond issue of \$125,000 retired at \$8,000 per year should add only 4 mills to the tax rate, according to MacLeod. Article 21 in the warrant recommended this plan of action.

New staff included Mrs. Alice Brown, teaching English at WHS; Theodore Burgoyne, as music supervisor; and Charles Scontras, teaching social studies and coaching junior varsity basketball.

Repairs included putting plywood on the first-floor lower walls at Williams, with plans to install plywood over the plaster on the second floor next year. The oil burner was installed at Tapley.

SCHOOL YEAR 1956-1957:



The building committee, consisting of Frank Bastow Jr, Elvina M Greeley, Merton E Leech, B P Fossett, Ronald F Handley and Alfred Wheeler, oversaw the construction of the new Oakland Elementary School (*Photo above*). Bonds in the amount of \$85,000, redeemed at \$5,000 per year for seventeen years, were issued. The committee, organized on April 2, 1956, requested a special town meeting to be held on May 15, 1956, for money to purchase the Hersom Lot, and various miscellaneous costs. Construction began on June 19.

Various town organizations donated time or money to the project: Lions and JayCees, \$50 each for gravel on the new playground; Cascade Grange, \$210 for the circular driveway in front of the school; and the Jaycees tore down the extant building on the lot, saving the town \$550.

The building itself consisted of eight classrooms each with toilet facilities, a teacher's room, a kitchen, a storage room, and a furnace room. The building was occupied following Christmas vacation, 1956. Enrollment was 207 students in grades K-2; Tapley School held 320 in grades 3-7, and Williams held grades 8-12.

New staff included Clinton Phinney, principal and grade 7; Mrs. Althea Jewett, grade 7; Mrs. Ruth Niles, grade 5; and Mrs. Jane Whytock, grade 5. Beginning teachers in Oakland earned \$2700, as compared to \$3000 for many other similar towns in Maine.

Repairs at Williams included paneling the second floor corridor, installation of three new sinks in the Home Economics room, adjustments in the heating system, and repair of the gym floor.

Principal Ward reported enrollment at 35 Seniors, 45 Juniors, 72 Sophomores and 59 Freshmen, totaling 211 in high school, with 61 eighth graders, for a building total of 272. Changes in staff included J Harland Morse's retirement after 26 years at Williams, being replaced by Arthur Clark; Mrs. Liane Savage and Mrs. Helen Meader replaced Mr. and Mrs. William Stone who left Williams to go to New Hampshire; Robert Whytock taught biology, and boys' physical education, and coached football and basketball; and Rev E Warren Clarke replaced Charles Scontras for the first semester while Scontras obtained a Master's degree.

SCHOOL YEAR 1957-1958:

The legislature passed the Sinclair Act in the past session. This act had wide-ranging implications for Maine schools, in the areas of teachers' salaries, state subsidies, and plans for a new type of school district, the School Administrative District.

In the area of teacher salaries, Oakland ranked 47th of 63 similar-sized towns in 1956-57, and 52nd in 1957-58. Significant increases in the school budget were needed just to meet the minimum \$3300 starting salary required by the Sinclair Act.

New staff included Lilla Atherton as music supervisor, assisted by Malcolm Lary and Kenton Stewart; Retha Boterf replaced Mrs. Meader in commercial subjects; Merle Golding replaced Mr. Scontras in English, Social Studies, and Math; Mrs. Annie McLellan, grade 1; Mrs. Doris Hesdorfer, Grade 2; Miss Mary Lawrence, Grade 2; Mrs. Eleanor Merry, Grade 3; Mrs. Jeanne Stevens, Grade 4; Miss Alicia Reynolds, Grade 7; and Mr. John Eagles, Principal.

At Williams, more rooms were paneled and painted; the athletic field was seeded, and the Lions, Jaycees and Oakland Athletic Association donated a backstop.

Enrollment at Williams included 38 Seniors, 69 Juniors, 59 Sophomores, 74 Freshmen (total 240) and 67 in Grade 8, for a building total of 307.

SCHOOL YEAR 1958-1959:

In one of the few school reports giving details of curriculum, Superintendent MacLeod reported that Grade 8 has been departmentalized, and that one division of Grade 8 will be taught Algebra during the end of the school year. More textbooks and teaching materials were added, and a guidance counselor was added at Williams. The high school requirements included four years of English, three of social studies, two each of math and science, and college and commercial students were required to take five classes during their junior and senior years. Additionally, the school day was increased by an hour and twenty minutes, providing 50-minute periods, and adding one additional period.

Several committees from Oakland, Sidney, Smithfield, and Belgrade were studying the possibility of forming a school district. Such a district would contain 1100 elementary and 300 high school students.

New staff included Frances Ouellette, replacing Alice Brown at mid-year, in English; Terry Mayo, English; Marguerite Bigelow, substituting for Retha Boterf on leave; Gail Smith, replacing Merle Golding in English; Rodney Shain in history, physical education, and football/basketball, replacing Robert Whytock; and Andrew Swan, Guidance; Mary Anne Albee, Grade 2; Doralice Sawyer, Grade 2; Charlene Brown, Grade 4; Diane Fjeldheim, Grade 5; and John Seymour, Grade 7.

Salaries increased to \$3300 but were proposed to start at \$3550 for 1959-60.

Repairs proposed or accomplished included installing fire doors at both Tapley and Williams; more plywood paneling at Williams; boiler repair; and the usual repainting of rooms. Guidance was housed in the former library; the library was moved to the old typing room; typewriters were moved to the commercial room.

Enrollment at Williams, according to Principal Ward, included 59 Seniors, 54 Juniors, 68 Sophomores, 71 Freshmen (total 252) and 56 eighth graders, for a building total of 308.

SCHOOL YEAR 1959-1960:

Superintendent MacLeod noted that two educational television courses were being used at Williams by 16 students; health, technical algebra, and physical science were added to the Williams curriculum. New science books were purchased for all elementary grades, and science instruction was departmentalized in grades 7 and 8. A fourth year of French was recommended.

Accreditation of Williams as a high school was questionable. A visiting committee recommended improvements in the library, laboratories, and the shower and locker room facilities. The changes recommended would cost a considerable amount but must be spent if Oakland wants its high school to be accredited.

New staff included Mrs. Esther Smith, replacing Mr. Mayo in English; Dana Doyon replacing Mr. Seymour in seventh grade; and Mrs. Margaret Smith replacing Mrs. Merry in third grade.

Fire doors and a fire escape were installed at Tapley; roof repairs and a new boiler section at Williams were needed.

The committees investigating formation of a school district were again active in Belgrade, Oakland, Sidney and Smithfield, and reports of each sub-committee were nearly complete.

The Benjamin Fund, established in 1924, provided loans for graduates of Oakland High School. Many of the loans made were not repaid, and the balance in the fund was \$358.95. Of the 1959 graduating class, twelve were continuing their education, and received \$1532 in scholarships.

At Williams, there were 2 post graduate students, 53 seniors, 64 juniors, 62 sophomores, 64 freshmen (total 245) and 61 eighth graders. A new program of studies was instituted, based on Carnegie units. Track I, the college preparatory course, required 18 Carnegie units; Track II, the Commercial course, required 17 Carnegie units; Track III Vocational and General, required 16 Carnegie units.

SCHOOL YEAR 1960-1961:

Teacher salaries were again proposed to rise to a starting rate of \$3800 and a maximum of \$4750. Even then, salaries needed further improvement, compared with other towns.

An additional science teacher was requested at Williams. Chemistry and physics were taught alternately, but enrollment in each class now justified teaching both yearly. A full-time music position was also recommended, as it was several years past.

Repairs included a new gymnasium roof covering and replacement of a boiler section at Williams.

Teaching changes included a new principal at Williams. Philip Harris succeeded Maxwell Ward; Mrs. Virginia Smalley replaced Mrs. Fjeldheim in fifth grade; Mrs. Bonny Brown was teaching a second-third grade class at the Primary School.

High school accreditation was again an issue. Requirements included: 1 - reduce the teaching load; 2 - provide a larger library with 2400 volumes; 3 - provide a half-time certified librarian; 4 - provide adequate showers and locker rooms; 5 - enlarge and modernize the science lab; 6 - provide more varied instructional materials; and 7 - provide a clinic. These requirements could be met by hiring an additional science teacher, adding 450 books to the library for each of the next two years; and building a two story addition on the west side of the gymnasium to house locker rooms and two science labs. The cost of the addition was estimated at \$40,000. Other recommendations could be met by reassigning rooms. Article 9 on the warrant would provide necessary funding for this addition.

The Oakland school committee turned down the idea of a regional school district due to the costs involved. No further action would be taken until another state legislative session had passed.

The Benjamin High School Loan Fund improved repayments, and a balance of \$607.11 was reported. The unpaid balance totaled \$6,123, some loans going back to 1927.

New staff at Williams included Wilfred Finnigan in guidance and chemistry, replacing Andrew Swan of guidance, and Arthur Clark in science and math; Robert Dumond, in math; Jeannine White in English replacing Mrs. Cole who had in turn replaced Mrs. Esther Smith; Edward Richards replacing Frank Hesdorfer who transferred to Winslow. Ralph Atwood became sub-master, in place of Arthur Clark.

SCHOOL YEAR 1961-1962:

I am indebted to Dr John W Skehan's Ed.D. dissertation entitled School District Reorganization in Maine, 1957-1980 (George Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University, August, 1981), for the "blow by blow" descriptions of the formation of SAD 47.

On 16 November 1961, along with Superintendent John MacLeod, several citizens met with the MSDC. Their proposal was to form a school administrative district under the 1957 Sinclair Act, the proposed district to consist of Oakland, Belgrade and Sidney. The idea had been studied about two years earlier, but no action was taken at that time since the proposed district would have been a financial burden on Oakland. Also since that time, Belgrade had built a gymnasium and was thus no longer interested in joining with Oakland and Sidney. The application filed listed improved education programs on the high school level as the major advantage of forming a district, and the report was filed for the commission to study.

The proposal was rejected by MSDC on 21 November, stating that there was sufficient population to form an adequately sized district, and to approve formation of a smaller one at that time would not be a good idea. However, the MSDC was overruled when the Legislature passed Chapter 232 of the Private and Special Laws of 1961, titled "An Act to Allow the Municipalities of Oakland and Sidney to Form a SAD" on 1 December 1961.

Mr. MacLeod, on meeting with the MSDC on 7 January 1962, was told that if the MSDC were to change its mind on approval, new information would have to be presented, to include (1) a statement from Smithfield and Belgrade that those towns would not apply to form their own district; (2) a statement from Oakland and Sidney that they would allow Belgrade and Smithfield to join the proposed district when financially feasible; (3) a statement describing how the proposed district would be educationally advantageous to Oakland and Sidney; and (4) a statement showing educational growth and improvements since the early 1950s.

The requested information was provided by a committee from Oakland and Sidney on 31 January 1962, and the MSDC rescinded its previous prohibition on the district. The MSDC called for a meeting of selectmen and school committee members from Oakland and Sidney to be held at 7:30 p.m. on 28 February 1962 at Williams High, the purpose of which

meeting would be to set the total number of directors and the number allocated to each town. In municipal elections, however, Oakland voters rejected the proposed district 156 to 248, so no district was formed after all.

Enrollment was given by Superintendent MacLeod:

<u>PRIMARY</u>	<u>TAPLEY</u>	<u>WILLIAMS</u>			
Gr	Gr	Gr	Boys	Girls	Total
JP, 91	3, 40	8	27	29	56
1, 63	4, 71	9	48	42	90
2, 70	5, 74	10	32	32	64
3, 26	6, 58	11	29	33	51
	7, 53	12	32	28	60
		PG	1	0	1

New staff included Emmons Pinkham, replacing principal Frank Manchester as principal of both Tapley and Primary Schools; Charles Knauer, grades 6 and 7 math; Mrs. Barbara Pinkham, grade 3, Tapley; Mrs. Mary Knauer, grade 3, Primary; Mrs. Julianne Mullen, Grade 2, Primary; Mrs. Sandra Hinkley, Grade 2, Primary; and Mrs. Evangeline Tyler, Grades 1 and 2, Primary. Grades 6 and 7 at Tapley were departmentalized.

Teacher salaries increased by an average of \$256, compared with \$340 statewide. A new salary scale provided a base of \$3900 and a top of \$4900.

At Williams, the boiler, which required numerous repairs over the past few years, was replaced with \$6000 appropriated at a special town meeting.

The new addition, voted on by the town in March 1961, went out to bid, but the lowest bid was \$57,000. It was decided to hold on the addition, pending the vote on the proposed district (as noted above, the vote by Oakland was negative). The Benjamin Fund saw repayments of \$275, leaving an outstanding balance of nearly \$6000, and a current balance of \$897.69.

Education in SAD 47, 1965 on

SCHOOL YEAR 1965-1966:

After a lapse of three and a half years, the process of forming a School Administrative District was reactivated on 24 September 1965 by Superintendent Alfred Bracy, with the State Board of Education listening to the presentations and directing that a meeting be held at 7:30 p.m. on 14 October 1965. The meeting was held, and Oakland was assigned seven directors, Sidney, four. Warrants were issued for a special election to be held on 15 November. The votes were reported on 19 November: Oakland 189-60, and Sidney 138-9, both towns favoring the referendum. The State Board then certified the results and issued a Certificate of Organization for School Administrative District Number 47, which would become effective at an organizational meeting on 29 November 1965.

At this time, Superintendent Bracy's supervision over the Oakland school system ended, and he became superintendent for the towns of Smithfield, Rome, and Mercer; Ralph M. Atwood, principal of Williams HS became the new SAD 47 superintendent, assuming a post he would retain until the early 1980s.

On 20 January 1966, Belgrade voted to apply for membership in SAD 47, and on 26 January, both Belgrade and Rome submitted their applications to the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education studied the situation, and on 25 February, recommended that both towns be admitted to the district, with Rome having one director, Belgrade having three, and Sidney being reduced from four to three.

On 29 April, the State Board of Education received results from the Rome referendum in which Rome voters rejected joining, 26 to 57. On 27 May, the State Board of Education was informed that Belgrade voters favored joining by 244 to 116, and that the District had accepted the town by a vote of 130 to 28. An amended Certificate of Organization, becoming effective on 20 June 1966 was issued, and SAD 47 became a three-town district consisting of Belgrade, Oakland, and Sidney.

On 28 June, the town of Smithfield requested to be joined to SAD 47, and a feasibility study was done, recommending on 22 July that Smithfield be allowed to become part of the district, with two directors. Smithfield voters, however, rejected the proposal 40 to 44, and thus did not join after all.

SCHOOL YEAR 1966-1967:

On 13 April 1967, Chapter 60 of the Private and Special Laws of 1967, Sections 13 - 15, validated all actions and proceedings regarding Belgrade's admission to SAD 47. Thus, SAD 47 was constituted as it still existed until 2009.

SCHOOL YEAR 1968-1969:

During this year, all district eighth graders were attending school in the former Belgrade High School due to overcrowding in Oakland and Sidney; in Oakland, the Primary School held grades K - 3, Tapley held grades 4 - 7, and Williams held grades 9 - 12. Work was begun on a district high school, to be called Messalonskee High School, after the lake which borders all three district towns.

SCHOOL YEAR 1969-1970:

Messalonskee High School opened in September 1969, as a district high school. Designed in a letter "I" form, the school has two north-south wings, connected with an east-west hallway and classroom section. The north part of the west wing housed English and Social Studies classrooms; the south part housed Science, Math, and Business Education. Where the two sections joined was found the library and the main office, on opposite sides of a large atrium/lobby area. The north part of the east wing contained the cafeteria/auditorium, music rooms, and the kitchen, while the south part housed locker rooms and the gymnasium. The connecting wing housed industrial arts on the north wall, with art and home economics on the south wall. The building had a low angled roof over all three sections and was blessed with large areas of field for athletic facilities. As designed, Messalonskee High School could hold up to 550 students, a number which it soon exceeded, causing problems of crowded conditions reaching a crisis point by the late 1980s.

The course offerings included College Preparatory, General, Industrial Arts, Home Economics, and Business Education. The Belgrade Central School returned to a K - 6 school, as the James H. Bean School in Sidney had been in 1968-69, and Tapley became a 3 - 5 school. Since Williams High had been vacated, grades 7 and 8 for the district, as well as the 6th grade for Oakland were housed here in a newly renamed Williams Junior High School.

SCHOOL YEAR 1972-1973:

It was about this time that overcrowding in Sidney resulted in 6th graders being sent to Williams, along with Oakland's 6th grade.

SCHOOL YEAR 1974-1975:

During this school year, nearly identical additions were made to the Oakland Primary School and Sidney's James H Bean School. Both additions contained a gymnasium and kitchen, as well as several classrooms. The Sidney addition allowed a former classroom to be converted to a library. Sidney 6th grade students could now be returned to that town, relieving overcrowding at Williams, which had almost 450 students at the time.

SCHOOL YEAR 1980-1981:

The energy crisis caused renovations to be made at Williams this year, namely new energy-efficient windows on the front side of the building, replacing the originals. The heating system was also partially modernized to cut fuel consumption.

Construction began in the Spring on a renovation and addition to the Belgrade Central School, which opened in 1982. The building, which had been built in 1943 to replace the previous school which had burned, had become a maze with serious overcrowding. One classroom was used as a hallway between two other classrooms. Library facilities were primitive, as were special rooms for tutors and teachers. The addition included several new rooms, and the renovation added space to the kitchen, opened the interior of the original building aesthetically, and added a well-designed library, completely renovated all classrooms and office areas, and generally spruced up the facility.

SCHOOL YEAR 1982-1983:

Replacement of energy-inefficient windows at the Primary School and the James H Bean School was begun, continuing a process begun in 1980 at Williams JHS. The Tapley school also received new windows, the bathrooms were updated, and remodeled, and general repairs were made.

SCHOOL YEAR 1984-1985:

Due to overcrowding and lack of proper educational facilities in the town of Rome, the residents of that town voted in the Spring of 1984 to tuition the 7th and 8th grade students to Williams JHS in Oakland for the school year 1984-85. Most of Rome's high school students had been attending Williams High, and later Messalonskee High, since the 1960s. Although

part of the Maranacook Community School District, headquartered in Readfield, Rome had had relatively close ties to Oakland for several generations, and had considered becoming a part of SAD 47 shortly after the inception of the District. At a town meeting in March, 1985, although a move to join the District was once again voted down, it was voted to close the Rome Elementary School, and tuition all Rome students to the District, with elementary students going to Belgrade Central School.

SCHOOL YEAR 1985-1986:

In September 1985, District residents approved plans to renovate and enlarge Williams JHS. State approval was secured in February 1986 for a \$3,000,000 project, roughly 40 times the expense of the original building. Construction began on 23 June 1986, with removal of asbestos, including asbestos floor tiles in the science wing, from the existing building.

SCHOOL YEAR 1986-1987:

The foundation for the Williams JHS addition was being laid the second week in July 1986, and work was substantially completed by September of 1987. During this school year, junior high students were bused to the former Waterville High School, on Gilman Street, which became successively, Waterville JHS, and the Kennebec Valley Vocational Technical Institute. The entire school was moved on 17 October 1986, with much assistance and planning from district residents, and repairs were made on the Gilman Street building by inmates from the Kennebec County Sheriff's Department through the cooperation of Sheriff Frank Hackett, Jr. Although not an ideal situation, the District was indeed fortunate to have such a fine facility available at just the right time of need. SAD 47 paid the City of Waterville \$1 per year rent, and assumed the cost of all maintenance of the building during its use by District students.

Additionally, the District made great strides toward providing teachers with advanced degrees by leading the formation of the Kennebec Valley Center for Educational Development, a program in which University of Maine courses are brought to the Waterville-Augusta area, rather than having teachers travel to the Orono campus. Over the next few years, dozens of teachers in the District would take graduate courses, and pursue advanced degree programs. The center worked so well, that the University organized other centers in Washington, Hancock, Aroostook, Oxford, and Knox Counties.

SCHOOL YEAR 1987-1988:

On 18 October 1987, exactly 366 days after leaving Williams, the newly renovated and enlarged school (*Photo above*) was dedicated. School had opened in the building on 2 September, the Wednesday before Labor Day.



Students and faculty were treated to a building which contained a new cafeteria, kitchen, and music area, an industrial arts shop, a renovated art and home economics area, a library which was a model for other junior high schools, a special education room, a full computer laboratory, and three additional classrooms.

Alumni of Williams HS and Williams JHS touring the facility could hardly believe the difference between the old and new. A spacious two-story lobby area gave an air of openness to the building, and a balcony area on the second floor of the science wing further opened the inside. Even staff members who had taught in the "old" building for years became lost in the first few days. After nearly ten years of trying for state approval, the project had been accomplished.

SCHOOL YEAR 1988-1989:

At Messalonskee High School, plans were underway for a major addition and renovation project which was estimated at \$8,000,000. The project would include relocating the main entrance to the cafeteria-gymnasium end of the building, and adding industrial arts, home economics, art, physical education, performing arts, and office space in that part of the building. Elsewhere, the current industrial arts center would be renovated into a new library-computer center; the home economics and art areas would be remodeled into regular classrooms, as would the library and main offices near the original entrance of the

building. A straw vote was taken on 31 May 1989, at which those present unanimously approved of continuing with the project, including a 750-seat auditorium paid for from local funds as opposed to the 250 seat one which the state would provide.

Replacement and repair of the main roof was also approved. Retirements in June included Elvira Strickland, business education teacher for over 30 years, and Verne Finemore, social studies, and athletic director, for nearly 30 years.

At Williams Junior High, plans were underway, and training was provided for a shift to the middle school philosophy for school year 1989-90. Melvin Williams, principal for 15 years, and Lewis Wyman, seventh grade science teacher for 21 years, and Dennis Ritz, music teacher and band director for 14 years, retired at the end of the year. The new principal, Deborah H Bobotas, the first woman in a lead administrative position, came to the job on 1 July 1989.

SCHOOL YEAR 1989-1990:

The Maine Department of Educational and Cultural Services approved construction of the Messalonskee High School project, and plans were underway for scheduling the construction.

At Williams JHS, the middle school philosophy was implemented.

SCHOOL YEAR 1990-1991:

The main event this year was the addition/renovation of Messalonskee High School. By October 1990, the driveway and parking lots on the north side of the building had been constructed, and work was proceeding on what would be the new front entrance, vocational and physical education areas, and offices.

SCHOOL YEAR 1991-1992:

Superintendent Albanese reported to the Board of Directors that as of mid-October 1991, the project was about 4 months ahead of schedule. The new main office and vocational area (*Courtyard, right*) was expected to be occupied after April vacation, 1992.

Growth was also evident in other district schools, with portable classrooms sprouting at all schools except for the junior high.

The trend for the year was "Restructuring" as the Messalonskee School District became a member of education reformer Theodore Sizer's Coalition for Essential Schools. Grant money provided teachers and others with the opportunity to explore and experiment with new structures in education, and to implement plans for change.



SCHOOL YEAR 1992-1993:

The newly enlarged and renovated Messalonskee High School opened and was officially dedicated in November 1992, with a month-long series of public events. For the first time in many years, Memorial Hall was not used as a polling place. Instead, the small gymnasium at MHS was used, allowing the public a brief introduction to the new facility. School music concerts for the Christmas season were held in the new Performing Arts Center for the first time, and many other events were anxiously anticipated.

In its second December meeting, the Board of Directors organized a committee to investigate future needs for construction. With overcrowding at all district elementary schools reaching critical proportions, additions were anticipated in Belgrade, Sidney, and at the Atwood School. Also in Oakland, a new elementary school, designed to replace the Tapley school, was a possibility the Board was investigating.

(New Main Entrance, photo right)

SCHOOL YEAR 1994-1995:

At Williams JHS, part-time assistant principal Arthur Anicetti retired, finishing nearly 20 years in the building as a math teacher and administrator. Anicetti kept his other hat, that of Adult Education Director. His replacement, science teacher, Steve Lavoie, assumed the administrative post on July 1, 1995. Other retirements included Bob Dumond, math teacher at MHS.

SCHOOL YEAR 1995-1996:

Retirements for the year included Gordon Dexter, social studies teacher at MHS since 1961.



The highlight for this year came on the last day of school, 18 June 1996. Superintendent Albanese was nominated Commissioner of Education by Governor Angus King. For "Duke" Albanese, the chance to advance his reform agenda statewide was the next step in his career. Under his tutelage, the district became a model nation-wide, spending was kept to a minimum, yet quality education was provided to district students. Teacher's salaries became competitive statewide, and the academic and athletic achievements of students were all expanded.

SCHOOL YEAR 1996-1997:

Williams JHS became the last school in the district (apart from Messalonskee HS) to add portable classrooms. A double classroom portable was put in place to help deal with increased enrollments.

Assistant Superintendent, Don Borman, filled the Superintendent's position while the hiring process began. Dr. James Morse, formerly superintendent in Limestone, was hired as the new superintendent. There apparently were some hard feelings because Borman, who had been a teacher, principal, and assistant superintendent for over 20 years, was not hired. Whether these feelings were a reason or not, he resigned effective 1 July 1997, and Elaine Miller, formerly assistant superintendent in Gardiner, was hired in Borman's stead. Other administrative changes included Bean School principal Joe Mattos leaving to become assistant superintendent in Waterville, with Atwood-Tapley assistant principal Debbie Guimond replacing Mattos in Sidney.

Major plans for change were somewhat on hold pending the major administrative changes taking place. The 1997-98 school year however, promised to be one of renewed planning for improvement. However, in June, for the first time, the District budget, going out for referendum, failed to pass, resulting in a District Budget Meeting. There was significant rancor at the meeting, with many residents of Belgrade and Sidney in particular, complaining of excessive spending in the budget. One Belgrade resident went so far as to move to cut the entire \$14 million budget. In the end, the budget was cut by about \$200,000, leaving educators feeling somewhat relieved that major cuts would not be made, and many taxpayers frustrated at not being able to make more significant cuts. Future budgets are apparently in jeopardy as many taxpayers have had enough increases.

Retirements this year included Bev Libby, after many years as secretary in the central office; Marjorie Golding, from Williams JHS; and Judy Ellis from Belgrade.

SCHOOL YEAR 1997-98

At the beginning of the school year, another double portable plus a single portable were added at Williams JHS, bringing the total number to 5 classrooms. By November, the need had increased so a third double was added, totaling 7 by the end of 1997. The portables at Atwood-Tapley had by now increased as well, and had come to be called the "Tapley Trailer Park" by some. Construction and additions were becoming more desperate than ever. Enrollment at Messalonskee High School would near 800 in a renovated building designed for 725; Williams would be over 470, in a renovated building designed for 350.

Unfortunately, the year was not without negative aspects. Two incidents at Messalonskee High School were reported in the Central Maine Morning Sentinel:

Charges sought against principal
Suspect allegedly sought hotel tryst with student
Friday, May 22, 1998
By Colin Hickey

OAKLAND - Messalonskee High School Principal Carroll Thompson faces possible charges of attempted sexual misconduct with a minor stemming from an alleged plan to rendezvous with a female student during a principals' convention, Kennebec County District Attorney David W. Crook said.

Thompson took an unexpected leave of absence for personal reasons on April 30.

Crook, on Thursday, said the decision to seek charges followed an investigation by the Maine State Police and his office, including taping of phone calls between Thompson and the girl.

"The charges that will be proposed would be attempted unlawful sexual contact, attempted unlawful sexual assault, attempted sex abuse of a minor and official oppression," said Crook.

The district attorney said the case will be presented to a Kennebec County grand jury next week.

Thompson, 52, was apprehended on April 30 at the Samoset Resort in Rockland, according to State Police detectives.

Crook said the investigation started when the girl told her mother about the alleged solicitation, and the mother contacted police.

According to Crook, investigators recorded two phone conversations in which Thompson invited the female Messalonskee High School student to spend the weekend with him during a principals' convention taking place at the resort.

Crook, who would not release the age of the girl, said the first telephone conversation between the two parties was recorded April 29.

"During that conversation, it was clear that she was being asked to meet with him and spend private time with him at the Samoset lodge and to spend the weekend with him.

"To ensure that there was no question or mistake or accident regarding Mr. Thompson's intentions, a subsequent telephone call was (taped) April 30," Crook said. "After this office and the police officers reviewed the telephone calls, it was determined that Detective Robert Rowe and Detective Glenn Lang would go to the Samoset Lodge where they would meet with Mr. Thompson."

Crook said Thompson told the student that he was in room 138 at the resort and told her that he would leave a key to his room under the floor mat of his vehicle, which Crook believed to be a Jeep.

Based on the investigation, Crook said, Thompson's sexual intentions were clear.

"He was trying to urge, persuade, cajole this female student to spend the weekend with him at a principals' convention at the Samoset Resort for the purpose of engaging with her in sexual behavior," Crook said.

He said the offenses are misdemeanors, not felonies, because none of the alleged acts were completed. The oppression charge will be sought because of Thompson's position of authority over students.

The district attorney stressed that given Thompson's prominent public position and high degree of involvement with students, the anticipated charges are highly disturbing.

"We feel these are extremely serious and sensitive misdemeanor offenses with significant impact on our school and our community," he said.

Crook said Thompson cooperated fully with police when he was apprehended at the Samoset Resort.

"He has been on administrative leave since April 30," he said. "He also has sought some sort of stabilizing care at Kennebec (Valley) Mental Health. I don't think Mr. Thompson expects to return to teaching."

Crook added that the investigation is continuing to determine whether Thompson approached other students with similar intentions.

"We have reason to believe there may be other students who may have been solicited, and we'd like to confirm or disprove it, one or the other," he said.

School Administrative District 47 Superintendent James C. Morse said his only "direct" discussion with Crook occurred Friday morning.

"His role and my role are completely different in this area," Morse said. "Obviously I'm not a prosecutor and he is. I would have had nothing to offer him. So it was not inappropriate for him not to contact me."

Morse said Thompson, who is married, served as an administrator at Messalonskee High School for the past nine years, the last four as principal.

"I think it is very unfortunate to be in a situation where any school employee is facing charges as outlined by the district attorney," Morse said. "The district attorney has a difficult job to do, as do I."

Morse said Assistant Principal George Tucker has served as acting principal since Thompson took his leave of absence. In a second incident, as reported by the Sentinel:

Oakland students disciplined for anti-semitism
Friday, May 22, 1998
By Darla L. Pickett

OAKLAND - Two students at Messalonskee High School have been disciplined for allegedly harassing and assaulting a Jewish student at the school over the last eight months.

The Office of the Attorney General this month filed an enforcement action against the pair under the Maine Civil Rights Act and both 16-year-olds have been suspended from school.

James C. Morse Sr., superintendent of School Administrative District 47, said Thursday he did not know the length of the suspension.

Morse said the details released Wednesday in a statement by Attorney General Andrew Ketterer had been communicated to him.

"I was aware, in a global sense," Morse said. "I told (the AG's office) that whatever the school needed to do to support their efforts, we would do."

According to the AG's statement, the pair, both 16, taunted and punched a sophomore who is Jewish last September, after harassing him with anti-Semitic statements.

In the following months, one of the students continued to direct anti-Semitic slurs at the sophomore, the statement noted.

On April 30, one of the two boys confronted the Jewish student on the athletic field at the high school and told him that he "should be put in an oven" and then punched him in the face, the release said.

The Attorney General's complaint alleges that this conduct, plus additional conduct outlined in court documents, constituted bias-motivated violence and threats in violation of the Maine Civil Rights Act.

The Attorney General seeks a permanent injunction prohibiting the two boys from any further harassment of the sophomore.

"Anti-Semitic violence and threats, as with racist, homophobic and other forms of violent bias, are contemptible and illegal," Ketterer said in the statement. "My office will continue to work closely with local law enforcement to enforce the state's civil rights laws."

Ketterer commended the Oakland Police Department for its investigative work.

Morse said it was ironic that SAD 47 officials had approached the AG's office asking them to provide workshops for just this type of problem.

"This was before we were aware specifically of this incident," Morse said. "We just thought it was timely."

Morse said he received a call from the AG's office, but not the one he was expecting.

"I got a call, probably the beginning of this week," he said. "They told me a complaint had been filed."

Morse said he still wants to offer the workshops.

"The biggest thing this school can do is make sure young people at the high school are aware that this type of verbal accosting is criminal," he said.

"The crime of the 90's is the issue that you can violate the law by using your mouth," Morse said. "I don't know if kids have come to a full understanding of that.

"The goal is to have (the workshops) in the fall when all the new, incoming freshmen are here, so the entire student population is being educated at the same time."

Obviously, from the above, resignations this year included Carroll Thompson, from the principalship of Messalonskee High School. Additionally, both Deborah Howard and Steve Lavoie left administrative posts at Williams, Howard for Augusta, and Lavoie for Brunswick. Mr. Randall Rolfe was named Howard's replacement in June; Lavoie's replacement was Jason Tarr, coming from Ashland.

SCHOOL YEAR 2001-2002



At Williams, Jason Tarr, assistant principal, was replaced by Jay Robinson.

SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003

Randall Rolfe left WJHS in April, and Jay Robinson filled in until he left at the end of the year.

SCHOOL YEAR 2003-2004

The new Messalonskee Middle School (*Classroom Wing, west end, Photo left*) was occupied at the beginning of the year.

New administrators included principal Mark Hatch and assistant principal Aaron McCullough.

The Tapley School, closed for several years due to air quality issues, reopened as the

Superintendent's Office. The Board of Directors has its new meeting room in the building and all central office functions are now in this beautiful old, but still useful, building.

School year 2008-2009

SAD 47 began the change to "Regional School Unit 18" in the fall of 2008. The new school unit would comprise of Belgrade, Oakland, Rome, Sidney and newly-joined China. Elections for the new school board would take place on 3 Feb 2009.⁵⁶ Dr. James Morse, who had been the final SAD 47 superintendent, was moving to Portland to become superintendent there, and the new RSU-18 board was tasked with finding a new superintendent to be "on board" when RSU-18 officially becomes active I July 2009. One of the last projects implemented by Morse before leaving was the introduction of all new laptops for every student in grades 6 through 12.

It was noted that China secondary students may choose to attend Erskine Academy in China, Cony High School in Augusta, or Messalonskee, Waterville or Winslow high schools.⁵⁷

School year 2009-2010

In a new era of reductions in school funding, as well as declining enrollment, new superintendent Gary Smith’s plans were to move fifth graders from Belgrade, Sidney, and Oakland to the middle school. Those schools would then house grades K-4 instead of K-5.

School year 2010-2011

One of the most hotly debated issues this year was the question of closing the Atwood School, and moving all of Oakland’s K-4 to the Williams building, after a \$2.9 million addition is added to that school. The Williams bond issue was voted down, as was a \$325,000 bonding for Messalonskee Middle School. This was at a time when the District was facing \$1.6 million in subsidy cuts.

In a rare situation, the district budget for 2011-2012 was down \$1.4 million dollars. The District had an enrollment of 3,257, with 245 teachers, and a per-student cost of \$8.625, or \$1,006 less than the state average.⁵⁸



SCHOOL YEARS IN THE FUTURE:

By 2009, the Messalonskee School District had reconstructed or renovated four buildings, including Williams JHS, Belgrade Central, James H Bean, and Oakland Primary (renamed the Ralph M Atwood School, after the only District Superintendent from 1965 to 1982).

Messalonskee Middle School, containing district 6th, 7th, and 8th graders, as well as additions to the Bean and Belgrade Schools, closing the Tapley School have substantially eliminated overcrowding in grades K-8. Overcrowding was still severely evident at Messalonskee High School, however. The Messalonskee addition/renovation cost over \$10,000,000, and substantially rebuilt the building, enlarging, and modernizing it. But this writer is impressed that the history of Oakland's schools for over 100 years is one of repeated overcrowding as the town grew from just over 2,000 in 1900 to 6,230 by the 2020 Census year. When the junior high and high school are considered, the enrollment of Belgrade (population 3200 in 2020), Rome (1100 in 2020) and Sidney (4600 in 2020) students pushes the effective population of the District to well over 15,000. As SAD 47 morphed into RSU 18 with the addition of China, nearly 20,000 people live in the District.

By the time the 21st Century rolled into its third decade, however, enrollments were dropping significantly, leaving empty classrooms at the middle school and the high school. Enrollment in both schools was significantly lower than it was in 2000.

Industry

The best way to write of the industries which arose on Messalonskee Stream in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is to discuss the several dams on the river separately. But first, let us take a closer look at the stream itself.

Messalonskee Stream is the outlet of the Belgrade Lakes. It runs 9½ miles, through Oakland and Waterville, emptying into the Kennebec River in that city. In its passage through Oakland, there is a fall of 120 feet, which is responsible for the great amount of water power potential here. In 1900, it was estimated that the stream properly used, could produce up to 6250 horsepower, as compared to 8000 hp on the Kennebec at Waterville's Ticonic Falls.⁵⁹

The stream, also known as Emerson's Stream, saw small industry before the year 1800. One early industrialist may have been Flint Barton, ironsmith. Barton was born in Sutton MA in 1749, and resided in Vassalboro before the Revolution; he may have been located in what is now Oakland.⁶⁰

The industries along Messalonskee Stream in Oakland have been in four locations: (1) at the outlet of the lake where State Route 23 (Summer Street) crosses the stream; (2) at a dam a bit south of where School Street crosses; (3) at a third dam just north of where Kennedy Memorial Drive crosses; and (4) at a dam about 1/10 of a mile north of the third.

I have taken the liberty of naming these dams Coombs's, Lord's, Cornforth's and Cascade dams after the first major industries located at each. The industries located at each dam will be discussed in the order in which the dams were built, Coombs's, Cornforth's, Cascade, and Lord's.



Sti__Shop Bridge, about 1901. Note the grindstones in the foreground. Just where this photo was taken, I have never been able to figure out. It may be looking up School Street toward Alpine Street.

Coombs's Dam

Jonathan Coombs is listed⁶¹ as one of the first settlers of what was to become Oakland. In the Census of 1790, he is listed with his family as a resident of "Winslow Town with its adjacents," having a family of one free white male over 16 (Coombs) and two females (probably his wife and daughter). It was he who built the first dam on this section of Messalonskee Stream. It is obvious that when the dam was built, the level of Messalonskee Lake rose, causing farm land at the south end of the lake in Belgrade to be flooded,

causing some consternation there.⁶²

Coombs built a saw mill and a grist mill at his dam prior to 1800 and probably in the early 1790's. This convenience meant that the population of the area, estimated at 60, no longer had to haul their grain to mills at the Kennebec, about four miles away. This first use of water power along the Messalonskee was the beginning of settled village life in the south end of town. The area came to be called "Coombs Mills" or the "Upper Mills." The need for a grist mill is apparent from the fact that one was still there in 1906 operated by Bailey and Dolloff.

The first third of the nineteenth century saw no major changes in the mills at the Coombs' Dam, other than changes in ownership. The grist mill was purchased and replaced by a new structure by Burnham Thomas in 1836.

When he came to town in 1836, Alfred Winslow built a tannery in company with William Jordan on Coombs's Dam. This tannery gave work to about 25 men, and its product was used in making the upper part of men's boots. The tannery operated from 1836 to 1864 when it was purchased by Alvin Atwood. It was successively owned by Horace Parlin, 1867 to 1882; A J Libby, 1882 to 1885 (who also produced flour and shingles), and finally purchased by Dustin and Hubbard in 1885.

A fourth mill was built on the west end of this dam in 1849. Joseph Bachelder, formerly a chair maker on Main Street in Waterville, built his factory here (*Photo right*) in that year. This company successively became Bachelder Brothers (specific years of operation unknown), then J Bachelder and Sons, operating from 1874 to about 1903. It was still operating until 1903 or 1904, run by his son, Abram.



The carriage industry began in Oakland before 1833. A Mr. Mitchell located here and began manufacturing before that year. Benjamin C Benson followed also in 1833, opening his business in 1835 on the Coombs's Dam in a building he bought from Baxter Crowell which was originally built as a store by Abial Bacon. Benson made wagons and open carriages until 1880 when he was apparently joined by his brother, operating Benson Brothers until 1881. H A Benson began operating a wagon repair shop in 1878 near the dam and was joined in business by Edward Wing about 1892, continuing as Benson and Wing until 1915, when Wing evidently bought out Benson and operated alone.

The last half of the nineteenth century saw a dizzying array of mills being built, some changing hands every three or four years. About 1850, the Coombs sawmill became the Ellis Saw Company, purchased in turn by Mr. A B Bates who sold the firm to Hubbard and Blake about 1865. Further details of this business follow. These mills at Coombs's Dam were sold to Dustin and Hubbard in 1887 (*Photo right, Hubbard and Blake*).



Also at the Coombs's Dam between Winslow's tannery and the grist mill, Lyon, Bragg and Hubbard built a woodworking and jobber's shop which was sold to Dustin and Hubbard in 1887.

Coombs's gristmill, bought by Thomas in 1836 as mentioned earlier, was sold respectively to Silas H and Edwin Bailey (1856) who replaced the mill after the original had been carried away by a flood; Joshua Bowman was the next owner (date unknown), selling to Blaisdell and Wheeler, then to Samuel Blaisdell, to Dustin and Hubbard in 1887, and then to (D F) McLure and Danforth in 1887, and D F McLure, who operated it until 1894. At one point, 1878 to 1880, E A Bailey and Son operated the gristmill.

Winslow's tannery, 1836, was sold to Alvin Atwood, 1864, Horace Parlin, 1867, A J Libby who converted it to a shingle mill, then to Dustin Hubbard in 1887.

The Dustin and Hubbard Manufacturing Company organized in 1887, the founders being Frank E Dustin, George A Dustin, W H Dustin, John U Hubbard, George W Hubbard, J B Newhall, and George H Bryant. This firm purchased the Hubbard and Blake mill, as well as the mills of Lyon, Hubbard and Bragg (1885-86); A J Libby; and Blaisdell's grist mill, then owned by Mrs. Samuel Blaisdell. These latter mills are descended from the oldest mills along the stream, having undergone many changes.

H C Winslow manufactured harnesses here in 1882, and was succeeded in business by A Winslow Co, operating from 1884 to 1922, one of the last industries on this dam. The firm grew rapidly, did much business and then declined as quickly as it rose, having been in operation only five years, from 1887 to 1892. They controlled all the water power at the

Coombs's Dam but Kingsbury wrote⁶³, "After several years of activity and apparent prosperity, this company met with financial difficulties, and is now doing but little business."

Dustin and Hubbard sold to the Oakland Machine Company in 1892, which in turn sold to the Oakland Woolen Company in 1902, operating until 1915. This firm was building a mill there in that year, the smokestack of which was still standing in 1973, though taken down several years later.⁶⁴ The Oakland Woolen Company was owned later by American Woolen of Vassalboro which operated the mill from 1916 to 1933. The American Woolen Company itself went out of business in 1956.

With this last company on Coombs's Dam, the history of industry at that location ceased. When the woolen company went out of business in 1915, all that was left at the Coombs's Dam were the remnants of the original dam, as modified, and the present dam south of the bridge. Few people passing this location today realize that it was here before 1800 that industry began in Oakland. Few know of the great amount of manufacturing and business done here on Messalonskee Stream. And disappointingly, few today care.

Cornforth's Dam

Moving downstream, the third dam we come to was built by Leonard Cornforth about 1815. Here, aided by his son John, he built a grist mill, a sawmill, and a fulling and carding mill. This last one attests to the importance of sheep-raising here in those days. Cornforth rented the basement of his sawmill, located on the east side of the stream, in 1834 to Clark Stanley who made bed posts and wagon hubs. Cornforth's grist mill became the property successively of Capt Elisha Folger of Sidney, Silas H Bailey, John Garland, and Reuben B Dunn, who purchased the sawmill as well.

Meanwhile, Nahum Warren had built a bark mill and tannery about 1830, which had deteriorated by 1840, and was sold in 1834 to Holbrook and Richardson. They put machinery in the mill and began manufacturing axes, the first company to do so in Oakland.

In 1849, the firm of (William H) Passmore, Young and (Miletus) Taft purchased the Warren mill, the Holbrook Richardson property, and Cornforth's fulling mill. Passmore patented an oven for annealing scythe steel in 1846 (no 4797), probably while he worked for the North Wayne Tool Co, of that place.⁶⁵ They sold before 1857 to Hale, Stevens and Thayer, Stevens buying out his partners, then selling the whole business in 1857 to Reuben B. Dunn, of the recently formed company, Dunn Edge Tool Company.

Although neither he nor his family ever lived in Oakland, Reuben B Dunn had a profound impact on the town. His Dunn Edge Tool Company had a long and stable history in Oakland. Dunn was born in Poland, ME in 1802, and learned the art of carrying on a successful business in a country store. Dunn had begun the manufacture of axes in the village of North Wayne in 1840 by purchasing the Wayne Scythe Manufacturing Co. He purchased the North Wayne Scythe Co, in Fayette in 1865, which was added to his prior purchases of the Hale shop, and the Hubbard and Matthew scythe plant in 1858.⁶⁶



Dunn Edge Tool Co (later North Wayne) about 1883

Dunn was joined in West Waterville in 1857 by N G H Pulsifer and J H Drummond, and in 1864 by T W Herrick and John Ayer. He and Ayer bought the others' interests in 1864. Ayer, assisted as treasurer and general manager by Major Abner R Small, carried on the work. According to the 1870 Industrial Census, Dunn had 100 employees, making 11000 dozen scythes, 1200 dozen axes, 800 dozen hay and corn knives and 250 dozen grass hooks. The payroll was \$50,000, and the product was valued at \$135,000. By 1880, DET was producing 3000 dozen axes, 18,000 scythes, at a value of \$144,000, produced by 125 employees⁶⁷. Dunn died in

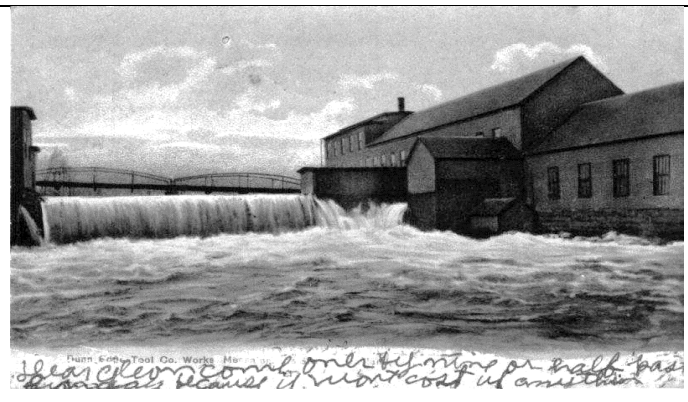
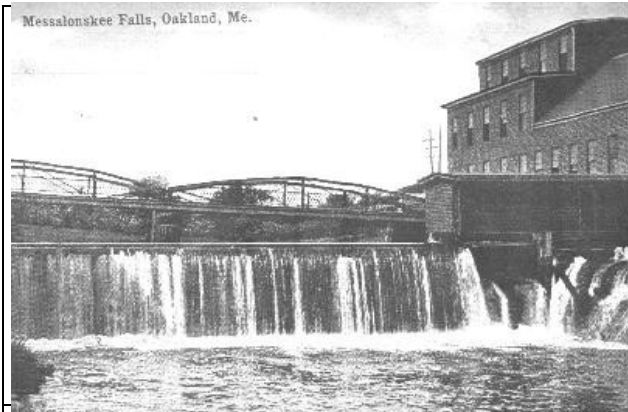
1889, and the business was taken over by his sons Willard who became President, and Reuben W, who became Treasurer and Manager.

The Waterville Mail, Friday 8 March 1895, reported that the firm had cut scythe polishers' wages by 10%, resulting in a strike by the workers. Capacity in 1902 was 72,000 axes per year, and the payroll was \$30,000.⁶⁸ The firm became the Seymour Manufacturing Company in 1921, and the North Wayne Tool Company in 1923. NWT was founded about 1838 in Wayne, originally being called the Wayne Scythe Manufacturing Co; it was purchased in 1840 by Reuben B Dunn, and became the North Wayne Scythe Manufacturing Co in 1845, operating until 1870. Purchased by Charles W Tilden, Joseph E Bodwell and Williston Jennings in 1879, the firm was re-activated, purchasing the Seymour Mfg. Co in 1921.⁶⁹ In 1962, the North Wayne Tool Company, George L Earle, President, had 25 employees, making agricultural hand implements. The NWT Co was the last active axe manufacturing firm in Oakland, working until 1967 when the building was vacated, burning shortly after.



The Dunn Edge Tool Company had produced at times 180,000 scythes and 120,000 axes per year; its layout was considered to be among the finest in the world; it was the largest such factory in New England; and it produced per year more scythes than any other factory in the world. Today, a barren space north of the bridge over Messalonskee Stream on Kennedy Memorial Drive is all there is left.

BELOW: North Wayne Tool Co looking south (toward present KMD bridge) about 1923



Dunn Edge Tool Company, west side of Messalonskee Stream.

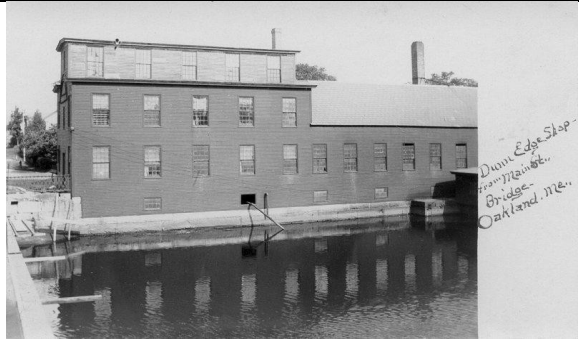


Dunn Edge Tool Company, axe shop, east side of Messalonskee Stream. The Dunn Edge Tool Company

became the North Wayne Tool Company about 1922 and was effectively out of business by the 1960's when the last of the buildings burned.



Dunn Edge Tool Company, Scythe Shop.



Dunn Edge Tool Company, west side of Messalonskee Stream. This building stood between the present town office and Messalonskee Stream.



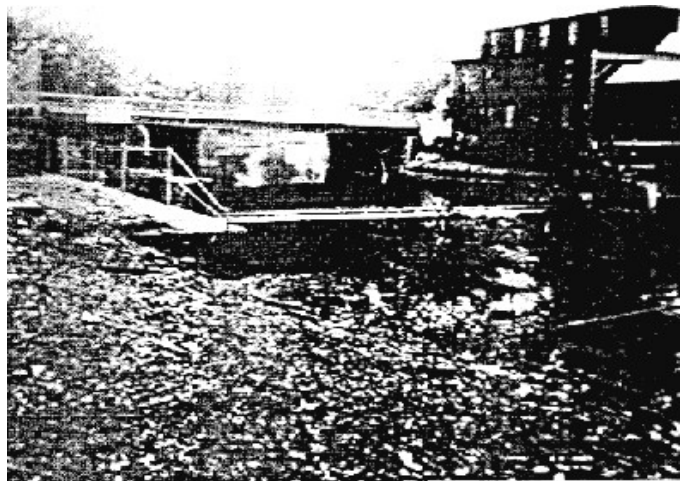
The Dunn Edge Tool Company Axe building, which stood on the east side of Messalonskee Stream, just north of present-day Kennedy Memorial Drive.



Some of the workers at the Dunn Edge Tool Company, about 1900

The Peavey Manufacturing Company, Raymond Delano, President, had 18 employees making lumberman's tools and handles. By 1965, there were only 6 employees⁷⁰. This company, operating from 1946 to 1966 and located on the east side of Messalonskee Stream south of the KMD bridge, manufactured peaveys, cant hooks, axes, and edge tools. The original firm was organized by Joseph Peavey, b 1799, inventor in 1858 of the Peavey cant-dog. His sons Daniel and Hiram made peaveys at Orono and Old Town, respectively; their sons, C A and James H opened a shop in Bangor in 1873. The Bangor Edge Tool Co made cant-dogs, and the plant opened in Oakland about 1946. The buildings burned in March 1956 and May 1965⁷¹ (see Fire Department)⁷².

Part of the ash-strewn site of the Peavey Manufacturing Company. Across the river is the factory of the North Wayne Tool Company, makers of tobacco hatchets, turf axes, beet picker's knives, etc.⁷³



Cascade Dam

Just north of Cornforth's Dam, a Mr. Learned and Eusebius Hale began the manufacture of scythes in 1836, the first such enterprise in town. They were succeeded by Samuel and Eusebius Hale in 1839. Eusebius Hale sold his interests to Joseph E Stevens in 1845 and Hale and Stevens operated until 1853, when Hale sold to Reuben B Dunn, and Stevens sold to William Jordan who in turn sold to Dunn in 1857.

Burgess and Atwood had begun a mill which was purchased and finished in 1854 by John U Hubbard, Andrew J Hubbard, and John Matthews. They operated as Hubbard and Matthews, making scythes here until 1857, when Dunn purchased the mill and moved it south to where Dunn had his major holdings.

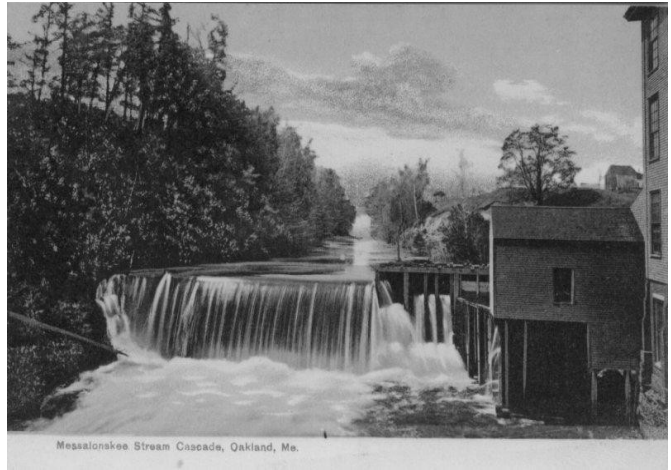
This dam saw no further new industry from 1858 to 1883, when the Cascade Woolen Mill was constructed. More information on what was the last major manufacturing enterprise in Oakland is below.

Lord's Dam

Chronologically the second dam on the stream is the newest.

In 1850, Daniel B Lord⁷⁴ built the dam near School Street about ½ mile north of Coombs's Dam. Here, he and a Mr. Graves manufactured axes and hoes. According to the 1860 Industrial Census, he employed 8 men, making 3300 narrow axes and 3600 hoes, valued at \$2475 and \$1200 respectively. His plant consumed 6 tons of bar iron, 3 tons of bar steel, 25 tons of coal, and 500 pounds of charcoal in the manufacturing process.⁷⁵ When Graves sold to Calvin H Davis, the firm became Lord and Davis, which was soon sold to Sanford Pullen, then in 1862 to John U Hubbard and William P Blake, of whom more later.

At one point, Sanford Pullen manufactured axes and agricultural tools here.



Albion P Benjamin built a mill in 1862, just north of Goodwin Street, formerly called Allen Lane. This mill produced grain threshers and did general repairs. Benjamin was joined by George S Allen in 1867 and the firm of Benjamin and Allen employing 15 men was doing a steady business into the 1890's. As a foundry and machine shop, Allen operated the firm from 1896 until 1906.

Benjamin and Allen Machine Works

It was from this mill that the Central Maine Power Company was born. As the Oakland Electric Light Company (1888 to 1905), it leased power from Benjamin and Allen, successively changing its name to Messalonskee Light and Power Company (1906-1909) under Harvey D Eaton, and later Walter S Wyman, and finally to its present name (1909). The Messalonskee Light and Power Company built a new dam at the

Cascade, and provided electricity to light Waterville streets by 1902, it had 7 employees, and a payroll of \$4500 per year.⁷⁶

The partnership of Hubbard and Blake has been a complicated history of mergers, divisions and name changes. Hubbard and Blake, the original firm operating on the east end of the dam, were joined by Luther D Emerson and Charles E Folsom, the new corporation being called Hubbard, Blake and Company. This plant in 1870 produced 1500 dozen axes and 4000 dozen scythes, valued at \$15,0900 and \$40,000 respectively; 80 employees and a payroll of \$30,000 per year, made this one of West Waterville's preeminent industrial concerns. In 1880, production increased to 5000 dozen axes, 8000 dozen scythes, at a total value of \$94,000. Employees, 60 in number, were paid \$2.25 for an eight-hour day.⁷⁷ Emerson and Folsom parted company with the others in 1870, and there were now two firms.

Emerson and Stevens Mfg Company about 1880 from School Street Hill looking west. The US Post Office is now located here.



Emerson was joined by Joseph E Stevens, William R Pinkham and George W Stevens, becoming the Emerson and Stevens Manufacturing Company. Emerson had worked for S Hale in North Wayne in 1844, and in 1858 when Reuben Dunn was expanding, Emerson moved to West Waterville. In 1880, Emerson-Stevens produced 4200 dozen scythes and 5000 dozen axes; in 1891, it produced 4000 dozen scythes and 3000 dozen axes, and employed 50 men. This company on the west end of the dam had a capacity in 1902 of 36,000 scythes and 24,000 axes⁷⁸, and was still active into the 1960's. Emerson and Stevens's treasurer in 1962 was R M Stowell, the general manager was H E York, and there were 15 employees making axes and scythes. The last building of this firm was taken down in 1977, although the major part of the Emerson Stevens factory was gone by 1970.



Employees at Emerson & Stevens about 1930.

Front, l to r: Harry Giberson, Edgar ?, Ray Whitaker, Scott Mitchel, Rodney Barrett, Cecil Phair, Roy Barrett, and Bill Penny. Second row seated: Cecil Pulcifer, "Furpo" Robinson, Everett Watson, Harold Pulcifer, Perlie Pulcifer, ? and Emile Dubois. Rear: Mr. Harry Hatfield, Harold York, ?, ?, Joseph Jordan, Louis Crowel, ?, Norman Spiller, Homer Lothrop, Mark Spiller, Helen Oliver and Ralph Stowell.

Meanwhile, on the east end of the dam, Hubbard, Blake and Company were joined by Cyprian Roy, Charles H Blaisdell and Nathaniel Meader, reorganized in 1887, and became the Hubbard and Blake Manufacturing Company.

The Hubbard, Blake property was sold in the late 1880's. Their manufacturing enterprise at Coombs's Dam was sold to Dustin and Hubbard in 1887.

Their mills at Lord Dam were sold in 1889 to the American Axe and Tool Company, as Plant Number 16. The AA&T Co made roughly 145,000 scythes a year in Oakland until the factory was sold to the Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Electric Company in 1901.

Thus as the twentieth century opened, the only firms doing business at Lord's Dam were Emerson and Stevens, and Albion P Benjamin's mill.

The last manufacturing, apparently, to locate in this section was Roy P Tracy who manufactured lumber on Water Street south of School from 1920 to 1947.

School St Bridge and Emerson-Stevens

Today, the decline of industry along the Messalonskee Stream has left fewer industries here than there were in 1800. The heyday of water power having passed, other industries have located elsewhere in town, and have in their own turns, declined and gone out of business.

Industrial Activity Elsewhere in Oakland

Downtown Area

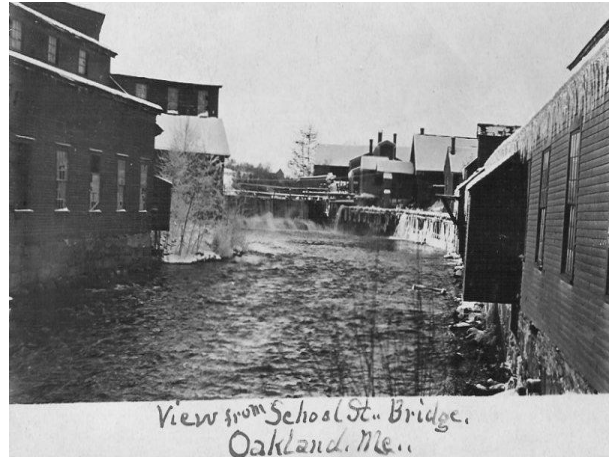
A B Bates and Son from 1872 to 1890 made lumber and boxes in their sawmill. The firm became E W Bates from 1891 to 1892, finally A B Bates from 1893 to 1919. The factory burned 23 October 1907.

Columbus Marshall made shovel handles from 1888 to 1905 "a few rods southwest of the railroad depot"⁷⁹

Marshall Bros made tin ware and steam fittings from 1902 to 1904; they were succeeded by D M Marshall and Co, 1905 to 1923.

North of Village Area

Forster Mfg Co, manufacturing toothpicks and other wooden ware. For generations, the mill was known simply as "The Toothpick" by older residents. It became in turn, Berst-Forster-Dixfield, Diamond Match, Diamond National, and finally Diamond International, before going out of business in the 1970's. Today the site is occupied by Industrial Metal Recycling."



View from School St. Bridge, Oakland, Me.



Bates Mill Fire. Oakland, Me., Oct. 23. 1907.





Diamond Match Co, about 1950. Notice the present-day Williams Elementary School in the extreme upper left. Today Messalonskee Middle School stands in the open ground at the top center



Diamond Match Co, a slightly different view looking generally northeast about 1950.

Forster Manufacturing Co, operating from 1913 to 1916 on Ayer Street, manufactured toothpicks and clothespins. It was succeeded by the Berst-Forster-Dixfield Co from 1923 to 1946, then by Diamond Match from 1947 to 1958, then by DiamondGardner from 1958 to 1960, then by Diamond National, 1960 to 1966; this company in 1962 was managed by W G Hepburn, had 75 employees, and made white birch and hardwood logs and bolts. Finally the company became Diamond International from 1966 to 1983, manufacturing toothpicks and tongue depressors. When Diamond International closed in 1983 the building remained vacant for several years prior to being purchased by Industrial Metal Recycling which now runs a major recycling operation. Many people in town still refer to "The Toothpick" however, indicating the importance of toothpick manufacturing at this site.

The Somerset Railroad Shops; 1907-11, machinists was succeeded by Maine Central Shops 1912-20.

Schmick Lumber and Handle Co, located on Broom Handle Road from 1913 to 1914 manufactured shovel handles.

Fleetwood Pride made shoe lasts on Fairfield Street from 1925 to 1928.

Alpine / Summer St Area

Looking east toward the "South Bridge" at the outlet of Messalonskee Lake. "Liberty Hall" is the large white building just left of the center of the picture. (Photo from a stereogram, courtesy of Alfred Wheeler)

The closest thing Oakland has had to a "Clothing District" was on the northeast corner of Alpine and Summer Streets. In the 1850's, abolitionists in West Waterville built a three-story building called "Liberty Hall." This building later was the founding site of the Cascade Grange. In it from 1867 to 1872, Hamlin and Farr manufactured shirts. They were



succeeded by Farr Brothers in 1873, and by W A Farr from 1874 to 1875. Incidentally, Liberty Hall became a tenement house, and was torn down in the early 1970s.

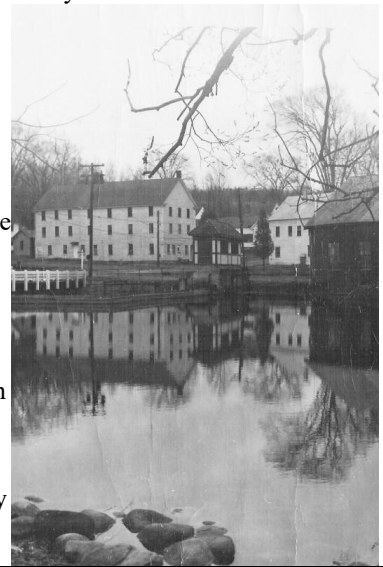
Howard W Wells manufactured caskets from 1878 to 1884, in connection with W H Wheeler, on the east side Alpine Street south of School Street. Between 1886 and 1914 he made artificial limbs at the same location.

Heath / Oak St Area

The Ames Shovel and Tool Co, 1906-25, made shovel handles and woodenware in their shop on Heath Street. Shovel-handle Shop. Heath St, Oakland, Me. This was one of many small industries in Oakland, both in the past and the present. Today, there are no major industries left in town, but there are numerous small factories which employ a new generation of workers from Oakland and surrounding towns.

Amos Furbush, 1900-29, also made shingles and lumber and did planing work in his sawmill on Heath Street.

H W Greely Co from 1908 to 1923 ran a grist mill on east side of Oak Street between Heath Street and Railroad Ave just north of railroad tracks. This building today is the large white unoccupied structure to the south of Heath St on the corner of Oak.



Ames Shovel Handle Factory



H W Greeley Grist Mill (S H Morrill on roof), Oak St

South of Village Area

The Androscoggin Corporation operated a chipping mill from 1961 to the mid 1980s on the Belgrade Road.

J O Jones, from 1881 to 1889 operated a canning factory (**Photo right**) on the north end of Messalonskee Lake. This was operated by the Winslow Packing Company from 1885 to 1887, then in 1889 by the Portland Packing Company (also called the Portland Canning Company) until 1953. The location was on Belgrade Ave (on the site of the present boat landing and town gazebo just north of the cemetery).

Other locations

King and Messer from 1902 to 1906 produced axes, and probably became the King Axe and Tool Co from 1907 to either 1912 or 1917. It became the John King Axe Company, in business from 1923 to 1925, then Marsh and Sons from 1926 to 1944. However, King Axe and Tool Company also operated from 1933 to 1946, and John King Products produced axes from 1944 to 1946.



Mark D Spiller opened the firm of Mark D Spiller and Son operating from 1925 to 1928, succeeded by the Spiller Axe and Tool Company from 1931 to 1969. In 1962 the Spiller Axe and Tool Company, Georgia E York, Pres, and Harold E York, Purchasing Agent, had 8 employees making axes.



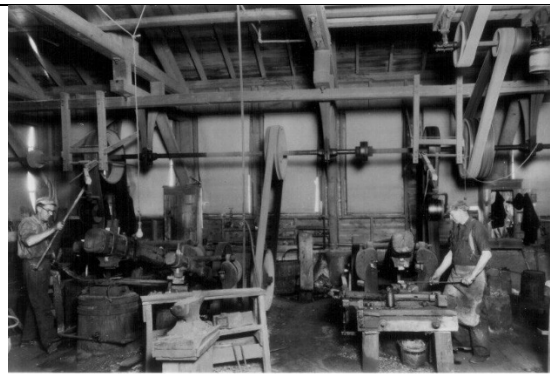
Spiller Axe Company, another of the many tool producers in Oakland. Note the axe heads in the bottom center of the picture. This section of the factory forged the steel heads.



Spiller Axe Company. The finished product, center of the photo, marked, packaged and ready for sale.



Spiller Axe Company. Packing axes in preparation for shipping.



The Spiller Axe Co, like Emerson-Stevens, Dustin and Hubbard, and other edge tool factories, went out of business, largely due to inexpensive foreign imports after World War II.

The final listing in the 1962 Maine Register was the Oakland Welding Co, R M Blanchard and R D Kivlin, proprietors, with three employees, welding steel tanks.

Other Industries in Oakland

I have omitted the companies whose locations have not been ascertained from the information above, but it would be a good idea to list what I do know about them. I hope other people who have knowledge about these firms will come forward to add what they know about manufacturing in Oakland.

The information following lists generally the name of the company; its dates of operation; its product; its predecessors and successors; and, if known, its location.

Ames, Jephthah; 1820; axes.

Bailey & Sawyer; about 1854; carriages.

Baker, S J; 1880-82; driving corks; ?succeeded by C M

Baker 1883-93?; driving corks.

Baker, Thomas; about 1854; chairs.

Bates, C I; 1916-18; shoes.

Bates, M L; 1914; steam fittings, plumbing, tin ware.

Bates, Milford; 1908-10; iron foundry. Connected with M L Bates?

Benson, Stephen; 1890; shingles.

Berry, S Jr; 1855-?; boots.

Bickford, Martin; 1899; shingles.

Blaisdell, Stephen; 1888-1909; granite; 1891-1909, shingles.
 Boardman & Bowman; about 1854; doors, sashes.
 Boyd & Harvey; 1908; lumber.
 Brown Woolen Co; 1903-10; woolen cloth.
 Burrill, H A; 1901; tin ware; succeeded by? by A O Burrill, 1911-14; tin ware.
 Clair, F W; 1884; shoes; succeeded by J B Clair 1885-89; shoes; succeeded by E E Clair 1890; shoes.
 Clark & Parsons; 1904-09; edge tools, hay knives.
 Dolphin Craft Boat & Canoe Co; 1955-60; boats.
 Ellis, John; 1855-?; boots.
 Emerson Steel; 1951-53; connected with Emerson-Stevens?
 Estes, E B & Son; 1938-41, wood turning.
 Fifield, F G; 1907; machinist.
 Flynn, J T; 1900-16; carriages.
 Folsom, Charles W; 1876-98; plumbing, tin ware, steam fittings.
 Foster Chemical Co; 1914-15; medicine.
 Getchell & Wing; 1918; foundry, Getchell, Chester W; 1919-24; foundry, machinist, succeeded by Getchell Foundry 1925-35; machine works. Probably succeeded by Getchell Foundry & Machine Works; 1945-55.
 Grover & Hersom; 1897; carriages; succeeded by Augustus Grover 1898-1909; carriages; succeeded by Grover & Thompson 1910-16; carriages; succeeded by J A Grover 1917-20.
 Handy, F A; 1904-09; shoes.
 Harvey, William & Sons; 1906-08; axes; they set up shop in Oakland, and sons Roscoe W and James E were involved in the business. In 1885, William had been granted patent no 327,164 "for an unusual felling axe."⁸⁰ Hatch, A L & Co; 1912-15; carriages.
 Heath, F A; 1891-92; carriages.
 Hitchins, J & Co; about 1854; shingles, sawmill.
 Hodsdon, J B; 1892-1911; shoes.
 Hubbard, G W; 1880-85; shoes and boots.
 Hubbard, John; about 1855; boots.
 Matthews & Hubbard; to 1857; scythes; Hubbard & Matthews; 1854-58; scythes.
 Kennebec Company; 1954; venetian blinds.
 Knowles, F A; 1892; shoes.
 Knowles & McQuade; 1893; shoes. McQuade, J F; 1894-95; shoes; ?connected with Knowles & McQuade.
 Knowles, A M; 1911-13; shoes.
 Lewis, G B & Son; 1923; carriages.
 Lewis, George E; 1912-20; shoes; succeeded by G E Lewis & Son 1921; shoes.
 Libby, Alton B & Co; 1923-32; harnesses.
 Livingstone, M W; 1914; carriages.
 Lufkin & Burrill; 1907; plumbing, steam fittings, tin ware.
 Maine Cedar Products; 1949-51; piling.
 Maines, H E; 1899-1900; tin ware.
 Marston, C H; 1898; tin ware.
 Merrill, E W; 1891-1911; carriages.
 Messalonskee Clothing; 1903-07; men's pants.
 Morrill, S H; 1895-1904; gristmill; succeeded by S H Morrill & Son 1905; gristmill.
 Oakland Boat & Canoe; 1948-60; boats.
 Oakland Crushed Stone Co; 1938-47; crushed rock.
 Oakland Foundry & Machine Co; 1913-17.
 Oakland Lumber Co; 1946-53; lumber.
 Oakland Roller Skate Co; 1885; roller skates.
 Payson, S H; 1882-84; shoes.
 Peace, Scott; 1911; wool waste.
 Pease, George A; 1908-11; shoes.
 Perry, Thomas; 1892-95; shoes.
 Pressey, George; 1926-40; boats; "RFD 34, High Street."
 Redman & Benson; 1889; carriages; ?succeeded by J B Redman 1890-96; carriages.
 Rogers Iron Works; 1896.
 Rolfe, F W; 1907; carriages.
 Simpson, George; 1892-93; excelsior, spools.
 Smith, F W; 1915; gristmill.
 Taylor, S C; 1932; planing mill.
 Taylor, Hoar & Lothrop; 1936-40; lumber.
 Thomas Service; 1941-48; boxes.
 Thompson, C S; 1908-?; carriages.
 Tyler Coach; 1969-present; truck caps, camper trailers; Dunn St, then KMD, now (1995) Country Club Rd.
 Waterman Machine Tool Co; 1895-96; foundry.
 Watson, E A; 1906-19; carriages; Alpine St.
 Wells & Wheeler; 1885; caskets; preceded by Howard W Wells; after 1885, Wells began manufacture of artificial limbs, and Wheeler began an undertaking business.
 Wheeler, W H; 1886-95; caskets; preceded by Wells & Wheeler; succeeded by Wheeler Funeral Home, ceased manufacture of caskets 1895.
 Wheeler, C A; 1920-21; phonographs.
 Williams, C D Co; 1914-16; medicines.
 Wing, Edward; 1916-21; carriages; preceded by Benson & Wing.
 York & Freeman; 1906; tin ware.
 York, B O; 1915-26; tin ware, steam fittings, plumbing.
 York, Ernest J; 1911; shingles.

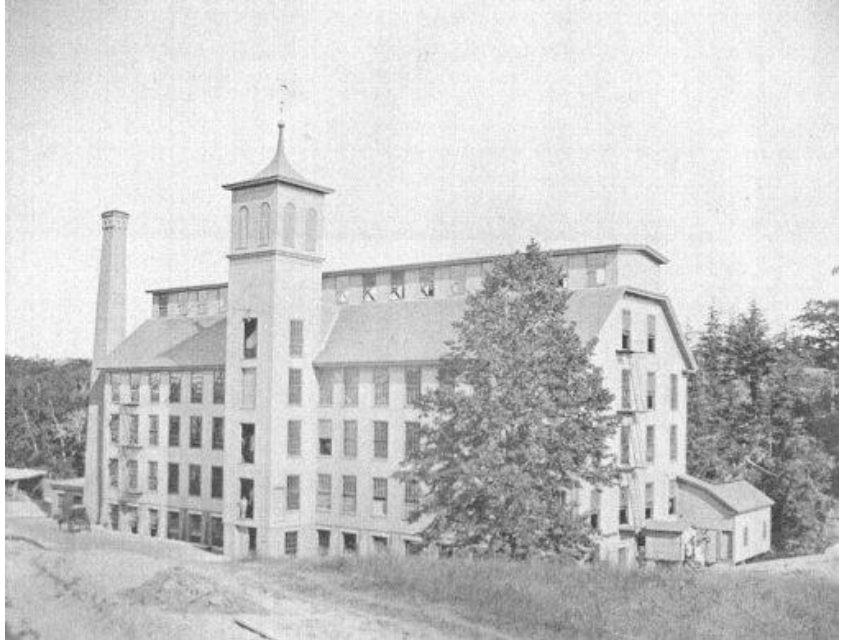
Cascade Woolen Mill

The following information is contained in two booklets, kindly loaned to me by Gerald Tipper, President and CEO of the Cascade Woolen Mill.⁸¹ In 1882, R B Dunn, Josiah B Mayo, Seth M Milliken, John Ayer and D A Campbell leased land and water power from the Dunn Edge Tool Company, and constructed the Cascade Woolen Mill. Milliken was one of the founders of the Deering-Milliken textile corporation, one of the largest in the US; Dunn was president of the Dunn Edge Tool Company, and one of the most prominent businessmen and industrialists in Oakland, In 1882, the partners leased water power from DET, and connected their new mill through belts and pulleys to the Dunn factory. This mill employed 110 people and manufactured \$250,000 of woolen goods in 1902⁸². Since 1883, it has been a primary employer and manufacturing enterprise, operating continuously in Oakland for over a hundred years. In 1962, Cascade Woolen Mill, Kenneth C Tipper, President, had 200 employees, making woolen goods.

Cascade Woolen Mill, ca 1900. This mill, which manufactured fine woolen cloth, closed in the 1980's, again due to inexpensive foreign imports.

Though the building was still there for a number of years, little business or manufacturing was going on when the building burned in January 2010.

Working conditions during the early days of the mill were probably typical of factories of the time. The work week was six days, fifty-four hours, without today's shift work or overtime pay. Women were paid considerably less than men, and oftentimes, workers had their children tend the machinery while they had lunch. Lighting was by kerosene lamp.



In 1924, the mill was electrified, and wiring, motors, and lighting were installed. In the mid 1930's, more shifts were added, efficiency was improved, and production increased when the full benefits of electrification were realized. Under the Roosevelt recovery plan, the forty-hour week, and a union were adopted at Cascade. In 1935, the Cascade mill was purchased by the Deering-Milliken national sales manager, Frederic W Tipper. Under Tipper, his son Kenneth who joined the firm in 1936, and Frank Bastow Sr., the mill continued production during the Depression and the slow recovery which followed. There was a fair amount of mill-owned housing, including the building now the Johann Sebastian B restaurant on Fairfield Street, where Bastow resided.

Equipment was modernized, and with that change, production again increased. Additionally, quality was improved, a trend which has continued. In the first years of production, the mill manufactured woolen fabric for women's clothing, and "casimere," a twilled men's suit fabric. F W Tipper organized the F W Tipper Co in New York as Cascade's sales division, a relationship which continues today.

In the period from about 1930 to 1950, Cascade manufactured a small number of styles and blends mostly for the clothing market. Blended fabrics of wool, wool waste, and rayon were commonly produced. Government contracts during World War II called for wool/cotton blends for lining military jackets, and workers producing this cloth were exempted from military service due to the essential nature of the product to the war effort.

The 1950's and 1960's saw new fabrics -- polyesters in particular -- taking over much of the wool market. Cascade was characterized by good employee/employer relations, long-term jobs spanning generations, and, according to Kenneth, "just plain stubbornness" to survive the challenge. A major change in the mission of the mill took place under Tipper's leadership -- the move to specialty quality cloth in many styles instead of producing for the general market. This trend has also continued.

Major cooperation with the town in the late 1960's resulted in the opening of the sewage treatment plant in 1972, an arrangement which continues today, although new regulations are causing potential problems in waste treatment.

In 1973 the Tipper family merged the Oakland business with Charles W House and Sons, a similar mill in Unionville,

CT, an arrangement which lasted until June 1984 when Gerald Tipper, the grandson of Frederic W Tipper, bought out the Cascade mill. In addition, an arrangement with Homestead Fabrics of New York which saw Cascade manufacturing the product and Homestead selling it, was cancelled in 1984, and at that time Cascade not only makes its product itself, but sales and orders are strictly an Oakland proposition.

In the 1980s, Cascade produced upholstery, men's and women's sportswear, outerwear for hunting clothes. The mill employed 250 people, many of them third-generation employees. It still produced cloth by dyeing, blending, carding, spinning, preparing yarn,



weaving, mending, and finishing, on the same site chosen by Dunn, Mayo, and associates in 1882. Gerald Tipper, his father Kenneth, and his grandfather, Frederic W, formed the longest continuous mill ownership and management in Oakland today, and possibly in all of Oakland's history.

Cascade Woolen Mill, ca 1905, a different view.

That all changed, however in 1997. A firm in Austria which specializes in production of high-quality woolens such as Cascade manufactures purchased the company. About \$12 million was to have been invested in the plant, upgrading facilities and equipment. Unfortunately, Cascade's work force was laid off, some for as long as six months, none of the upgrading took place, and exactly what was going on in the former mill seemed to be somewhat of a mystery.



Also, partly in response to increasing foreign competition, some workers at the mill asked the Department of Labor to investigate the situation in a petition submitted on 2 June 1997. The Department chose not to investigate, as there was a second labor investigation happening at the same time.

This second investigation, filed by Cascade workers on 21 May 1997, done by the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor, determined that workers were —eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974, as their industry was negatively impacted by foreign imports.

In October, 1998, the now-abandoned mill was purchased by Daniel R. Lajoie, who paid \$60,000 for nine buildings, 6.5 acres of land, and over 101,000 square feet of floor space. Lajoie was the owner of salvage and surplus stores elsewhere in Maine. Once again, the future of the mill was in question.

Cascade Woolen Mill, ca 1950s, as it looked well into the 1980's when the mill closed for good. About 250 jobs were lost to the town, when this last major factory closed for good.

Environmental pollution became an issue by 2007. The minutes of the Kennebec Valley Economic Development District for 5 June 2007 report that —Cascade Woolen mill building -- Phase I has been completed, and a report has been issued. Phase II will be completed by the end of this month, in time for the Town to apply for remediation funds from the EPA.

The issue of hazardous substances again made news in 2008, when the town of Oakland applied for, and received, a federal grant of \$200,000 to clean up 4.9 acres at the mill site. The area was a —brownfield site said to contain —metals, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, and inorganic compounds which made economic development impossible. Additionally, the building itself —remains an architecturally significant symbol of Oakland's former industrial prominence in the region. Cleanup was also important because a tenant in the mill hoped to expand his business in the mill and add more jobs, but the contamination was preventing that.

The cleanup proceeded, and was nearly complete by October 2009. The Central Maine Morning Sentinel reported on 14 October 2009, that:

Cascade Woolen Mill site cleanup nears

OAKLAND -- A potential buyer waiting in the wings, town officials are preparing to implement a \$200,000 federal grant to partially remediate hazardous materials at the former Cascade Woolen Mill.

Town Manager Peter Nielsen said Tuesday he will address the matter to the Town Council tonight. The meeting at the town office begins at 6:30.

Weston & Sampson Engineers Inc., of Portsmouth, O.K., which helped write the grant application to the Environmental Protection Agency, will conduct the cleanup effort.

"We'd like to get it started by the time cold weather gets here," Nielsen said.

Nielsen said that Michael Dye, who runs a wooden shelving-manufacturing operation in the old mill, is the principal tenant there. Dye has an agreement to use the facility until he can offer to purchase it, Nielsen said.

The town has a \$76,000 balance on a \$200,000 mortgage on the property, Nielsen said.

The EPA has determined that soil under and around the old mill is contaminated with metals, volatile organic compounds and inorganic compounds.

"There are a number of materials that will be remediated," Nielsen said.

Nielsen said that Weston & Sampson will remove oil-contaminated soil from the north end of the building on Cascade Mill Road, near Messalonskee Stream. The company also will remove 20 drums of unknown composition, and asbestos from the furnace room.

Cascade Woolen Mill, built in 1882, closed in 1998.

Nielsen said he will present to the town council a letter from the state Department of Environmental Protection, detailing arrangements for the town's contribution to the cleanup. Terms of the grant require the town to contribute 20 percent of the funding, or \$40,000. (Used by permission of the Sentinel)

Then the unthinkable.



Late Saturday and early Sunday, 23-24 January, the Cascade Woolen Mill became history. Kelly Graham Roderick of Oakland reported to the author early on the morning of the 25th: —"Cascade Mill burned down last night. The old wooden structure is gone, call came in at 12:30 AM fully engulfed. Husband said when he got there 1/4 mile up the street from my house the entire wooden tower was in flames."

Newspapers from Waterville and Augusta, and from Portland television stations began to report ...

WCSH-TV, 7:30 AM, Sunday 24 January 2010

Flames engulf old mill building

OAKLAND, Maine (NEWS CENTER) - Flames erupted at the old Cascade Woolen Mill in downtown Oakland, bringing more than a dozen agencies to the scene to fight the fire.

A resident reported the fire around 12:30 AM. When crews arrived on scene they found the building on Cascade Mill road fully involved. The building used to house the Cascade Woolen Mill. It is currently home to K.D. Display and Design.

Fighting the fire has not been easy. The size of the blaze and the location have made difficulties. The fire is on a narrow road, which makes it difficult for multiple trucks to get to the scene. The cold temperatures have also been freezing the water as it comes out of the hoses. Dirt has been trucked in to combat slipperiness.

Volunteers are bringing coffee and food to firefighters on scene.

There are no reports of any injuries. The fire marshall is investigating the cause of the conflagration.

Central Maine Morning Sentinel, 12:50 pm, Sunday January 24, 2010

Former Oakland mill destroyed by fire

OAKLAND — A fast moving fire Sunday morning destroyed the 127-year-old Cascade Woolen Mill in the heart of downtown Oakland.

The five-story building collapsed in flames as crews from more than a dozen area communities battled the blaze and frigid temperatures, Oakland Fire Chief David Coughlin said. Flames were said to have shot 50 or 60 feet in the air and could be seen from Winslow, Coughlin said.

It all came down," he said.

KD Display & Design, a woodworking company was the lone occupant of the wooden structure. Fire officials said Sunday morning that everything appeared to have been destroyed.

The town had recently taken delivery of a \$200,000 federal grant to clean up the land.

An investigator from the state Fire Marshal's Office was on scene Sunday morning, but said officials may never know the origin of the blaze. Another building nearby, housing Woodsmiths, also woodworking firm, was saved.

Built in 1882, the woolen mill closed in 1997. At its peak in the 1990s the mill employed more than 150 people. (Used with permission of the Central Maine Morning Sentinel)

Staff photo by Andy Molloy

OAKLAND MILL FIRE: A Sidney firefighter surveys the smoldering remains of the 127-year-old Cascade Woolen Mill in the heart of downtown Oakland this morning. The five-story building collapsed in flames as crews from more than a dozen area communities battled the blaze and frigid temperatures, Oakland Fire Chief David Coughlin said. No injuries were reported, according to firefighters. (Used with permission of the Central Maine Morning Sentinel)

Central Maine Morning Sentinel, Monday 25 Jan 2010

Blaze destroys former Cascade Woolen Mill; no one hurt



BY DOUG HARLOW, Staff Writer Kennebec Journal & Morning Sentinel 01/25/2010

OAKLAND -- A fast-moving fire Sunday morning destroyed the 127-year-old former Cascade Woolen Mill

in the heart of downtown Oakland.

The five-story building collapsed in flames as crews from more than a dozen area communities battled the blaze and frigid temperatures, Oakland Fire Chief David Coughlin said. Flames were said to have shot 50 or 60 feet into the air and could be seen from Winslow, Coughlin said.

"It all came down," he said. "It had a good head start on us. The whole mill is collapsed."

No one was injured in the fire.

K-D Display & Design, Inc., a woodworking company, was the lone occupant of the wooden structure. Fire officials said Sunday morning that everything appeared to have been destroyed.

The town had recently taken delivery of a \$200,000 federal grant to clean up the land.

Kenneth Macmaster, an investigator from the state Fire Marshal's Office, was on scene Sunday morning, but said officials may never know the origin of the blaze. Another building nearby, housing Woodsmiths, also a woodworking firm, was saved, as was a steel building that K-D used.

Built in 1882, the woolen mill closed in 1997. At its peak in the 1990s, the mill employed more than 150 people.

The first call reporting the fire came into the communications center at 12:28 a.m. Sunday. Soon after, more calls were received of small, additional fires igniting on neighboring streets from embers flying high in air, Coughlin said.



The End of an Era.

Business



North Side of Main St about 1900



South Side Main St about 1903



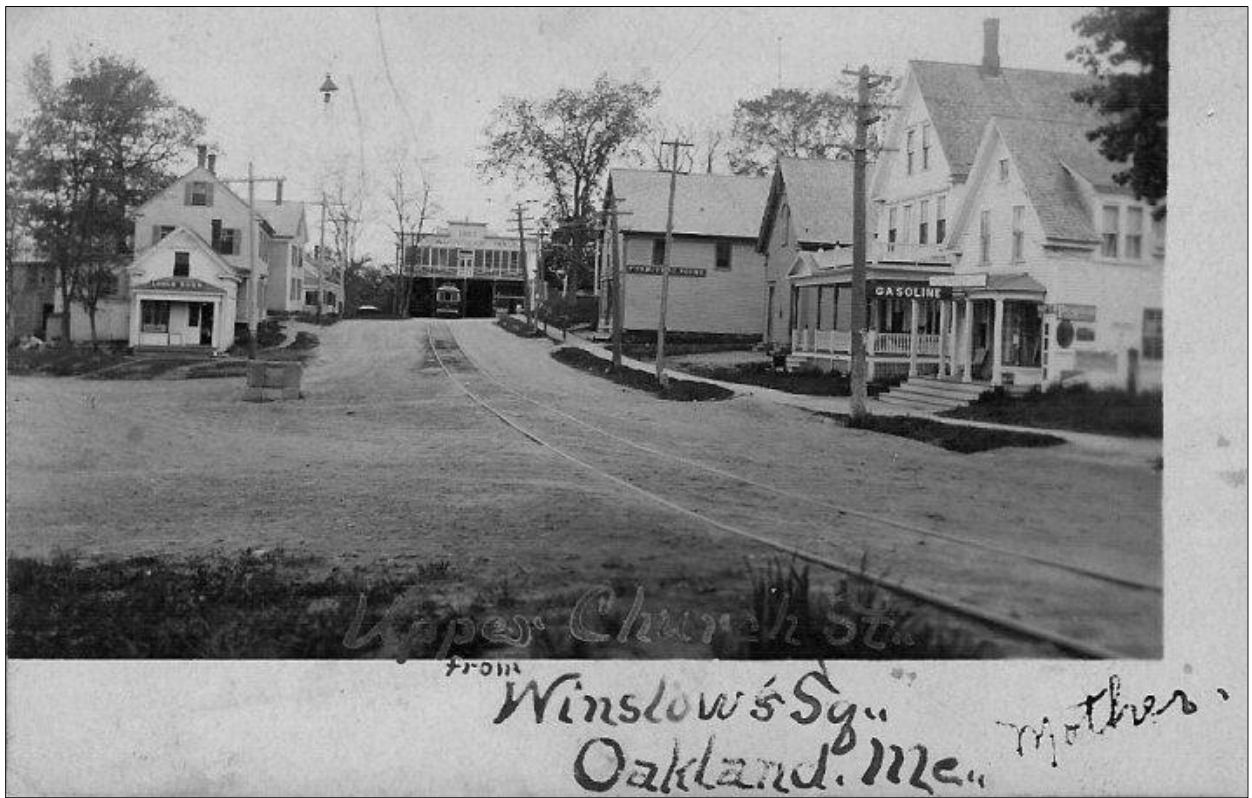
Main St looking west about 1947. Many of the buildings here are still recognizable from earlier pictures, though the large building on the right and the Texaco station are no longer there.



Main St looking east about 1947. Notable here are the “Red and White” store, owned by Michaud, which later moved across the street and eastwards. The large white building right of center housed Fossett’s Ben Franklin Store for many years.



Winslow Square, now called Haymarket Square, Upper Church St. From left are Wheeler's Furniture Store, the upper Primary School, Boynton's house, and his store.



Winslow Square, Upper Church St. Messalonskee Hall in the distance, with Wheeler's, the Upper Primary School and Boynton's to the right.



*Church St.
Oakland,
Me.*

Church Street, ca 1910. Only the two buildings on the right are still extant today. Note the rails for the street railway.



*This is quite a good view
but think I will try again some
time.*

*Upper Mills
Oakland, Me.*

The "Upper Mills" looking toward Messalonskee Stream. The building with the tall windows was the Oakland (later American) Woolen Mill. The white building on the far right was "Liberty Hall."

FirstPark

During the summer of 2001, construction began on the infrastructure of "FirstPark." This business development located off Second Rangeway adjoining Interstate 95 is expected eventually to provide over 3,000 high paying jobs in the Oakland area. The park was explained during the formative years as a "Super Park," and a series of public meetings held by the Kennebec Valley Chamber of Commerce and other organizations produced the following Q&A information

Q. What is a Super Business Park?

A. A Super Business Park is a park that has been designed for office type uses as opposed to industrial type uses. It would cater to businesses that rely on advanced telecommunications equipment.

Q. What type of businesses would locate there?

A. Business such as insurance and financial services, biotechnology, environmental services and technology, health care offices, software development and telecommunication firms and precision manufacturing companies.

Q. What would a Super Business Park look like and why would it be different from other Parks?

A. A Super Business Park should have 150-200 buildable acres in a campus like setting. There would be large landscaped lots and landscaped common areas. All buildings would be architecturally controlled, and additional amenities such as a conference center, recreation facility or day care services would be provided. There should be ready access to major transportation systems and the latest in telecommunications infrastructure.

Q. Why does Maine need such a Park?

A. Maine is at a competitive disadvantage when compared to other states that are seeking the same type of businesses. Other states have developed these parks which may be called Technology Parks or Smartparks. They are stocked with superb state-of-the-art civil and utility infrastructures that attract businesses to locate their world or international headquarters there.

Q. Is there such a site available in Central Maine?

A. Yes. A 300 acre parcel of property located in the Town of Oakland has been selected by the People of the Kennebec as the site meeting all the requirements of a Super Business Park. The chosen site is adjacent to an existing exit off 1-95 (Ext 33) and has considerable frontage and great visibility on that highway. In addition to the initial 300 acre site there is adjacent land that could be developed in the future.

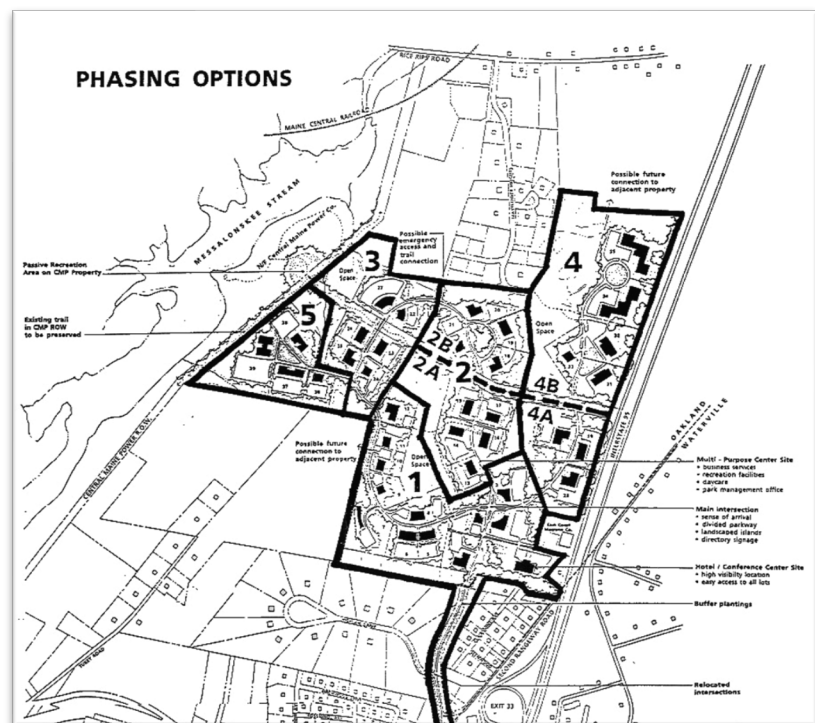
Q. Why is such a project important for our area?

A. There are three main reasons for supporting such a project: tax revenue for the participating communities, quality jobs for our citizens, and the concentration of like businesses all in one area. Should the project reach full build out, the participating communities would be sharing millions of dollars in property tax revenues. The businesses located within the super park are expected to generate up to 4,000 jobs.

Additional taxes and Jobs will be added outside the project site as support businesses prosper as a result of this project. Existing and future industrial parks in Kennebec & Somerset Counties will benefit by helping support companies locating in the Super Park.

Q. Why is it important that this Park be a regional one?

A. One Town alone cannot provide the financial resources to build this project. Help is needed from other area communities to finance the up front costs of getting the Park ready for development. Towns should not have to compete for



jobs. In today's world, economic development growth relies on cooperation between municipalities and the State. Furthermore, the people who work in the Park will live and shop throughout the Central Maine area.

Q. Why doesn't private business develop this park?

A. Very often public entities need to "prime the pump." Before the private sector invests in private buildings, the public sector needs to acquire land, build roadways, and install water, sewer, etc.

Q. Why should other communities help to support this?

A. By sharing in the up front development costs, participating municipalities would be entitled to a share of property tax revenues. In addition, existing businesses in other towns will benefit from providing support services to new companies in the Super Park.

Q. What about jobs?

A. This is perhaps the most important feature of the Super Business Park. Estimates are that up to 4,000 jobs could be created if all 39 proposed building sites in the Park were developed. Many of these jobs will be available for our children, some of whom are leaving our State to pursue opportunities of this kind.

Q. How would the Park be governed?

A. In April 1998, the Governor signed into law a bill which created the Kennebec Regional Development Authority. Every participating municipality would have representation in the Authority.

Q. Are there other sources of funding for this Park?

A. Yes. The State has announced a \$1,000,000 grant program to help fund such a project (see attached blue sheet). In addition, there is a possibility that Economic Development Administration (EDA) funding could also be available. Private investment is also being pursued.

Q. How soon could this project be started?

A. Groundbreaking will take place in 1999. This would allow for more opportunity for as many communities as possible to participate. [NOTE: Groundbreaking didn't actually begin until Summer 2001]

Businesses in Oakland

The Maine Register and Business Directory for 1855, the Maine Business Directory for 1867 and 1874, and the Maine Register for 1899-1900, 1945-46 and 1962-63 and list numerous industries and businesses in West Waterville or Oakland for those years. The Oakland Register for 1903 also cites numerous entries. The Waterville Area City Directory for 1924 contains some listings as well. Also, the CD-ROM Program, PhoneDisk, contains listings for 90 million telephone numbers nationwide. I have extracted all Oakland business entries. Below is a partial listing of businesses arranged by type, together with their product, and the year in which they are listed; some entries contain additional information.

Abattoir:

Ivan Knox, 1962

Agricultural Implements:

Hale & Jordan, 1855 Lord, D B, 1855

Antiques:

Davidson Antique & Furn Rpr, Pond Rd, 1995

Vigue's Furniture Rest & Rprs, 63 Church St, 1995

Architect:

Muzzy, Horace T, Neck Rd 1924

Auditing:

Higgins, Ruth, Main St, 1995

Automobile Dealers:

Furbush Chevrolet, 1962

Greeley & Getchell, 1962

Automobile Parts:

MSR Auto Supply, 38 Water St, 1995

R & R Auto Parts Inc, Kennedy Memorial Dr (KMD),

1995

R & R Automotive Machine Shop, KMD, 1995

Automobile Repair:

Brown, B W, 1945, 1962

Brown, Benjamin, house 25 Market, 1924

Burton's Auto Body Works, 1962

Church St Service, 1962

Dan's Body Shop, Belgrade Rd, 1995

Davis Garage, Smithfield Rd, 1995

Depot Square Garage, Harry J Higgins prop, Depot Square, 1924

Gilbert, R W, 1962

Kerr's, 1962

Mayo's Garage, 1962

Mitchell's Garage, 1945, 1962

Mitchell's Garage, Warren Mitchell prop, 203 School, 1924.

Rushton's Filling Station, 1945

Simpson's Auto Body, 54 Water St, 1995

Tim's Automotive, 10 Waterville Rd, 1995

Waterville Auto Top & Upholstery, KMD Waterville, 1995

Automobile Sales:

Big G Ranch, Smithfield Rd, 1995

Davis Garage, Smithfield Rd, 1995

Gerry's Used Cars, KMD, 1995
 Greeley & Getchell, 1945
 Michaud's Auto Sales, 21 Oak St, 1995
 Mosher Chevrolet, 1945
 Oakland Auto Sales, 27 Pleasant St, 1995
 Oakland Motor Co, E L Simpson prop, Summer, corner

Church 1924

Pullen Ford, KMD, 1995 Automobile Salvage:



Reggie
 Bickford Auto Salvage, Broomhandle Rd, 1995
 Banks:
Blaisdell's Garage (Ford), Haymarket Square, Mildred Boynton in front of Blaisdell's Garage, the first Ford garage in Oakland, Haymarket Square, early 1920

Cascade
 Savings Bank, John W Greeley Pres,

1899, J E Harris treas, Main St, 1924
 Depositor's Trust Co, 1945, 1962
 K V Federal Credit Union, 24 Oak St, 1995
 Key Bank, Main, 1995
 Messalonskee National Bank, George W Goulding Pres,
 J E Harris cashier, 1899; F L Elliott cashier, Main St 1924
 People's Heritage Bank, 11 Main St, 1995

Barber Shop:

Al's Barber Shop, 11 Church St, 1995
 Albert, Sabastin, 1924
 Bragg, T A, 1945, 1962
 Carter's, 1962
 Garey, George, house 293 Fairfield, 1924
 Helms, Marshall, Main St, house 24 Church 1924
 Helms, M B, 1945
 Moorcraft's, 1962
 Strickland, M L, 1899
 Wilson, George W, 1899, house 47 Church 1924

Bath Rooms:

Frizzell, B F, 1899

Beauty Shop:

Bickford, C M, 1867

Nelson's Barber Shop, New Bank Block, Main St. About 1897

Bragg, Ada, 1945
 Cleo's Beauty Shop, 1962



Country Cuts, Lewis Rd, 1995
 Family Shop, 106 Oak, 1995
 Hair Reflections, KMD, 1995
 Helen's Beauty Shop, 1962
 Jean Simply, 42 Church St, 1995
 Livingstone, Minnie L, Mrs., Main St 1924, 1945
 Margaret's Beauty Shop, 1962
 New Do, 128 Oak, 1995
 Strickland, M L, (Depot Sq), 1903
 Stronach's Beauty Shop, 1962
 Totman, Caroline, Church St, 1940's, 1950's
 Wavelengths Beauty Salon, 5 Oak St, 1995
 Wilson, George W, 1899, house 47 Church 1924
 Yankee Clipper

Hair Fashions, 25 Heath St, 1995
 Beverage Distributor:
 Valley Distributors Inc, Belgrade Rd, 1995
 Bicycles:

Frizzell, B F, 1899
"Announcement - Spring and Summer Millinery, Ready for Your Inspection On and After Apil [sic] 1. Bertha Strickland, 35 Main Street, Oakland". The year is about 1910.

Blacksmith:

Benson, R C, 1855
 Bragg, Hamilton, 1867
 Gilman, Alvin H, Oak St, house 261 Pleasant, 1924
 Gordon, Harry, 94 Oak St 1924, 1945
 Holmes, James, 1867
 Lewis, George B and Son (William A), Oak St, 1924



Prentiss, William H, 1867

Prentiss' Blacksmith Shop. William H. Prentiss was a blacksmith in West Waterville as early as 1867 and as late as 1918, with his shop being located near the Dunn Edge Tool Company. This probably would be his shop about 1905.

Smith, Taylor B, 1867

Smith, T, 1855

Tobey, Benjamin L, house 221 Summer 1924

Towle, Charles, 1890's

Woodman, E and Son, 1867

Blinds and Sashes:

Boardman & Bowman, 1855

Blinds:

Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903

Boarding Houses:

Cook, Mrs. Hattie, 228½ Main, 1924

Field, Lizzie, Miss, 1899

Stevens, Charles, Mrs., 1899

Tilton, A C, Mrs., 1899

Wentworth, Charles H, Mrs., 366 Summer 1924

Boats:

Mid-Maine Marine Inc, KMD, 1995

Books:

Emerson, J B, 1874

Goulding, G W, 1899

Hersom, F L, 1899, 1903

Leonard, A W, (Depot Square), 1903

Boot Repairs:

Hodson, J B, Boots, 1899, 1903

Boots:

Berry, S Jr, 1855

Ellis, John, 1855

Handy, F A, Church St, 1903

Hodsdon, J B, 1899, 1903

Hubbard, John, 1855

Hubbard, G W, 1874

Morse, J H & Co, 1899

Shaw, Oscar, 1867

Winslow, A & Co, 1899, 1903

Boxes and Containers:

NET Pack Systems Inc, 21 Oak St, 1995

Thomas Service Inc, 1945

Brick Manufacturer:

Callery, Patrick, 1867

Bridal Shop:

Accent Bridal Village, 4 Grove St, 1995

Broom Manufacturer:

Sinclair, Albert, 1867

Building Cleaning:

Sandblast Services Inc, Oak, 1995

Butchers:

Bates, I N, 1867

Blaisdell, Joseph, 1867

Cabinet Organs:

Mitchell, B H, 1874



Camps:

Alden's Camps, Smithfield Road, 1945, 1962

Arden Camps, 1945

Big Moose Lodge, 1945

Birch Crest Camps, 1945

Camp Jo-Lee, ca 1940

Camp Lown, 1962

Camp Manitou, 1962

Camp Manitou, E Pond Rd, 1995

Camp Modin, Rr 3 #3445, 1995

Camp Norridgewock, ca 1950

Camp Somerset, 1945, 1962

Cedar Crest Camp, 1945, 1962



Clement's Camps

East Pond Camps, 1945, 1962

Maple Nook Camps, 1945

Marston's Camps

New England Music Camp, Rr 1 #5200, 1995

North Pond Camps, 1906

Pine Beach Camps, ca 1920

Rocky Shore Camps, 1945, 1962

Sandy Beach Camps, 1945

Wheeler's Housekeeping Camps, Salmon Lk, 1962, 1995

Woodrest Camps, McGrath Pd Rd, 1962, 1995

Wynona Beach Camps, ca 1910



Marston's Camps

Canner:

Portland Packing Co, 1945



Car Wash:

High Pressure Mobile Wash, Middle Rd, 1995
 Like New Again Car Care Wax, Middle Rd, 1995
 Sparkle Wash Of Maine, 23 Main St, 1995

Carpenter:

Barney, Frank, 1962
 Corson, L, 1855
 Crowell, C, 1855
 Crowell, Calvin, 1867
 Morrisette, Odilen, 1962
 Otis, William Jr, 1962
 Peterson, Howard, 1962
 Richardson, Wyman, 1855
 Rodrigue, Ron, 49 Heritage Rd, 1995
 Tobey, Samuel, 1855
 Wyman, William, 1867

Carpet Cleaning:

Techni Clean Services, 41 Allagash Dr, 1995

Carriage Mfg:

Bailey, S H, 1867
 Bailey & Sawyer, 1855
 Benson, B C, 1855, 1867

Carriage Repair:

Grover, John A, d 27 Feb 1923
 Wing, Edward, Sidney Rd, house 68 Grove St 1924

Caskets:

Wheeler, W H, 1899

Chain Saws:

Buzzell's, 1962
 Taylor, A L & Son, 1962, 5 Heath St, 1995

Chairs:

Bachelder, Joseph and Henry, 1867

Baker, Thomas, 1855

Batchelder, J, 1855



This building may have been the Bachelder Chair Factory, located in the Upper Mills near the outlet to Messalonskee Lake

Chimney Sweep:

Rocky Luce Chimney Sweeps, Oakland, 1995

Cigars:

Cochrane, Alonzo, Main St, house Oak St, 1924

Mosher, G L, 1903

Clothing and Furnishings:

Hodsdon, J B, 1899

Clothing:

Cinderella Shop, 1962

Morse, J H & Co, 1899

Morse, J H Co, Main St, house 35 School, 1924, 1945

Morse, J H, 1962

Reid's Dry Goods, (Otis Block, Church St), 1903

Ridley & Flanders, Dry and fancy goods, (Depot Sq),

1903

Coal and Wood:

Ayer & Greeley, next RR Station, 1924, 1945

AYER & GREELEY,
 DEALERS IN
COAL AND WOOD
 Of all kinds.
OAKLAND, - MAINE.
Wm. M. Ayer H. W. Greeley.

Coffee:

Kelley, F A, 1899

Coffin Warehouse:

Joy, S, 1867

Collection Service:

Huard Agency, KMD, 1995

Computer Software:

Micro Technics, Oakland, 1995

Concrete Work:

All Modern Water Cntrl Systems, 40 Church St, 1995
 Doucette Company, Middle Rd, 1995
 Confectionery and Fruit:
 Brophy, Miss Christine, Main St, 1924
 Confectionery:
 Huff, G B, 1899
 Kelley, F A, 1899
 Martin, Clarence H, Church St 1924, 1945
 Mosher, G L, 1903
 Construction:
 D & H Pelotte Construction Co, Mill Rd, 1995
 Dwight Leighton Excavating Co, McGrath Pond Rd,
 1995
 Labbe Foundations & Jacking, Pond Rd, 1995
 Mayberry Builders, Libby Hill, 1995
 R & C Contractors, 42 Church St, 1995
 Superior Construction Svc Inc, Belgrade Rd, 1995
 Consumer Purchasing Svc:
 Jean Brown Home Interiors Acc, 36 Main St, 1995
 Contractors:
 Baker, Floyd A, 1962
 Cyr, Hector J & Co, 1962
 Dean, Edgar, 1945
 Hoar, Spurgeon S, 1945
 Modern Homes Corp, 40 Church St, 1995
 Monk, Ernest, 1945
 Morrisette, Odilon, 1945
 Oakland Crushed Stone Inc, 1945 Whitney, Fred, 1945
 Corn:
 Bailey, E T, (Haymarket Sq), 1903
 Corsets:
 Blaisdell, Mrs. J, 1899
 Country Stores:
 Berry, J Jr & Co, 1855
 Bowman, D W, 1867
 Burgess & Atwood, 1855
 Crowell, E G, 1867
 Farmers' Union, 1855
 Hatch, W H, 1855
 Hubbard, A J, 1855
 Kimball, Samuel, 1855
 Parker, Samuel S, 1855
 Wheeler, Cyrus, 1855
 Crockery and Glassware:
 Maines, H E, 1899
 Crockery:
 Blake Bros, 1899
 Leonard, A W, (Depot Square), 1903
 Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903
 Currier:
 Atwood and Parker, 1867 Bates, I N, 1867
 Dairy:

New England Creamery Co, F A Sedgerley mgr, Oak St
 1924
 New England Dairies, 1945
 Pellerin, A & Sons, 1945
 Rossignol, Don, Line Rd 1924
 Rossignol, Donat & Sons, 1962
 Walton, Kenneth L, 1945



Earl P. Sawtelle delivering milk, possibly on Church Street about 1900. This was in the era before home delivery by major dairies, and long before the end of home deliveries!

Dentists:
 Damon, M L, Main St, res 6 Grove, 1924
 Judkins, William J, 1899, Main St 1924
 Stowell, Ralph H, 1940's
 Terrio, Charles E, MD, Kennedy Mem Dr, 1995
 Department Store:
 Fossett's, 1962
 Doors:
 Boardman & Bowman, 1855
 Maines, H E, 1899
 Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903
 Dressmakers:
 Brooks, Laura, Waterville Rd, 1924
 Ricker, Emma A (wid/o Charles), boards 34 Hubbard
 1924
 Driveway Construction:
 K W Scott Enterprises, High, 1995
 Druggists:
 Fossett, Barry, 1940's
 Foster, Samuel J, Main St, house 28 Water St, 1924,
 1945
 Goulding, G W, 1899
 Macartney, William, 1855
 McTaggart's Drug Store, 1920's on
 Nickerson, H H, (Depot Sq), 1867
 Service Drug & Variety, 1945
 Stowell's Drug Store, 1962
 True's Drug Store, 1962
 True's Pharmacy, 46 Main St, 1995
 Dry and Fancy Goods:
 Flanders, F Wallace, 1924
 Otis, B F, Clothing, 1899

Reid's Dry Goods, (Otis Block, Church St), 1903



Ridley & Flanders, clothing (Depot Sq), 1903

Ridley & Flanders store.

Front - Chas. Ridley Back - W.E. Sullivan (?) & Wallace Flanders. Ridley & Flanders was a dry-and fancy goods store on Main Street at Depot Square by 1903 and into the 1920's.

Wilbur, Nellie, Main St, moved to Crowell Block, Church St, 1930's, 1940's

Winslow, A & Co, 1899 Wright, C S, 1899

Dry Goods:

Otis, B F, 1874

Otis and Small, 1867

Small, E N, 1874

Wilbur, Mrs. Nellie B, 1945

Winslow, A, 1867

Eggs:

McLean's Egg Farm, Hussey Hill Rd, 1995

Electric Power:

Central Maine Power Co, Walter Wyman mgr, 1924, 1945

Oakland Electric Light Co, 1899

Electricians:

Beavis, Larry, 4 Alpine St, 1995

Dolloff, Roswald, bds Country Club Rd, 1924 Noel

Electric Service, Rr 1, 1995

Engineer:

Caswell, Benson E, 1962

Equipment Rental:

Cormier Equipment Corp, Waterville Rd, 1995

Excavation:

Rosignol, Everett J, Kennedy Mem Dr, 1995

Family Counseling:

Berger, Rod, 1995

Fancy Goods:

Frizzell, Mrs. and Co, (Depot Sq), 1899, 1903

Farmer's Union:

N E Protective Union 464, Country Store, 1855

Feed:

Bailey, E T, (Haymarket Sq), 1903

Brown, Frank M, 57 Oak, 1924

Greeley, H W Co, H W Greeley treas, Oak St 1924

Fertilizer:

Libby, Morrison, 1899

Morrill, S H, 1899

Fitness Club:

Head To Toe Fitness Salon, 1 Dunn St, 1995

Fish Peddlers:

Gregory, Frank, house School St 1924

Thomas, Charles L, house 36 Summer 1924

Florists:

Annie Laurie Gardens, 1945

Better Buy Floral Inc, 65 Church St, 1995

Hetherington, John, Mrs., Waterville Rd 1924

Flour:

Bailey, E T, 1899

Bailey, E T, (Haymarket Sq), 1903

Blaisdell, Hallett and Co, 1867

Boynton, George P (d 28 Mar 1923), (Haymarket Sq), 1903, 1924

Brown, Frank M, 57 Oak, 1924

Greeley, H W Co, H W Greeley treas, Oak St 1924

Leonard & Mitchell, 1874

Morrill, S H, 1899

Food Distributor:

Frito Lay, KMD, 1995

Food Service:

Marc's Coffee Service, Oakland, 1995

Foundry:

Benjamin and Allen, 1867

Getchell Foundry and Machine Works, Chester W

Getchell prop, off Water St 1924, 1945

Fruit:

Brophy, Miss Christine, Main St, 1924

Huff, G B, 1899

Kelley, F A, 1899

Martin, Clarence H, Church St 1924

Fuel:

Fabian Oil Inc, 14 Oak St, 1995, KMD, 1995

Greeley & Getchell, 1962

Main Street Mobil, Main, 1995

Marston, Walter, 1962

Oakland Garage Corp, 1962

Rushton Oil Service, 1962

Funeral Directors:

Dean E Wheeler & Alfred H Wheeler, 1945

Wheeler, W H & Son, 1962

Furnishings:

Morse, J H, 1903

Furniture:

Oakland Furniture & Applnc Ctr, 42 Main St, 1995

(Photo below, courtesy of Kelly Roderick)



W H Wheeler & Son, 486 Church, house 125 Church, 1924, 1945

Wheeler, W H, (Upper Village), 1903

Gasoline Stations:

Pat Voisine's Texaco, Main, 1955



Texaco Station, ca 1955, Main St. The building was next to Michaud's Red and White (now Buddies') on the north side of Main Street

General Merchandise:

Winslow, A & Co, 1903

General Stores:

Blake Brothers, (Depot Sq), 1903

Libby, Morrison, corner Summer and Water 1924

Gifts:

Heritage Christmas & Candleshop, Libby Hl, 1995

Through The Looking Glass, 29 Pleasant St, 1995

Village Peddlery, Upper Kennedy Mem Dr Waterville,

1995

Glass:

Libby Glass & Mirror Co, Belgrade Rd, 1995

Glassware:

Blake Bros, 1899

Golf Course:

Waterville Country Club, Country Club Rd, 1995

Grain:

Bailey, E T, 1899

Blaisdell, Hallett and Co, 1867

Brown, Frank M, 57 Oak, 1924, 1945

Greeley, H W Co, H W Greeley treas, Oak St 1924

Morrill, S H, 1899

Grass Hooks:

Dunn Edge Tool Co, 1867; W M Ayer supt, 1924

Grist Mills:

Bailey, S, 1855

Blaisdell and Wheeler, 1867

Dunn Edge Tool Co, 1867; W M Ayer supt, 1924

Grocers:

A&P, Irwin Kelley mgr, Main St, 1924, 1945

Alden's Superette, 1962

Blaisdell, D A, 1899

Blaisdell, Hallett and Co, 1867

Blake Bros, 1899

Boynton, George P (d 28 Mar 1923), (Haymarket Sq),

1903, 1924 **(His home and store below)**



Brookside Market, 1962

Brown, Frank M, 57 Oak, 1924

Buddie's Foods, 25 Main St, 1995

First National Stores, 1962, 1945

Gilbert, Louis, 1945

Gilbert, Agnes E, 1945

Goulding and Bryant, 1867

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co, Irwin Kelley mgr,

Main St 1924

Haymarket Square Variety, 64 Water St, 1995

Hutchins, P P & W P, 1899

John's Cash Market, 1962

Korner Store, 26 Oak St, 1995

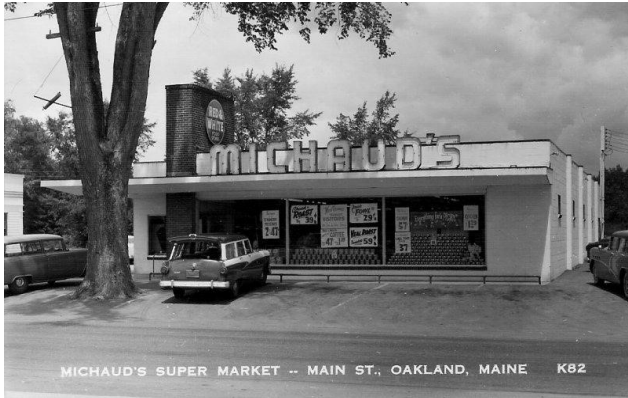
Lamer's, (Lamer and Rose George), Main St across from the theater, 1962

Leonard, A W, (Depot Square), 1903

Leonard & Given, Groceries, 1899

Libby, Morrison, 1899, (Upper Village), 1903

Lil Giant, 1 Market Sq, 1995
 Littlefield, Nelson A, Oak St 1924
 Marshall & Watson, 1945
 Michaud, Leo, 1945



Michaud's Super Market, built 1952 after moving from the Dusty Block across and up the street. The building is now Buddies', and has been remodeled and enlarged to include a drug store..

Michaud's Red & White, 1962 (Photo)
 N & H Redemption Discount, 39 Water St, 1995
 Neighborhood Store, 1962
 Patten, Harry L, 403 Summer 1924
 Rancourt's Cash Market, 1962
 Richardson, M E, Meats, 1899
 Tobin, Frank M and Son (John D), 228 Main 1924
 Traves Esso Station, 1962
 Veilleux's Market, 1962
 Winslow, A & Co, 1899, 1903

Gyms:

Barker's Ju Jitsu Karate Inc, Oakland, 1995
 Mathieu's Fitness Center, 4260 Fairfield, 1995

Guide:

Carrick, Horatio, house 378 Water St, 1924

Hair Goods:

Blaisdell, Mrs. J, 1899

Hardware:

Aubuchon Hardware, 4 Main St, 1995
 Blake Family Hardware, 30 Main St, 1995
 Blake Hardware Co, 1962
 Brophy Hardware, 1962
 Folsom, C W, 1867, 1874
 Hall-Blake Co, 1945
 Leonard, A W, (Depot Square), 1903
 Maines, H E, 1899
 Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903
 Marshall, D M Co, Daniel M Marshall treas, Main St,

house 31 Church 1924

Harness and Saddle Maker:

Winslow, H C, 1867, 1874

Harnesses:

Libby, A B & Co, Bert J and Alton Libby, Church St, 1924

Winslow, A & Co, 1899

Hats:

Morse, J H, 1903

Hay Knives:

Dunn Edge Tool Co, 1867; W M Ayer supt, 1924

Heating/Air Conditioning:

Kezar Falls Division, Box #-398, 1995

Heating Oil:

Marston Fabian Wholesale, 14 Oak St, 1995

Home Security:

Radar Sentry, Oakland, 1995

Hoops:

Swain, A, 1899

Horse Dealer:

White, Cash, bds Oakland Hotel 1924

Horse Goods:

Leonard, A W, (Depot Square), 1903

Horses:

Leighton Farms, McGrath Pond Rd, 1995

OAKLAND HOTEL,

O. M. SIBLEY, Proprietor.

Twenty-five rooms. Electric lights and bells. Telephone. **Good Livery Stable** connected with the house. Gentlemen's Horses constantly on hand for sale.

Main Street, near Maine Central and Somerset R. R. Stations,
OAKLAND, MAINE



Probably the Oakland Hotel, Main St, Ora Sibley, proprietor. An ad in the Maine Register, 1899, says, "Twenty-five rooms. Electric lights and bells. Telephone. Good Livery Stable connected with the house. Gentlemen's Horses constantly on hand for sale." The hotel stood across the street from the current Blake's Hardware, probably where Buddies' grocery is today located.

Hotels:

Cascade Hotel, Stephen Blaisdell, 1899

New Revere Hotel, John M Baker prop, Main St 1924

Oakland Hotel, O M Sibley prop, 1899; Joseph H Bell prop, Main St, 1924

Railroad House (G H Boardman), 1867

Ice:

Oakland Ice Co, Harry L Dame prop, Oak St 1924, 1945

Ice Cream:

Libby, Mildred, Mrs., Church St, 1924

Martin, Clarence H, Church St 1924, 1945

Industrial Equipment:

Maine Water Works Supply Co, KMD, 1995

Insurance:

Bickford, F E, 1903

Bryant, George H, 1899, house 51 Church, 1924

Collar & Higgins, Main, 1995

Collar & Willey Ins Agency, 1962

Foss, Maurice C, bds 311 Summer, 1924

Frizzell, B F, 1899

Hambleton, William E, 1945

Hunton, H L, 1899

LaBrack, Harold S, house 10 Hubbard 1924

Lord, Albert H, Bank Block, Main St, house Church St 1924

Lord, Lewis G, boards Church St 1924

Mitchell, B H, 1874

Oakland Insurance Co, 1945

Insurance Adjustor:

Frontier Adjusters, Waterville Oakland, 1995

Jewelry:

Chase Brothers and Co, 1867

Field, J M, 1899, 903

Maines, H E, 1899

Kitchen Cabinets:

Cabinet Tree, Oakland Rd, 1995

Knife Tray Manufacturer:

Bates, C (only one listed in Maine), 1867

Ladies Furnishing:

Frizzell, Mrs. and Co, (Depot Sq), 1899, 1903

O'Donnell, Misses, 1899

Landscaping:

Foster Tree & Landscaping, Upper Oak St, 1995

Laundry:

Adams, John R, Cascade Laundry, 1899

Cascade Laundry, 1899

Webber's Launderama, 1962



Webber's Launderama, ca 1962. Located to the east of Michaud's, a much enlarged and remodeled version of the launderama burned in 2003. The Oakland (Sibley's) Hotel may have been on this site earlier in the 20th Century.

Oakland Launderette, 23 Main St, 1995

Lawyers:

Field, George W, 1899

Hunton, Henry L, 1899, 1903, 1945

Saliem, Foahd J, 1962

Stevens, G T, 1874

Willard, S H, 1867

Library:

Oakland Public Library, 16 Church St, 1995

Oakland Public Reading Room Assn, W R Pinkham,

pres, 1899

Limousine:

Chariot Limousine, 10 High St, 1995

Livery Stables:

Blaisdell, Stephen, 1899

Boardman, George H, 1874

Horn, John C, 1874

Mills, E A, 1899

Sibley, O M, Horses, 1899

Logging Equipment:

Babac, Town Farm Rd, 1995

Wallingford's Inc, 56 Oak St, 1995

Woodsmen Supply Inc, 56 Oak St, 1995

Lumber:

Androscoggin Chipping Co, 1962

Bates, A B & Co, 1899

A. B. BATES & CO.

**Manufacturers of
and Dealers in**

PINE and HEMLOCK LUMBER.

**Box Makers. Dimensions Sawed
to Order.**

OAKLAND,

MAINE.

Benjamin and Allen, 1867
Brown, Frank M, 57 Oak, 1924
Burgess & Atwood, 1855
Morrill, S H, 1899
Tracy, R P Lumber Co, 1945
Lumber and Building Materials:
Superior Construction, 1995
Machinists:
Booker's Machine Shop, 1962
East Coast Machine, Belgrade Rd, 1995
Market Gardeners:
Bartlett (Arthur W) & Wheeler (Charles H), Summer St,
1924
Masons:
Bob Cates Masonry, Belgrade Rd, 1995
Sargent, J S, 1867
Meat:
Bates, I N, 1874
Blaisdell, Joseph, 1874
Marcoux's Meat Shop, Town Farm Rd Waterville, 1995
Spaulding, D H, 1899
Metal Scrap:
Industrial Metal Recycling, 9 Ayer Rd, 1995
Metalwork:
C M F Company, Rr 3, 1995
Millinery:
Allen, S B, Miss, 1867
Atwood, Mrs. L, 1867
Covell, Mrs., 1874
Frizzell, Mrs. and Co, (Depot Sq), 1899, 1903
Frizzell, M B, 1874
Gilman, Alice S, widow J Wesley, Church St, 1924
Hatch, A B & Co, 1874
Mobile Home, Parts:
Main Mobile Parts & Service, Fairfield, 1995
Model Railroad:
Train Track, Belgrade Rd, 1995
Monuments:
Morse Memorials, KMD, 1995
Motorcycles:
Maheu's Kawasaki Yamaha Inc, KMD, 1995
Suzuki Cycle World, 32 Water St, 1995
Moulding:
Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903
Newspapers:
Oakland Enterprise, W M & A C Ladd, 1899
Oil Cloth:
Leonard, A W, (Depot Square), 1903
Oils:
Maines, H E, 1899
Marshall, D M Co, Daniel M Marshall treas, Main St,
house 31 Church 1924
Oil Heating Repair:
Pat Goodine Oil Heat Service, Oak, 1995
Paint:
Maines, H E, 1899
Marshall, D M Co, Daniel M Marshall treas, Main St,
house 31 Church 1924
Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903
Painter:
Bowen, Andrew D, 1945
Fish, Lester M, house Railroad Ave, 1924
Party Supplies:
Heckman's Party Palace, KMD, 1995
Patent Medicine:
Hill, Theodore (vegetable remedy), 1867
Kelley, F A, 1899
Periodicals:
Hersom, F L, 1899, 1903
Pet Grooming:
Magic Hands Pet Grooming, KMD, 1995
Pet Supplies:
Fishman Pet Center, Upper KMD, 1995
Petroleum Products:
Coastal, 14 Oak St, 1995
Downeast Energy Inc, 95 College Ave Waterville, 1995
P P C O M Inc, Box #-338, 1995
Photo Supplies:
Brown's Photo Shop, 1962
Photographer:
Booth, Louis, 1945
Brown's Studio, 1962
Howe, W H, 1899
Nickerson, A A, 1867
Physician, Homeopathic:
Holmes, M S, 1899
Physicians, Osteopathic:
Fenwick, Carl H, 1962
Glover, Henry, Family Medicine, 36 Water St, 1995
Kent, Harold W, 1962
Spaulding, L W, 1962
Whitney, E I, 1945
Whitney, Leada, 1945
Physicians:
Allen, S A, 1867, 1874
Holmes, M H, 1867
Holmes, Manuel S, 40 Church, 1924
Mid-Maine Chiropractic, KMD, 1995
North, Joseph H, 1855
Oakland Family Health Care, 7 Dunn St, 1995
Parsons, David E, 1899
Plummer, A W, 1899
Rowell, Charles, 1855
Simmons, Clarence P, 195 Church 1924
Totman, Virgil C, Bank Block Main St 1924
Williams, E P, 1945
Pianos:
Gilman, J W, 1899
Piping:
Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903
Plumbers:
Clark, Victor L, 1962

Forsyth, William, house Fairfield St, 1924
 Greenleaf, Jesse, 1962
 Hall-Blake, 1945
 Hutchinson, Raymond, 1945
 Trask, Basil Jr, 1962

Plumbing:
 Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903

Poultry:
 McQuillan's Farm, 1962

Printers:
 Crowell, Orestes E, Crowell Block, Church St, 1924
 Fisher, William H, 1945
 Haskins R N Printing Company, Pine Acres Business Park, 1995

Produce:
 Blaisdell, Hallett and Co, 1867
 Leonard & Mitchell, 1874

Public House:
 Libby, J M, 1855

Radio & Television:
 Bob's, 1962
 Principato Bros, 1962
 Sabin's TV Sales & Service, 2 Middle St, 1995
 Sabin, Donald, 1962

Real Estate:
 Century 21 Coughlin Real Estate, Church St, 1995
 Field, George W, 1899
 Hayden, Allen W, 1945
 Johnson, Harvey B, 1962
 Michaud, Leo, 1962
 Totman, Caroline, 1945

Recycling:
 Industrial Metal Recycling, 9 Ayer Rd, 1995

Restaurants:
 Bickford, C M, 1867
 Carrick, Mrs. Jessie, 238 Main, 1924
 Chef's Pantry, 64 Water St, 1995
 China Express, KMD, 1995
 Church St Snack Bar, 1962
 Clark, Jay, 1945
 Coffee Pot, 1962
 Dagwood's Deli & Bakery, 50 Main St, 1995
 Hal's Restaurant, 1945 (*Photo*)



"The House of Hal's - Where Good Food Reigns King" [On the back: "Hal's Restaurant, Main Street, Oakland, Maine. In the heart of the Belgrade Lake region. Mecca of Summer Campers"]

Johann Sebastian B, 40 Fairfield St, 1995
 Kelley, F A, 1899
 LJ's Restaurant, 19 Main St, 1995
 Oakland House Of Pizza, Main, 1995
 Pine Acres Restaurant, KMD, 1995
 Shanty, The, 1962
 Talberth, Isaac, Main St 1924
 Uncle Joe's Lunch, 1962

Robes and Blankets:
 Winslow, H C, 1867

Rubbers:
 Handy, F A, Church St, 1903
 Hodsdon, J B, Boots, 1899, 1903

Sandblasting:
 Sandblast Services Inc, Oak, 1995

Sash and Blinds:
 Maines, H E, 1899

Saw and Saw Frame Manufacturers:
 Ellis Saw Co, Saw Mill, 1867

Saw Mills:
 Dunn Edge Tool Co, 1867; W M Ayer supt, 1924

Sawmill and Shingles:
 Hitchins, J & Co, 1855

School:
 Messalonskee Area Driving Schl, Mill Rd, 1995

School Supplies:
 Hersom, F L, 1899, 1903
 Leonard, A W, (Depot Square), 1903

Scythes:
 Dunn Edge Tool Co, 1867; W M Ayer supt, 1924

Second-Hand Shop:
 Sherry's Bring N Buy Shop, KMD, 1995



"Yours for Business at Robinson's" but WHERE in Oakland?

Sewing Machines:

Frizzell, B F, 1899

Sheet Metal:

Oakland Heating & Sheet Metal, 52 High, 1995

Shingle Mill:

Furbush, Amos, Heath St, 1924

Shirt Manufacturer:

Hamblin and Farr, 1867

Shoe Repair:

Handy, F A, Church St, 1903

Howard, Orrin G, house 307 School 1924

Lewis, George E, 38 Church, house 337 School 1924

Shoes:

Berry, S Jr, 1855

Ellis, John, 1855

Handy, F A, Church St, 1903

Hodsdon, J B, Boots, 1899, 1903

Hubbard, G W, 1874

Hubbard, John, 1855

J H Morse Co, Main St, house 35 School 1924, 1945

Morse, J H & Co, 1899

Morse, J H Co, 1962

Morse, J H, 1903

Shaw, Oscar, 1867

Vigue, Joseph M E, 1945

Winslow, A & Co, 1899, 1903

Signs:

Omni Graphique, Webb Rd, 1995

Perk's Sign Shop, 117 Summer St, 1995

Silverware:

Goulding, G W, 1899

Sleigh Mfg:

Bailey, S H, 1867

Benson, B C, 1867

Soda Fountain:

Boynton, George P (d 28 Mar 1923), (Haymarket Sq), 1903, 1924



George P. Boynton's house and store, Upper Mills, near the junction of Church and Water Streets. The store later became an A&P store. The building just visible on the right still stands, today the former residence of John and Joan Kerr.

Song and Gift Shop:

Pullen, George D, 46 Church, house 369 Water 1924

Sporting Camps:

Cayford, Asa B, East Pond, 1924

Sporting Goods:

Charlie's Log Cabin, 1962, 5 Dunn St, 1995

Stationery:

Goulding, G W, 1899

Hersom, F L, 1899, 1903

Kelley, F A, 1899

Leonard, A W, (Depot Square), 1903

TAB Of Central Maine, Oakland, 1995

Storage:

Oakland Self Storage Units, 114 High, 1995

Stoves:

Maines, H E, 1899

Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903

Structural Steel:

Central Maine Fabrication, Belgrade Rd, 1995

Surveyors:

K & K Land Surveyors, 7 Church St, 1995

Taylor, A C, 1899

Swimming Pools:

Century Pools, 38 Church St, 1995

Tailors:

Litourneau, C, 1874

Robinson, E A, 1867

Small, E N, 1874

Tanneries:

Atwood and Parker, 1867 Bates, I N, 1867

Tax Return Preparation:

M & D Consulting Services, Oakland, 1995

Taxis:

Ellis, Elmer E, house 94 Main, 1924

Pine, Mrs. Ethel, house Church St 1924

Tea:

Kelley, F A, 1899

Telegraph:

American Express, F L Hersom, agent, 1899, R C

Taylor agent, MCRR Station, 1924

Western Union Telegraph Co, C H Martin agent,
Church St 1924

Telephone operators:

Cochrane, Mary E, bds 534 Oak, 1924

Dey, Agnes, house 188 Oak, 1924

**The first
telephone
switchboard in
Oakland, Ruth
Tozier, operator.
The exchange
was located
upstairs in the
Blake Block as
late as the
1920's.**

Telephone:

N E Tel & Tel
Co, 1899

Tenting:

Pleasant Point
Park Tenting,
Oakland, 1995

Threshing

Machines:

Benjamin and Allen, 1867

Tinsmith:

Folsom, C W, 1867

Tinware:

Leonard, A W, (Depot Square), 1903

Maines, H E, 1899

Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903

Tobacco:

Boynnton, George P, (Haymarket Sq), 1903, 1924

Talberth, Isaac, Main St 1924

Toy Theatre:

Pullen, George D, 46 Church, house 369 Water 1924

Transformers:

Kaman Industrial Tech Corp, KMD Waterville, 1995

Transportation:

Somerset Railway, 1899

Waterville & Oakland St Ry, carbarn, Summer
(Messalonskee Hall) 1924

Truck Caps:

Tyler Coach Manufacturers, KMDiv, 1995

Truck Rental:

U Haul Co, 1 Main St, 1995

Trucking:

Boulet, Norman, 1995

Brown, Albert, 1945

Furbush, Vernal, 1962

Winslow, H C, 1867

Undertakers:

Joy, S, 1867

Wheeler, W H, (Upper Village), 1903⁸³

Wheeler, W H & Son, 486 Church, house 125 Church
1924

Wheeler Funeral Home, 20 Church St, 1995

Variety Store:

Arnold, Charles, 1874

Caswell, E G, 1874

Currier, Charles E, 1874

Fossett's Variety Store, 1962

Winslow, A & Co, 1874

Video Store:

Video Tyme, KMD, 1995

Wallpaper:

Libby, A B & Co, Bert J and Alton Libby, Church St,
1924

Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903

Watches:

Chase Brothers and Co, 1867

Field, J M, 1899, Jewelry 1903

Maines, H E, 1899

Water Co:

Oakland Water Co, Summer Oak, 1995

Welding:

Oakland Welding Co, 1962

Well Drilling:

Weeks & Sons Wells, County Rd Waterville, 1995

Wheelwrights:

Bailey, S H, 1867

Benson, B C, 1867

Window and Door Frames:

Marshall Bros, (Upper Village), 1903

Wood Products:

Diamond National Corp, 1962

Rossignol, Vital

Woodworking:

Roy's Woodwork, 8 Alpine St, 1995

Woolen Goods:

American Woolen Co, Roy Brier agent, 1924

Cascade Woolen Mill, James P Southern treas, Fairfield
St, 1924

Cascade Woolen Mill, 1962

Cascade Mill Store, Dunn, 1995



Oakland Woolen Mill (Photo), formerly American Woolen Co. This mill, located west of Messalonskee Stream near the outlet to the lake, apparently burned about 1935, and was not rebuilt. Thus it became one of the early Oakland factories to go out of business for various reason.

Much of the recent business activity has been located on Kennedy Memorial Drive. In the past 20 years, KMD has seen an ice cream shop, appropriately called “The Ice Cream Shoppe”, a Dunkin’ Donuts, Center Stage, Oakland Supply (electrical supplies), 465 Nutrition, Mid Maine Marine, and the Pine Acres Business Park, among others.

Downtown, there is a candy shop next to Blake’s Hardware, and in the former Fossett’s building was a hair salon, now replaced by “The Shop.”



The Bank Block, 2021 (Author’s photo)



The Dunham Block, 2021 (Author’s photo)



Mid Maine Marine, KMD



HB Insurance and the former Fossett’s Building, 2021 (Author’s photo)



Thirsty Mule and former Maheu's Kawasaki Motorcycle Shop, KMD, 2021 (Author's photo)



The Ice Cream Shoppe, KMD, 2021 (Author's photo)



Pine Acres Business Park, 2021 (Author's photo)



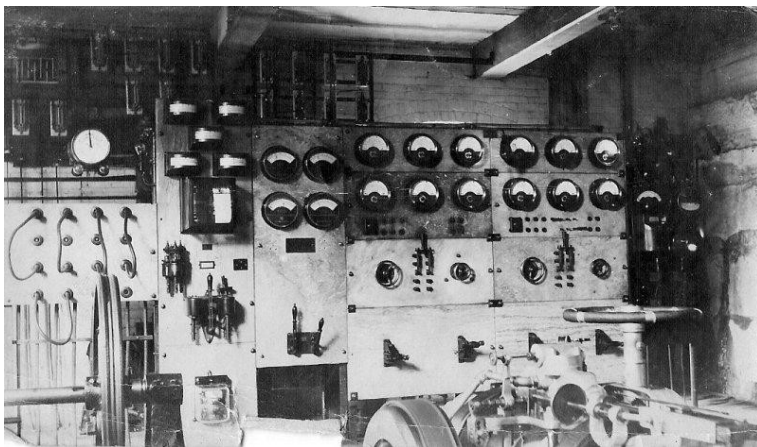
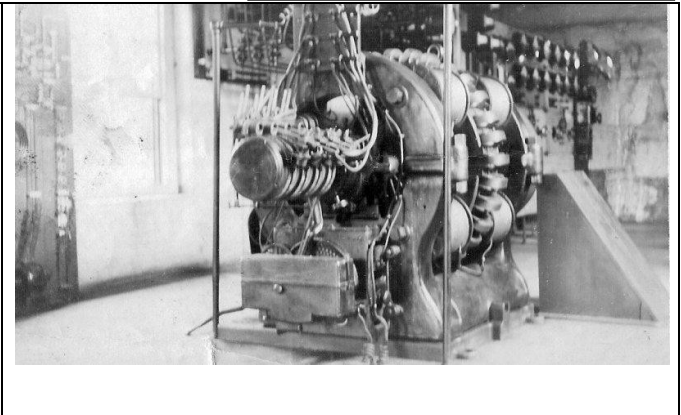
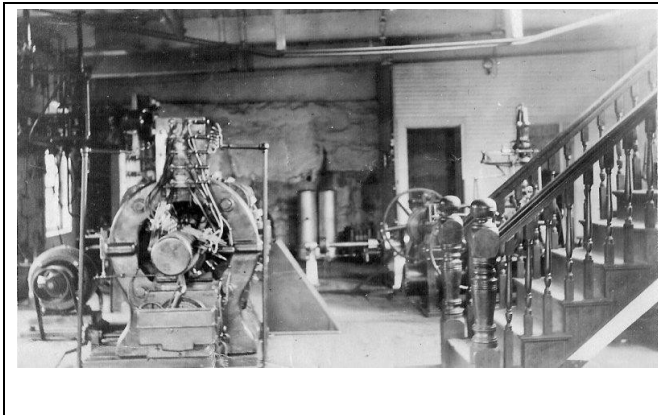
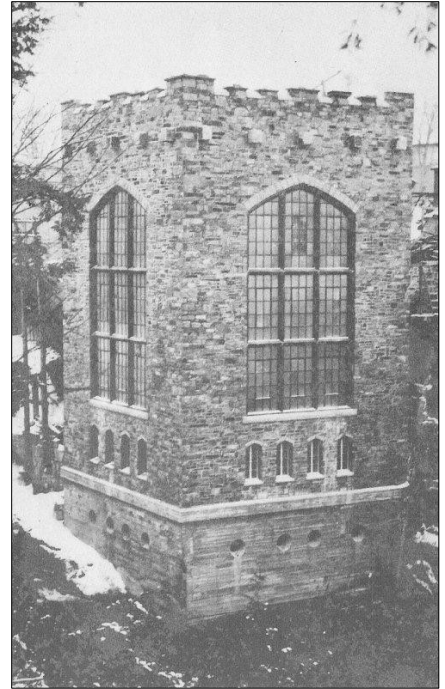
Northern Light Health Services, Water St, 2021 (Author's photo)



Riverside Farm Market, Fairfield St

Central Maine Power Company

Central Maine Power Company, power house, on Cascade Mill Road near the town office. This beautiful three-story building was one of the original generating houses of the large utility, which began in Oakland.



Central Maine Power Company says these three photos, are of the Oakland Water Company, but they are more likely from the generator house on Messalonskee Stream.

Professionals -- Doctors, Lawyers, etc.

Physicians

Manuel S Holmes was born in West Waterville in 1852, son of Isaiah and grandson of Ebenezer Holmes. He attended Coburn Classical Institute in Waterville, and graduated from the medical department of Boston University in 1879. For three months after graduation, he practiced medicine in Waterville, moving to Oakland shortly after. He married Myra E McKechnie, daughter of Erastus O W McKechnie.⁸⁴

Sam Spaulding wrote to me, 16 Aug 2021, "My father, Dr. Leslie W. Spaulding DO practiced in Oakland from about 1950 until 1962. We first lived in the old school house at the corner of School street and Water street and moved from there to Haymarket Square across from John Veilleux's store. Around 1957 we moved to 12 Water street. His office was in our home."

From Bill Hathaway, 17 Aug 2021, Dad graduated from the University of Kansas City, in 1964 as a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, (DO). Did his internship at Waterville Osteopathic Hospital. He bought Dr Kent's practice on 55 Church St and began his private practice as a general practitioner, as a family doctor. In 1975 Doc sold the practice and entered the USAF medical service. He was a big part of the town and did house calls, county medical examiner, member of many organizations to include the Masons in Oakland. He was know to barter for services when people had no money

Other physicians practicing in Oakland included:

Allen, S A, 1867	Kent, Harold W, 1962
Borders	Mid-Maine Chiropractic, KMD, 1995
Bowden, Bob & Sharon	North, Joseph H ⁸⁵
Campbell, Barry, DO	North, Joseph H, 1855
Fenwick, Carl H, 1962	Oakland Family Health Care, 7 Dunn St, 1995
Filliter, Nancy	Parsons, David E, 1899
Fisher, Samson	Plummer, A W, 1899
Gillis, Brian	Rowell, Charles, 1855
Glover, Henry, DO, Family Medicine, 36 Water St, 1995	Simmons, Clarence P, 195 Church 1924
Hathaway, Ralph, DO, Church St	Spaulding, Leslie W, 1962
Hebda, Bruce	Terrio, Chuck
Holmes, M H, 1867	Totman, Virgil C, Bank Block Main St 1924
Holmes, Manuel S, 40 Church, 1924	

Attorneys

David Dunn was the first lawyer in Oakland. He was born in Cornish in 1811, but resided in Poland in 1892.⁸⁶

George W Field was born at St Albans 20 Oct 1856, son of John L and Sarah W (____) Field. He was educated in St Albans, and at Bloomfield Academy in Skowhegan, reading law at Hartland with James O Brabury. He began practice in Hartland in 1884 after being admitted to the bar, and soon moved to Oakland where he was practicing in 1891. He married Hattie A Farnum, daughter of George A Farnum.⁸⁷

Henry L Hunton began practicing law in West Waterville in March 1889 (**Photo Right**). Husband of Hattie B Peabody and father of Alice A Hunton, he was born in Readfield in 1865, son of George C and Annie (Wood) Hunton, grandson of Samuel, great-grandson of Peter. Henry was educated in Readfield and at Kent's Hill Seminary. He read law with Judge E O Bean, and was admitted to the bar in March 1889.⁸⁸

Greenleif T Stevens was a major lawyer. We need more information on him.⁸⁹

Other attorneys practicing law in Oakland at various times included B L Smith. S H Willard, practicing in Mercer in 1892,⁹⁰ Foahd Saliem, 1962, and Parrish Manson.



Newspapers, Authors

Although Oakland today is served by the Central Maine Morning Sentinel, the town did have several newspapers of its own over the past 120 years. None was successful enough to be of lasting significance to the history of the town, but a notice of them nonetheless is important.

Daniel Rowe and Casper Hooper published the West Waterville Union, beginning in 1875. Their equipment was quality, and the need for a newspaper in town was evident. However, due to the "flippancy" and "filthiness" of the newspaper, people generally mistrusted the paper, and it soon expired.⁹¹

In 1882, I J Thayer began the Oakland Observer, a 15 by 20 inch paper. However, delivery of the monthly paper soon became delayed, ("the August number reached the firesides of Oakland on Thanksgiving day") and by March 1887, Thayer made an arrangement with the Madison Bulletin to publish a 26 by 40 paper with "locals" in it. J Wesley Gilman became manager and editor, and the paper soon became a stable one with a growing subscription list. However, with Gilman's interests changing, the paper was discontinued by 1890.

About 1890, George T Benson arranged with E P Mayo, publisher of the Fairfield Journal, to print the Oakland Enterprise. Little material of real interest to Oakland residents was in this paper, but, as Kingsbury puts it, it was "perhaps, better than no paper."

The Oakland Observer, a special edition published for George Washington's bicentennial in 1932, is the only other newspaper known in Oakland. This was a special historical issue, and much information in this history was drawn from that copy, the only one ever produced.⁹²

Major Abner Small wrote The Sixteenth Maine Regiment in the War of the Rebellion, which is probably the main source of information on this Civil War unit. Small also authored the History of Messalonskee Lodge to 1870, which work chronicles the early history of this F&AM organization, noted elsewhere in this history.⁹³

Churches

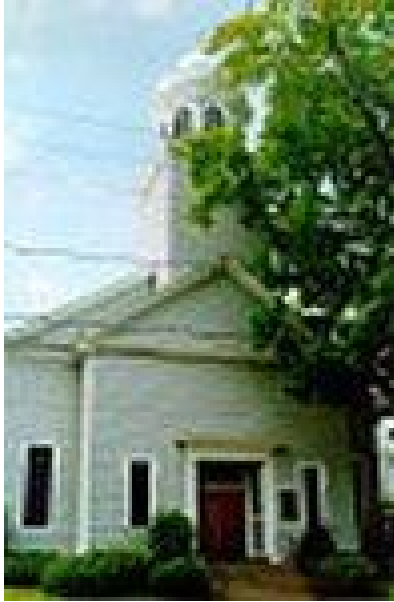


Church Street about 1900. This postcard must be after 1902, when the street railway came through town. Churches include (l to r) Calvinist Baptist (now United Baptist); Universalist; Free Will Baptist (later St Theresa's Roman Catholic). (Postcard in possession of the author).

The Rev. Joshua Cushman was instructed by the town of Winslow on 1 April 1799 to preach every fourth Sunday at "West Pond," now Oakland.⁹⁴

Universalist Church, 1802 - c2010

Thomas Barnes, father of Universalism in Maine, preached in West Waterville, at the town meeting house in 1802. This building had been built in 1800, and was an exact copy of the present Winslow Congregational Church. It stood at the northwest corner of Church and Summer Streets, and served as a meeting house for both religious and civil purposes for a number of years. Sometime after 1830, it was torn down, and the lumber used to construct several houses in the area.



Universalist Church about 1990



Universalist Church Parsonage, West School St, across from Methodist Church

Rev. Barnes was originally a Baptist, but became a Universalist in Jaffrey, NH in 1783. He visited West Waterville, along with Belgrade and Farmington, in 1802, having previously been to Maine in 1798. It was he who organized the Eastern Association of Universalists in Gray, Maine, in 1799. Evidently Universalism flourished in West Waterville, often called "back Waterville" in early Universalist documents.

Evidently the number of Universalists in West Waterville did not impress Rev. David Thurston of Winthrop, who wrote in 1806, "I found no man at the river [Waterville] who was a member of any church. At West Waterville there were a few members of a Baptist church [probably members of the Sidney Baptist Church]. The state of religion is low indeed."⁹⁵ However, the Universalists held several annual meetings here, the 12th in 1810, the 15th in 1813, and the 25th in 1823.

Other preachers in the early years included Barzilla Streeter, W A Drew, William Farwell and Sylvanus Cobb. The first settled minister in 1839 was R W Bryam, succeeded by Giles Riley in 1841, James P Weston, Ira Washburn of Sidney, Nathaniel Gunnison in 1845, J H Henry in 1846, J C Pattee in 1847 and Amos Hutchins in 1852. Membership about 1853 was 48, which soon doubled, necessitating a larger building than was then available solely for the Universalists.

In 1833, the Universalists, Calvinistic Baptists and Free Will Baptists built a Union Meeting House which was used by all three groups until the Free Will Baptists built their own church building in 1859. In those days it was customary for each family to purchase its own pew which it then owned outright. In 1859, the Universalists purchased the pews which had belonged to Baptist families, and the two groups embarked upon separate existences. The Universalists spent almost \$3000 in improvements to the building.

Later ministers included W A P Dillingham, who served during the Civil War; Zenas Thompson, after the war; E M Grant; George C Hamilton, who served 8½ years; and Edward G Mason.⁹⁶

E M Grant also served the Waterville Universalists in 1875-76, and George C Hamilton did the same in 1882-84.⁹⁷

Milton C Bennett was pastor in 1922.⁹⁸



In 1926, the church was remodeled, and the old furnishings were purchased by the Old South Church in Belgrade⁹⁹.

The former Universalist Unitarian Church in 2021, abandoned. This is one of the oldest extant buildings in the town of Oakland (Author's photo).

Free Will Baptist Church, 1832-1921

The Free Will Baptist Church in West Waterville was formed by Deacon Levi Ricker,

John Cornforth, Joshua Gage, and Mrs. Nancy (Soule) Shepard and nine others in 1832. They originally met in the Town Meeting House, mentioned above under the Universalist Church. The members joined with the Universalists and Calvinistic Baptists in building a Union Meeting House in 1833, the present (now former) Universalist Church.

A small chapel was constructed about 1838 by the Free Will Baptists, next to the Union Church. This building was moved across Church Street in 1859 and sold to the Methodists so the Free Will Baptists could have the site for their new church building. Also in 1859, the Universalists purchased the pews of the Union Meeting House from the Free Will Baptists, there now being two separate church buildings where there used to be a church and vestry. The Free Will Baptists used their building until 1921, when they merged with the Calvinistic Baptists. The building was used as their community house until 1928 when it was sold to the Catholics, becoming St Theresa's Roman Catholic Mission¹⁰⁰.

Ministers to 1892 included: Samuel Hutchins, Silas Curtis, _____ Whitney, George W Bean, Joseph Burgess, Arthur Deering, _____ Erskine, A H Morrell, J N Rich, _____ Redland, E Manson, S McCowan, Lincoln Given, Edwin Blake, D B Newell, John Roberts and E W Churchill.¹⁰¹

Ten Lots Chapel, 1836 - Present

The "Ten Lots" area of Oakland and Fairfield was settled in 1774 by members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) who had come from Massachusetts. The agent for the settlement was Elihu Bowerman, now usually spelled Bowman. He surveyed, charted and explored the 8,000-acre tract of land granted to the society, prior to the first settlers' arrival. The settlement was granted another 2000 acres at about the same time that ten more families joined the settlement, hence the name "Ten Lots".

Up until the time of the building of a chapel in Fairfield in 1788, the Friends had to travel to Vassalboro, 14 miles. The original Ten Lots Chapel was built in 1836 as a Union Church, one of the first pastors being Rev. Samuel F Smith, author of the famous American song, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

This chapel was moved to Rome in 1915, and a schoolhouse across the road was used as both a school and chapel. Later the school was moved, and Asa Bates used it as a summer kitchen. However, the *Sentinel*, 24 Jun 1915, p9, notes that: "The Ten Lots chapel has been given to the people and has been torn down and moved away preparatory to the erection of a new building, the gift of Laforest Williams of Pasadena, Cal."

The present brick chapel was built in 1916 through the generosity of Milton Laforest Williams, son of Henry and Frances Diana (Bates) Williams. Mrs. Frances Diana (Bates) Williams was a daughter of Asa Bates. Incidentally, Williams also donated money for the iron fence and fountain at Lakeview Cemetery, and willed \$25,000 for educational institutions in Maine, the result being the erection of Williams HS, now Williams Junior High School.

The chapel was built and furnished at a cost of \$8000, to which Williams added \$10,000 for its care. Dedicated in 1918, the brick building with its white colonial pillars is dedicated to Asa Bates, Rev Samuel F Smith, and the religious, literary, and social purposes of the Ten Lots settlement, and the community in general.¹⁰²

Two tablets on either side of the front door read:

DEDICATED
TO THE RELIGIOUS
LITERARY AND SOCIAL PURPOSES OF THIS
TEN LOTS COMMUNITY

HERE IN THE OLD CHURCH
REV. SAMUEL F. SMITH
AUTHOR OF
"MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE"
WAS PREACHER IN 1838-1842

THIS MEMORIAL
CHAPEL & LIBRARY
GIVEN IN 1916

BY
MILTON LAFOREST WILLIAMS
IN GRATEFUL MEMORY
OF HIS GRANDFATHER
AND BENEFACTOR
ASA BATES
BORN 1794 DIED 1878

Methodist Church, 1843 - Present

As early as 1799, Asa Heath of Waterville was appointed to the Methodist ministry of the Kennebec District; he was reassigned in 1800, but returned to minister in the Sidney circuit in 1835.¹⁰³

There was great opposition to Methodism in the Waterville area in the 1830's¹⁰⁴ but in the 1840's the situation began to change.

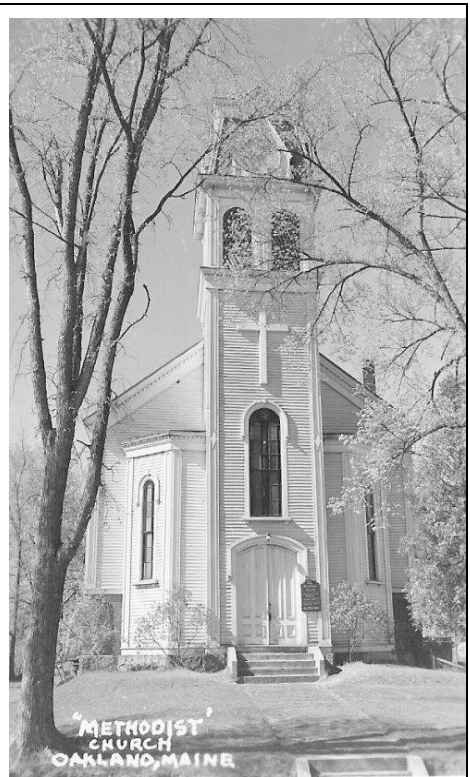
Between 1827 and 1843, there was a succession of preachers, including Ezekiel Robinson, Martin Ward, P P Merrill, M Wight and in 1835, once again, Asa Heath. The Methodist Church in West Waterville, as part of the Fairfield circuit, was organized by Rev. Luther P French in 1843, having been pastor in Winslow in 1839¹⁰⁵. Other early leaders of the church included D B Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill, Joseph E Stevens, and Mrs. G W Pressey.

They purchased the old Free Will Baptist Church vestry in 1844 and used that for a meeting house until their own church building could be built.¹⁰⁶

Since organization, ministers have been Stephen Allen (1844), Asahel Moore (1845), Charles Munger (1846-51), Stephen Allen (1851-52), D Waterhouse (1853), Caleb Fuller (1854-55), J H Movers (1867), A S Ladd (1869-70), and N C Clifford (1872).



Oakland Sidney United Methodist Church, about 1910, and a more recent view, date unknown.



***"METHODIST"
CHURCH
OAKLAND, MAINE***

In 1860, the church at West Waterville had 96 full members, 36 probationary members, and two churches valued at \$8000.¹⁰⁷

It was during the pastorate of N C Clifford, who also preached at North Sidney in 1872, that the church on School Street was built at a cost of \$6000, R B Dunn having donated \$1600 toward the cost. The old church (the former FWB vestry) was sold for \$125. However, the church was empty most of the time until 1876, when membership began to grow, reaching 100.¹⁰⁶

Methodist Church Parsonage, West School St, just west of the Church

A succession of unsuitable pastors between 1877 and 1880 caused problems until Rev. M E King arrived. He was born in Monmouth 8 Nov 1841, educated at Maine Wesleyan Seminary (now the Kent's Hill School in Readfield), admitted to the Eastern Maine Conference in 1869, the Maine Conference in 1880. He married Lucy Brown 2 May 1869 and had one daughter.¹⁰⁷

Under the leadership of Rev. Charles Munger (1884), the audience room was completed. Other ministers since 1884 include E C Springer (1885-86), H Chase and Alexander Hamilton (1888-92)



In 1922, Weston P Holman was the minister.¹⁰⁸

INCOMPLETE INCOMPLETE INCOMPLETE

Calvinistic Baptist Church, 1844-1921

The First Baptist Church of Waterville, organized 27 August 1818, had as members a number of people from West Waterville, probably including William Lewis, William Lewis Jr, David Webb, Manoah Crowell, Thomas Parker, Abigail Lewis, Mary Showry, Mary Coombs, Mary Coombs Jr, Eliza Plummer, Hannah Yeaton, Lydia Perkins and Martha Miller, among others. They organized the church under the direction of Rev Jeremiah Chaplin, the first faculty member of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, which became Colby College.

***First Baptist Church,
Rev. C D Hazelton, Minister***

Their meeting house still stands, across Elm Street from the Waterville Public Library. It was dedicated 6 December 1826 and has been enlarged and modified quite a bit since then.¹⁰⁹

The Second Baptist Church of Waterville, located in West Waterville, was organized 12 September 1844, the 44 members originally having been members of the First Baptist Church of Waterville. Some of these members included Asa C Bates, Russell C Benson, K M Blackwell, Lewis Tozer, Asa Lewis, Benjamin Jackson, and Nathan Gibbs. See the DOCUMENTS section for a list of members to 1900. The Baptists purchased a lot for \$45 on 12 September 1844 and erected the West Waterville Baptist Church in 1847. The Rev Mr. A F Tilton doubled church membership in the first three years; by 1857, Sunday School attendance averaged 70, and the church had accumulated a library of 300 volumes. The church purchased a parsonage on Maple Street about 1885, which it owned until 1968, when the present parsonage on the south side of the church was purchased for \$12,000.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. C. D. HAZELTON, Minister,
OAKLAND, MAINE.

Having been already enlarged twice, extensive renovations were made to the church in 1909. The work included replacing the cupola with a higher steeple; enlarging the kitchen and vestry; painting the sanctuary; constructing a balcony; purchasing a new piano; installing a new pipe organ which was bought for \$1000 in 1904; moving the baptism tank; and installing new carpeting, curtains and stained-glass memorial windows, one of the treasures of the church.

Shortly after this renovation, discussion began with the Free Will Baptists with merging of the two churches an object. Little came of a meeting between the groups, mentioned in Free Will minutes of 26 October 1910; but it was voted to postpone a merger in the Free Will annual meeting, 28 December 1910. merger finally came when the Free Baptists voted 26-1 on 11 May 1921, and the Calvinistic Baptists unanimously on 26 May 1921. The two churches transferred all their property to the United Baptist Church in May 1922. A Baptist report dated 26 May 1921 states, "We believe that the harmony and good fellowship that have existed in our United Baptist Church indicates their following divine guidance in the union of the two sister churches."¹¹⁰

Ministers to 1892 included A F Tilton, N M Williams, John Butler, Allen Barrows, James D Reid (1853), William Tilley (1856), W H Kelton (1862), LaForest Palmer, Professor S K Smith of Waterville for 9 years, F D Blake, C E Owen, G W Hinckley, and E N Bartlett.¹¹¹

United Baptist Church, 1921 - Present

The United Baptist Church was formed in 1921 by a union of the former Calvinistic Baptist Church and the Free Will Baptist Church. A brief history of each group will be found under those titles.

The former Free Will Baptist building was sold to the Catholics of Oakland in 1928, and is now St Theresa's Roman Catholic Church.

In 1935, the Rev E A Rockwell asked for support to establish a council of churches in Oakland. On 16 November 1937, the United Baptist Church elected three of its members to serve on what is now called the Oakland Council of Churches. This group has been very active in religious and social welfare activities in the town ever since its organization.

United Baptist Church, 1990s

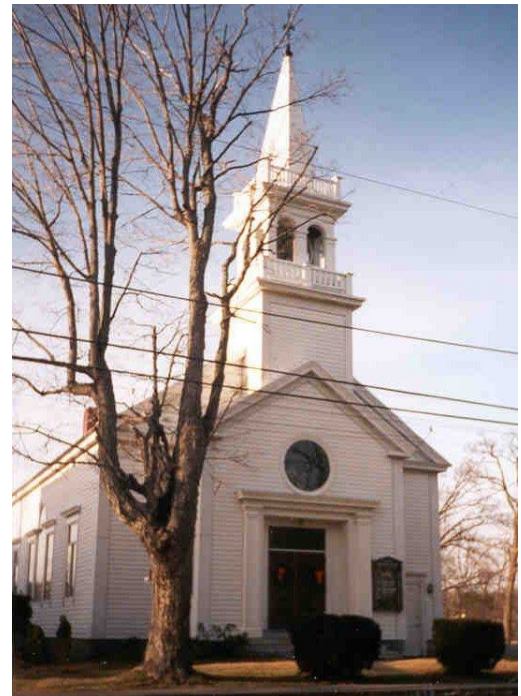
A painting, entitled "The Baptism of Jesus", was donated to the church by Harry Cochrane, a well-known Maine painter. A further renovation and enlargement of the church facilities was made as a result of a building campaign from 21 June to 10 October 1956. In this renovation the vestry was expanded, the kitchen enlarged, new rooms for Church School and music were made available, and the basement area below the sanctuary was made into a classroom. The cost of the renovation was \$15,500, which was paid off in 1961.

Other recent changes include purchase of an electronic organ in 1967 for \$6000; selling the parsonage on Maple Street for \$8500 and purchasing of the present parsonage and adjoining land for \$12,000 in 1968; and covering the exterior of the church with aluminum siding at a cost of \$6000.¹¹²

St Theresa's Catholic Church, 1928-2012

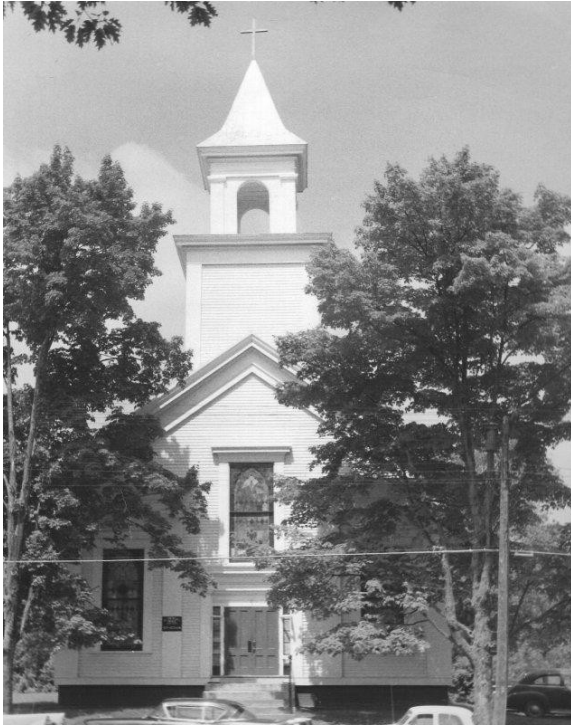
Among the first known pioneer Catholics of Oakland were Maurice Sullivan and John King who were here prior to 1878 when the family of John Clair came from Old Town. Mr. Clair opened a shoe store and was here until the family moved to Waterville. At that time, Oakland's Catholics were under the pastorate of Rev Narcisse Charland, of St Frances de Sales in Waterville, but no services were held in Oakland until 1878 when Mr. Clair called on Fr Charland and made arranged to have Mass said in the parlor of his home, later occupied by Mrs. Nellie Brookins on Main Street.

The Clair parlor was used at varying intervals until 1883, when the Cascade Woolen Mill was built, bringing other families to town, including Hugh Corrigan, Phillip Ryan, Thomas Ludden, _____ O'Neil, _____ Poirier and P T Donahue. Mass was said in their homes, as well as in Donahue's barber shop, which was located below Greeley's grist mill (on Oak Street?). Soon after this, Memorial Hall was used for services.



Among the early names in the parish were Maurice Sullivan, John King, John Clair, Norris Vigue, Phildeme Roy, Morrisette, Ellen Dwyer, Hugh Corrigan, Phillip Ryan, Cornelius Coughlin, Thomas Ludden, James Gorman, Mrs. Sadie McNeill, John O'Neill, John Sweeney, Arthur Poirier, Peter Bush and Joseph Gauthier.

Services were irregular until about 1890 when Fr Charland with the aid of assistants began to have monthly Mass, serving Mass on and off until about 1902.¹¹³ Fr Horan was the assistant priest in this mission at the time. In 1892, Fr Kealy, a newly ordained priest, came to Oakland, spending many evenings teaching catechism. He stayed until 1894 when he was sent to Ellsworth, and was succeeded by Frs. Caisse and Delisle. In the spring of 1895 when Fr Kealy was appointed pastor of St Francis de Sales in Waterville, he was given charge of the mission in Oakland. Then it became the custom to have Mass twice a month, and on the occasion of early Mass, the priest stayed over night in the O'Neill home.



St Theresa Catholic Church, formerly the Free Will Baptist Church, built 1859, as seen about 1960

In October 1905 when Sacred Heart Parish in Waterville was set apart from St Francis, Fr Kealy became its first pastor, retaining his former missions. Masses were held regularly in Memorial Hall, and confirmation was administered by the Bishop in the Waterville church. Fr Murnace came from Belfast as assistant; and among the later curates at Sacred Heart were Rev John Nelligan of Madison; Rev J L A Renaud of Skowhegan; Fr Kealy from western Massachusetts; Rev Fr Boivin of Springvale; Rev Fr Chatagn___ of Auburn; Rev Fr Mahoney; and visiting priests during the summer.

In July 1912, Oakland was transferred to St Bridget's Parish of North Vassalboro, when Rev Fr Michael Drain became pastor there. He attended Oakland until the spring of 1914, when Oakland was once again attached to Sacred Heart under Fr Kealy, until he was transferred to St Joseph in Lewiston in February, 1918. At that time, Rev Fr Curran became pastor of Sacred Heart, retaining Oakland until June 1924, when it was given back to St Bridget's.

In the 1920's, attendance at Mass had increased drastically, due to an increasing Catholic population in Oakland, and a large number of tourists, who preferred attending Mass in Oakland, rather than travelling all the way to Waterville. This increase in numbers resulted in the purchase of the former Free Will Baptist church in 1928. The building was dedicated on 26 August 1928 by Bishop Murray, with appropriate services and ceremony.

At this time the Bishop formally raised the mission of Oakland to the dignity of a parish, placing it under the patronage of St Theresa.

Since its purchase in 1928, the building has been completely remodeled. A fine cement basement was put under the entire building, a vestry was built in the back, an organ and choir loft replaced the closed-in balcony, the inner walls were redone, a hardwood floor was laid, new pews were added, and a handsome altar was added. On the outside, a metal roof was laid and the walls were painted.¹¹⁴

According to the *Central Maine Morning Sentinel*, 18 May 2015 (**Photo right**), with the consolidation of Waterville area parishes in 2007 as Corpus Christi Parish, several churches were closed including Immaculate Heart of Mary in Fairfield, St Bridget in North Vassalboro, and St Theresa in Oakland. After closing in 2012, the building was sold to an independent Catholic organization, Our Lady of



the Most Blessed Sacrament Church, Inc, an organization which rejects the church reforms begun with the Vatican Council in 1962. The Town of Oakland considered purchasing the property, but the expense of renovation and maintenance proved too much.

There are several other churches in Oakland, but I have not been able to learn much more about them than their names. If any readers have information on the history of each. PLEASE let me know.



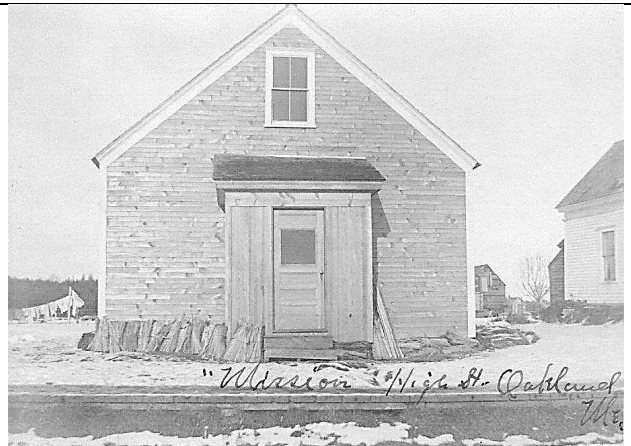
Mountaintop Christian Church, High Street, 19?? -



Church of the Nazarene 19?? -



Faith Evangelical Free Church (when it was in Oakland), 19??



"The Mission", High Street, early 1900s, nothing further known.



This why it's called "Church Street".

Municipal Functions

Oakland Town Office

The Oakland Town Office has had more locations than about any other corporate entity in the town. It moved from the basement of Memorial Hall to the basement of the Library. In the late 1960s, town functions were actually separated, with the town manager's office in the Library, but the town clerk's office being in a convenience store! At some point in the 1970s, the town offices moved to a building near Dunn Edge Tool Company, where it is still located today (2021). However, through the years since moving near Messalonskee Stream, the needs of the town have overwhelmed the resources of the building, and an addition was built in the early 2000s. By 2021, it was evident that a new building was needed.



Present (2021) Oakland Town Office (Photo courtesy of Kelly Roderick)



APPROACH ALONG KENNEDY MEMORIAL DRIVE

Proposed Oakland Town Office



One other municipal function that is often overlooked is trash disposal. Oakland has a regional recycling center which opened about 1990, and oftentimes, the town led the state in the percentage of trash that was recycled. Because of this center, Oakland also accepted trash – paid of course – from other towns. Oakland's Transfer Station could easily serve as a model for other towns. It is convenient, efficient, and free to the user, all qualities which increase the percentage of trash recycled.

Oakland Public Library

The history of the Oakland Public Library is rather short, when compared with the town itself. The town meeting in March 1900 dealt with an article (number 28) to raise money for the support of a "public reading room and library." The meeting appropriated \$100 for the town, and \$200 for the school library, which shows the importance of the school library at the time. In the 1901 report, \$100 was appropriated to the Reading Room Association, and \$500 for the purchase of the "Hatch" lot, but no money was expended.

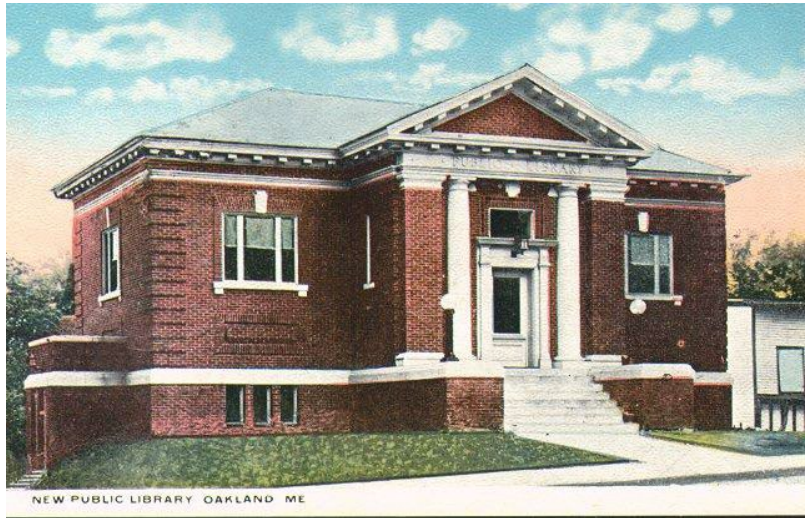
In the 1902 report, a warrant article asked taxpayers if they wished to purchase the books and documents belonging to "the Oakland Reading Room Association, for a nominal sum, for the purpose of founding a Free Public Library." Apparently, the article passed.

The next mention of a public reading room is found in the 1903 report, the town having appropriated \$250, which was supplemented by \$25 in state aid. All but \$44.05 was expended, a modest beginning, but a start, nonetheless. The town expenditure which began the library, was justified, and the town was correct in its vote to continue maintenance of the collection. Edwin Wing, for the Library Committee noted that attendance averaged 18, circulation was about 100 books per month, and that the library had about 400 books. He wrote, "we believe this work is worthy and we confidently expect it will receive the hearty support of the town in making it a continual success."

By 1904, the appropriation had grown to \$300, part of which was spent on rent (\$37.50) paid to Eliza Stevens. Evidently, the library didn't have a home of its own yet. For the 1904-05 year, I J Thayer was paid \$102 as librarian, and Helen Smiley was paid \$20, the first mention of any specific person or persons as librarian.

In 1905, the appropriation was \$500, Helen Smiley was librarian, and \$132 was paid to the GAR for rented space in the basement of Memorial Hall. The library (no further need to call it a reading room) was housed here, until the present building was built. In the 1907 town report for the year 1906, Helen Smiley presented a report of the library, a trend which would continue and expand, until the town report became a narrative goldmine, rather than simply being a balance sheet of income and expenditures. She reported 1,019 volumes, of which 211 were new; a circulation of 8,225, an increase of 1,189 over the 1905 figures; the library was open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, as well as Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, all on an appropriation of \$600.

Noteworthy of 1907 (in the 1908 TR), was the addition of 358 new books, including the 128-volume set of Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies; circulation approached 10,000; and a catalog of the library's holdings was being printed. 1908, 1909 and 1910 saw 266, 311 and 158 new books, circulation of 13,000, 14,863 and about 14,900, and a need for more shelf room. The wall on the left side of the entrance was made over for shelving, but this was to be only a temporary answer. Smiley noted that more non-fiction books were being circulated, and school children were increasing their library use, a trend which she encouraged and cultivated during her tenure as librarian, saying in one report, that facts learned from textbooks would soon be lost, but reading for pleasure and knowledge was a lifetime of learning.



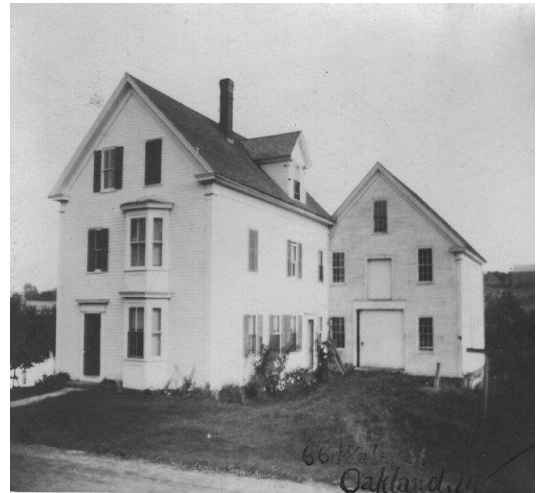
By 1911 (1912 TR), book repair was becoming a major function in the library. Howard Wells did a marvelous job of repair, returning many books to their original condition. Gifts to the library were increasing, and in this year, Alice Manter began donating her series of "souvenir cards," picturing Oakland as it was at the time, now an extremely valuable photograph collection for the residents of the town.

In an age when women mostly were subservient to their husbands, fathers, brothers or sons, Alice Ann Manter was a stand-out. Ms. Manter was born on March 30, 1857; she died in 1917. She was a music teacher, an artist, and a professional photographer. Her photographs, many of which were made into postcards, were taken mostly from 1906 to 1917, although some were dated as early as 1898. The postcards themselves are readily identifiable due to the white space on the right side of the picture, and the gold inscriptions. Dozens of the photos in this work are copies of Alice's postcards.

She and her family, including her father, Daniel E Manter, (1824-1901), her mother, Sophronia F (Bailey) Manter, (1828-1917), and an



older brother, George Washington Manter, lived in Sidney before moving to Oakland in 1887. Their home (which no longer exists, **photo right**) was on Water Street and was later occupied by Sargie Warren.



According to her great niece, Ruby Manter Easton of Andover, MA, Alice attended what is now the University of Maine at Farmington and was a teacher for a time. As a professional, she photographed much of Maine, turning many of her works into the postcards used in this book. She never married, though there is speculation about a "romantic

interest".

The town of Oakland is truly indebted to this intrepid pioneer of photography. She chronicled the every-day life of a small Maine town for nearly 20 years and had the foresight to preserve those images. It is with genuine respect that the Oakland Area Historical Society shares many of the Manter photographs. From the back of the postcard, (previous page): "On right with glasses, Alice A. Manter of Oakland, Maine. On left her cousin, Mrs. Annie Van Huesin of California (Sacramento). Source: Ruth Lewis Beukelman, Miss Manter's grandniece. 7/6/78."

In the 1913 town report Smiley noted that little was being expended on the convenience or suitability of the present library, since the possibility of a new library was imminent. New books were added, 200 that year, and Manter and Wells were continuing their valuable work.

The year 1914 saw "entertainments" being held to raise funds for the library, 350 new books were added, and Wells continued book repairing. The death of Miss Jeanette Benjamin opened a hard to fill seat on the library board due to her help and dedication to the library, but her will bequeathed \$100 to the institution, which would be used wisely for the benefit of future generations. In addition, Andrew Rice donated several music rolls (one assumes for player pianos), and thus the library began its music collection.

The new library on Church Street finally opened on 17 March 1915. The lot on which the library was built was donated to the town by Alice Benjamin, who additionally donated 300 volumes from her own personal library. The library was opened as an experiment on Sunday afternoons during the winter of 1915/16. Circulation reached over 24,000, and many more students used the library much more often than before.

In 1916, a new clock, paid for by the "entertainments" of past years, was purchased, 310 new books were added, and circulation was 24,803.

The winter of 1917 saw the library closed due to illness and a shortage of fuel. The time was not wasted, however, as more book repair could be accomplished with the library closed. World War I was on, and books were being collected for servicemen "over there," and would continue to be collected the following year. 732 new books were added, many from the estate of Edward R Marden whose library was donated to the town by his widow, Mrs. Clara A Marden, of Washington, D.C. "The Marden library was chosen by one who knew and appreciated what is best in literature. . . . The reference books are such as may be found only in choice, private collections, or in the large city libraries. . . ." ¹¹⁵

In 1918, circulation reached 27,552, despite the library's being closed during March and April. Smiley commented that the cost of new books, of which 226 were added, had increased, and the quality had deteriorated.

The "collection" was expanded in 1920 by the addition of natural history specimens donated by Walter H Johnson of California; these specimens had been collected by his grandfather, Edward Nelson. Also, H H Hatfield donated some relics of the "Red Paint People" which were found in the "Wentworth field" during the summer of 1919 by Prof Morehead of Andover, MA. By the 1923 town report (for the 1922 year) Smiley was practically pleading for more money for books -- she noted that only \$100 was available for book purchases, and with costs up, few new books were able to be purchased. In 1923, the number of children using the library increased, partly due to increased involvement with the schools. In 1926, Mrs. F J Arnold of Waterville, an Oakland native, donated 98 books from the library of Haskell Hall of Waterville.

Smiley noted at length the death of William M Ayer in May 1926. It was Ayer who "saw the need of a new building and recognized the fact that a substantial, well-equipped public library would be an educational factor in the town second only to the school. He solicited and obtained the promise of the lot from Miss Alice Benjamin. He personally interviewed the Carnegie Commission and received a pledge for the sum necessary for the building. He laid the matter before the town and in the face of opposition gained a majority vote for the support of the library. He was chairman of the building committee and when the cost of grading exceeded the fund provided, he quietly made up what was lacking. For many years Mr. Ayer was a member of the board of trustees and although owing to failing health, he retired a few years since, he never lost his interest, or failed to keep in touch with the library."

During the Great Depression, the library was a source of recreation and entertainment for the unemployed. Circulation in 1931 reached 39,500, and \$2291.23 was spent. In 1932, circulation peaked at 40,650, expenditures were \$1847.62, and two-thirds of town residents had library cards. By 1933, state aid was cut 7%, circulation was just over 39,900, and expenditures were \$1356.50, just over half of what was spent only two years before. Librarian Helen Smiley noted that the collection had deteriorated significantly over the previous two years.

In 1935, outdoor lighting on the sides of the front door was installed by E F Smith under direction of H W Greeley. Smiley also noted an increase in summer visitors. A legacy of \$200 from Dr Holmes was made available in 1935 also.

In 1936, the Works Progress Administration assisted in classifying and cataloging books. Helen Smiley retired, and Marion Bastow assumed the position of librarian, having been acting librarian since September 1936. Story hours were continued in 1937, and a summer reading program was conducted. Summer residents were charged a small fee for library use; and an oil burner was installed. The total number of books was 5450, significantly down from previous years, indicating that a large number of older volumes had been disposed of during the cataloging. Better publicity and closer relations with the schools were continued in 1937.

Movies for children highlighted the last of a series of story hours; the private library of George Parker was donated; Marion Bastow resigned on 15 June 1938, and Marjorie Bastow was appointed temporary librarian.

The year 1939 saw new book stacks, and the organization of an Adult Non-fiction Reading Club. The club remained active for several years, and at times had as many as 68 members. The Oakland Garden Club presented the library with flower boxes in 1940, and a summer reading program for students in grades 5 through 10 was instituted in 1941.

World War II affected the library in several ways; books were collected by the library in 1942 and donated to the USO for servicemen abroad; a war loan drive headed by the library in 1943 netted \$16,156.25; and circulation figures dropped because of "the added duties of patrons during wartime."

Librarian Marion Bastow noted in 1946 that the library owned 96% of the recommended books in the Wilson Library Bulletin; otherwise there were few major changes in the running or in the staff for several years; remodeling, new stacks for books, lighting changes in 1951, and frequent noting of the library-school connection were typical of what was happening in the late 1940's and 1950's.

In 1957, the library basement was remodeled, and used as the town offices, where they remained until the mid 1970's. Staff changes saw Marion Leech, assisted by Marjorie Bastow and Catherine Coughlin in 1959, with Bertha Stineford and Bastow listed in 1960; In 1960, Stineford became the librarian, assisted by Leech, Bastow and Coughlin.

New stacks for books, and a new globe were donated in 1962 in memory of George L Earle, late of the North Wayne Tool Co; a science shelf was donated in 1965 to the memory of J David Marshall; a book return box and copies of the "Oakland Observer" printed from 1887 to 1889 were added in 1968; and Marjorie Bastow relocated to Pittsfield, MA, in 1971, sorely missed by the staff and patrons.

***Rear view, Oakland Public Library
addition and renovation, 2003
(Author's photo, 2021)***

Originally designed to house 4,000 books, the Library by 1996 had over 16,000 books. Also, there was no accessibility for the handicapped, and the parking area was inadequate. Planning on a renovation and expansion began in 1996, and the project was completed in 2003.

According to research done by librarian Sarah Roy, librarians from the beginning include:

Josiah Thayer, 1902-1906

Helen Smiley, 1906-Sep 1936

Marion Bastow, 15 Oct 1936 to 15 Jun 1938

Marjorie Bastow, Jun 1938 –

Marion L Tapley, 1939-1960 (Marion L Leech 1941)

Bertha A Stineford, 1961-1978

Jean Holt, 1979-1983

Dot Miner, 1983-Jan 1987

Edith Keller, Jan 1987-1989

Sylvia Jadcak, 1989-Summer 1992

Marcia Haigh, 1992-Summer 1994

Carol Bremer, Summer 1994-1996

Carol A Cooley, 1996-31 Jan 2013

Sarah P Roy, 1 Feb 2013-Present



Fire Department

In 1982, former Chief Edward F Pullen wrote some notes on the history of the Oakland Fire Department. I am indebted to him for most of the information which follows.

The Oakland Fire Department began in 1880, with the formation of the "Citizens Independent Fire Association." The constitution of this group follows:

"THE PREAMBLE"

"West Waterville, Maine April 15, 1880"

"In view of the alarming negligence which has marked the conduct of this town in refusing to organize and maintain an efficient Fire Department. And believing that in order to guard against the ravages of fire, immediate and systematic action must be taken, to the end that property may be more fully protected, realizing also that the growth and prosperity of the town benefits every citizen to a greater or less degree and that building up and not burning down, is conducive to general prosperity. Therefore we agree to form an Association and be governed by this

Constitution."

"The Title of this Association shall be"

"THE CITIZENS INDEPENDENT FIRE ASSOCIATION"

"Object:"

"Provide a Fire Engine and the necessary equipment. And to establish a Fire Dept. in this village that shall at all times be ready to respond to the alarm of FIRE and render efficient aid in extinguishing the flames and protecting property."

"The following named Stock Holders assembled in the band room under the Memorial Hall for the purpose of organization: Pres., Geo W Goulding; Sec., Geo T Benson; Treas. & Collector Henry J Goulding with the following Share Holders represented: Goulding Bros, Geo W Hubbard, Benjamin & Allen, A P Benjamin, Emerson Stevens & Co, F A Bailey, F S Pullen, Dunn Edge Tool Co, J Parker, Samuel Blaisdell, A B Bates & Sons, Benson Bros, W M Ayer, J W Greeley, F H Fellows, D E Parsons, S W Blethen, I Young, Will Frost, E P Young, Hiram Wyman."

On 27 April 1880, permanent officers were elected. President was Geo F Goulding, Vice President was W T Haines, Secretary was Geo T Benson, and Treasurer/Collector was M L Tilton. On 7 March 1881, in a second election, all officers were returned except Haines, who was replaced by Granville D Pullen. A balance of \$.35 was reported on hand.

An article in the 1887 Town Report asked voters to abate the taxes of O W Holmes, whose buildings, grain and stock had suffered a fire in 1886.

At a special meeting which was called for 9 March 1888, the town received a chance to take over the fire association:

"Special meeting of Citizens Independent Fire Association was called to order by the Pres Geo W Goulding. The object of the meeting was read, along with reports of the Sec & Treas for information. A majority of the Stock Holders being found to be represented, on motion of G T Stevens, seconded by H W Greeley it was voted to sell the Engine and Hose and other equipment belonging to the Association to the Town of Oakland at the original cost with 5% interest from date of purchase. On motion of G T Stevens it was voted that the Executive Committee with the Pres, Sec, Treas, be a committee to negotiate with the Town for the sale of the Association property. Voted to Adjourn."

The town voted to purchase the "Atlantic" Fire Engine and related property, raising \$844 to do so. The town settled with the stockholders for \$694.43. In addition to the \$844 expended on equipment, the town appropriated an additional \$510.57 for the department's operation, and \$25 for the foreman's salary.

In 1888, a reservoir for water storage for the department was dug in the street near Memorial Hall. In 1891 and 1896, C. W. Heney and M L Tilton were apparently paid \$75 as foreman in each year.

In the 1899 Town Report, M L Tilton recommended that a change in the department be made. He noted that "we must have a better system for putting out fires, we must have 1000 ft. new hose that will stand the water pressure. And some kind of system so when fire bells ring people will know by the ringing of the bells which part of the town the fire is in." A Hook and Ladder Truck was purchased from Waterville for \$87.00.

Hose House No 1 was built in 1902, set back from Church Street between the Universalist and Baptist churches, at a cost of \$767.26. There were four Hose Companies in town -- No 2 on Rutter Avenue near the VFW Hall; another station was on lower Main Street near the intersection of Fairfield and Water St; and a fourth at 5 High Street (where Olive Ellis lived when Chief Pullen wrote his notes). Three cisterns were in use for water storage at that time.

The fire alarm system was installed in 1903 at a cost of \$644.17, and George F Johnson became Chief at a salary of \$50. E A Watson became chief in 1912, Carl H Witherell in 1915, and I W Livingstone in 1917.

Chief Livingstone in 1923, recommended that a Central Fire Station be constructed, with a compressed air whistle and horse drawn apparatus especially for the winter months. All equipment, hose reels, ladder truck, and hand tub, were drawn by sheer manpower at that time. Hose House No 1 was lost to fire, and equipment for 17 men and most of the new hose was also damaged.

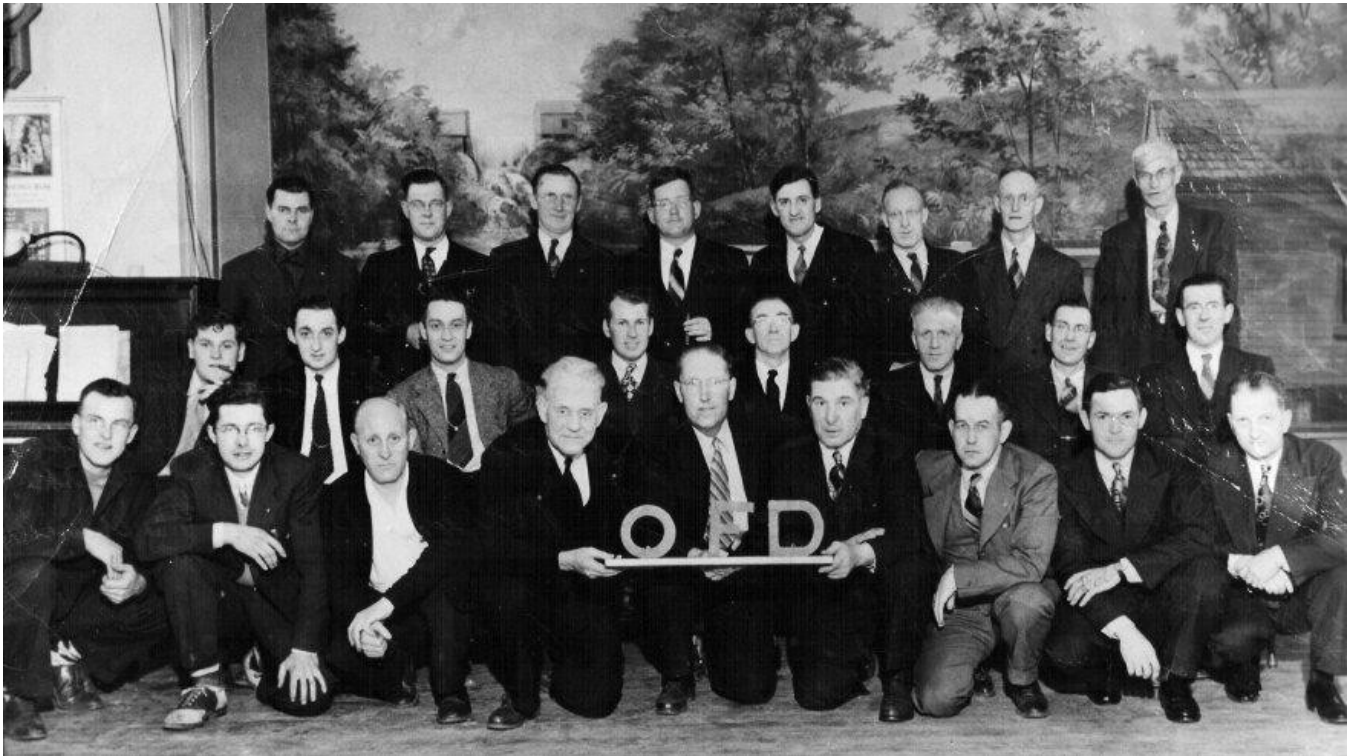
The school department turned over the Upper Primary Building to the fire department in 1929. It was repaired and reroofed. A new air-horn alarm system was established, and much new equipment was added in that year. In 1934, a new V-8 Ford 1.5 ton truck was added. I W Livingstone was still chief, with George D Pullen as 1st assistant and Harry Fowlie as 2nd assistant. In 1936, Fowlie became 1st assistant and Alvah D Kerr became 2nd assistant.

Old-style fire alarm boxes were replaced beginning in 1940, a process which was completed by 1945; Chief Livingstone also reminded people to telephone in calls as much as possible, because the extend of the emergency can be determined by telephone, and that would cut down the unnecessary call-out of extra men if they are not needed. In 1941, the Stubbert property on the Waterville Road was destroyed because it was out of reach of a hydrant, and surface water which

might otherwise have been used was frozen. The topic of construction outside the reach of the water mains would arise again in the future.

Chief Livingstone died in 1942. Alvah Kerr took over as chief but was forced to resign due to postal regulations, with Ben W Brown serving as acting chief until the matter was resolved and Kerr was named chief in 1943. By 1944, seven men in the department had gone into the service -- George D Pullen Jr, Charles Hutchinson, Chester J Blake, Levi Collier, Blaine Thompson, Lawrence Jordan and Edward F Pullen.

In 1947, Number 2 Station was remodeled, and in 1949 the town started setting aside money for an eventual new station. A new pump truck, nicknamed "The Lion" was purchased in 1950.



Oakland Fire Department, May 14, 1947.

Front - Clifton Collar, Hook and Ladder (H&L); Theodore Kerr, Driver 1; Simon Stevens, H&L; Merton Leech, 2nd Asst Chief; Alva D Kerr, Chief; Ben Brown, 2nd Asst Chief; Chester Blake, Driver 1; Robert Clark, Driver, Sec/Treas; Lyman Nason Dunn, Hose. Middle - John D Mahue, Hose; Winslow Toby, H&L; Bernard Carey, Hose; Charles Hutchinson, Driver 1; Walter Brooks, H&L; Ben Luce, Hose; Dennis Hamlin, Hose; Everett Watson, Hose. Back - Ed Livingstone, H&L; Ed Pullen, H&L, Pres; Henry Brown, H&L; Harry Brawn, Hose; Emery Soule, Hose; Del Tucker, Hose; Norris Bush, Hose; W. Danis Foreman, H&L.

The year 1952 was a busy one for the fire department. Under the direction of Arthur Clark, a group of high school boys were trained in forming a fire line. Chief Kerr noted that this training could prove valuable in the future. Also, a building committee for a new station was appointed in 1952, consisting of George D Pullen, Cyrus Davis, Alvah D Kerr, George L Earle, Thomas M Libby, Roland Hoar and J Henry Morse. They recommended a 50 by 60 foot station, at a cost of \$25,000. There were two possible sites: (1) the R M Stowell lot at the corner of Water and School Streets next to Dr E P Williams, was available at a cost of \$800; or (2) the Fairfield Street property next to the Crowell house on the east side, owned by the North Wayne Tool Co, which could be leased to the town for \$1 per year. The building committee recommended the Stowell property, but once matters progressed somewhat, the Fairfield Street property evidently required less preparation, so the new station would be built there. The new building was begun in August, and the department moved to the new station in November, 1953.

Alvah D Kerr retired due to ill health in 1955 (he died in 1966), and Edward F Pullen was appointed chief. Dial telephones arrived that year; until that time, the local operator had a list of drivers and she could call for help if needed. The

fire alarm control panel was moved from the CMP Power Station where it was installed in 1917, and replaced with a new single circuit panel, with batteries, signal clock and transmitter, at a cost of \$1553.63.

Dial telephones came to Oakland in 1956, causing some confusion at first. People frequently called the chief to report a fire, and he then had to call the other men, resulting in time delays. The town subscribed to an answering service located in Waterville, which was staffed 24 hours per day, thus making fire protection much more readily available, and at a faster rate.

Camp roads were first marked as fire roads in 1960, and the radio system was replaced with a citizen's band unit in 1962. The winter of 1963 (assume Jan - Mar) was a rough time with much snow, cold weather, and several serious fires. In 1964, the department obtained a rescue truck, nicknamed "The Cub."

Dump fires and grass fires were quite common into the mid 1960s, enough that Chief Ed Pullen recommended an attendant and regular open hours at the dump. An untended fire there could prove a major problem otherwise. Opening burning of trash, and the dump fires were together responsible for more than half the calls in 1964.

Fire Station, Fairfield Street, 1953-2020

The largest fire in Oakland history took place on 4 May 1965 when the Peavey Plant, the Marsh Brothers building, and the house and stable of Mrs. Ella Bickford burned. High school students



were called out to help, 20 houses were in danger, and numerous grass fires started. Assistance to the OFD was provided by units from Waterville, Fairfield, Winslow, North Vassalboro, Norridgewock, Sidney, Belgrade and Smithfield. Incidentally, this fire generally marks the end of the edge tool industry in the town of Oakland, although for several more years, axe and scythe factories are listed in the [Maine Register](#).

The department sponsored the first Fire Prevention Week parade in October 1969, the 97th anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire. The Oakland Fireman's Association purchased uniforms, jackets, and caps for all department members in 1970. The 911 Emergency System went into effect in 1972, and a new engine was purchased in 1974 at a cost of \$32,500. Also in that year, the first emergency rescue squad was organized and trained, Fred Pullen being the captain.

In 1975 a radio base station and tower was installed on High Street, two-way radios were installed in all trucks, and a Ladie's Auxiliary was organized under the direction of Donna Pullen.

Fire Sub-station, corner of Oak and Heath Sts

Rodney O "Red" Miner became chief in 1979; a new pump truck was purchased in 1981 at a cost of \$65,000. Charles Pullen was promoted to chief in 1982 on the untimely death of Chief Miner, and Dawson Otis replaced David Allen who moved out of town as captain of the rescue squad.



In May 1997, the town voted, after some years of discussion, to build a substation at the corner of Heath and Oak Streets. During the summer of 1997, major reconstruction was happening to Heath Street, with the substation expected to be erected once the road work was done.

By 2020, the need for a new station on Fairfield Street was satisfied. The new station has all the latest equipment and vehicles, as well as training and meeting rooms, and should last the town for many years to come.



Oakland's new Fire Department, 2021 (Author's photo)



Oakland's new Fire Department, interior, 2021 (Photo courtesy of Kelly Roderick)

Some Fires in Oakland

The Town Report in early years listed each call made by the Fire Department; in later years, only the number of responses were listed, or serious fires were mentioned in the chief's narrative, so the list appears to be shorter.

1884 - Oct 2, Emerson Stevens Co

1890 - Dunn Edge Tool Co

1895 - Hitchings, Oakland Machine Co

1898 - Lizzie Field \$100; Dennison Blaisdell \$250; Orlando Holmes \$650

1899 - Blake Block

1900 - Sep 14, High School

1902 - Hatch Block

1904 - Brown Woolen Co, J M Kelley; Will Thomas

1905 - Dearborn house, Dunn Edge Tool Co

1906 - E M Foster; J B Redman

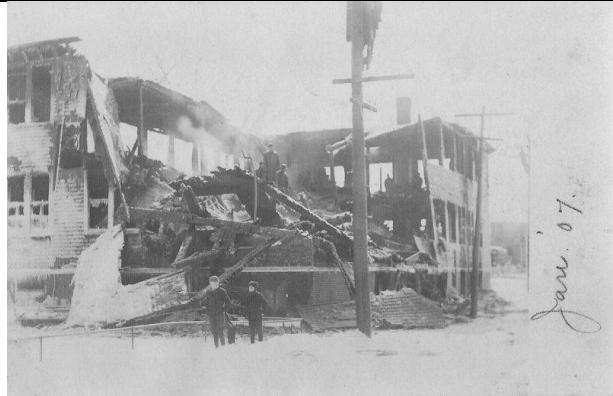
1907 - Sawmill, Boarding House

1908 - Sullivan; Wentworth

1909 - Bates

1910 - Alice Manter; Post Office, John Enman

1911 - Witherell



Jan 1907 fire, probably a sawmill



Another view

1912 - Tukey, Burrill, Decker, Smiley

1913 - Power House; A O Burrill store; Schmick Handle and Lumber Co; Hotel Revere; forest fire.

1917 - Cascade Mill; 14 phone calls; 4 box calls.

1918 - Lake, Hotel, Corn Shop, Fuller

1919 - Haynes, Johnston, Livingstone, M Hallett

1922 - Blake Block

1923 - Hose House No 1

1933 - Shoddy mill

1960 - May, Forest fire

1963 - Feb 22, Morse's Clothing and True's Pharmacy

1965 - Peavey Plant

1967 - No Wayne Tool Co (vacant at the time)

Morse's Clothing Store and True's Pharmacy on Main Street at Depot Square after a fire on Feb. 22, 1963. Trues rebuilt in a single-story building, now housing Higgins and Bolduc, an insurance company



Police Department

Prior to 1936, there is little mention of police protection in the town of Oakland. The Kennebec County Sheriff's department, and local constables were able to provide what protection was needed, inexpensively and quite effectively. In March 1901 voters were asked "if the town will vote to hire a police officer to patrol the streets Saturday nights and holidays, and raise a sum of money to pay for same."

Throughout the early years of the century, occasional spending for police protection is evident in the town reports. Evidently, the constable(s) were paid when their services were needed, which was quite seldom until the 1930's.

The town did have its own jail, commonly called the "lockup," which apparently was located on Water Street until the early 1900s when it was moved to the west side of Oak St, near the Bog outlet. The building was torn down about 1996 to make way for the new offices of Fabian Oil. There appear in the town reports lists of jurors, apparently providing jury service for a municipal court. Further information on either the lock-up or the court is unknown to me at this time.



“Strickland’s Hotel” – apparently a reference to a constable who used to arrest people for drinking and then housed them in the jail. The building was on the west side of Oak Street, where the new Fabian Oil building is located today.

However, the selectmen recommended spending \$1200 for police protection in 1936. The town noted that constables and the county sheriff had responded well previously, and that the town was lucky not to have had major crimes. But with more traffic and general police work to do, it was time to begin a regular police department.

Chief Bert Dyer recommended in the 1938 town report that the town consider facilities for law enforcement; the "frame building is being used as a jail" was principally a lodging house. Photographing and fingerprinting persons accused of a crime was a state law; the town had no facilities to comply with the law.

Some of Dyer's statistics are interesting:

Accidental deaths	1	Intoxication	11
Adultery	2	Lodgers put up	319
Assault	1	Operating an automobile after suspension	2
Automobile accidents	57	Suspicious persons questioned	23
Disturbing a religious meeting	1	Unlocked doors	11

Chief Dyer called for parent assistance to cut down on "juvenile delinquents" in 1939. Apparently, the call worked, because for the next several years, Dyer noted a decrease in crimes and other illegal or questionable activities by minors. However, speeding cars and automobile related deaths increased.

Dyer retired and in October 1945, Patrick Voisine became the chief; he also noted a decrease in juvenile delinquency. The police department in 1948 sponsored an "Oakland Boy's Gym" thus helping find something for youngsters to do.

The number of special or volunteer officers increased from 5 to 8 by 1950; volunteers would continue to serve until the 1970's, despite future increases in the size of the department. By 1951, some training was being provided to Oakland officers by the Waterville Police Department.

Voisine resigned effective 1 February 1952, and new chief Halton M Grant formally requested part-time paid officers in that year. He requested a second full-time officer to help cover the town in 1956, noting that it was impossible for one man to protect the town 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

The 1960's saw an increase in both crime and the size of the department. Officers Swett and Lane were mentioned in Grant's report in 1964; Albert L Smith Jr was chief in 1965, and Larry Johnson held the position by the time the 1967 town report was issued.

Joel Abbott became chief in 19__.

Kevin O'Leary became chief in 1992.

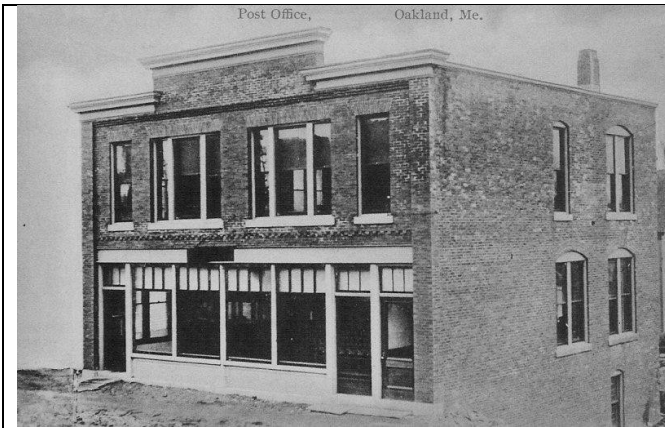


Operating out of Red and Dot Miner's former home for many years, the department was handicapped by a facility that was not designed as a house. By 2020, the town had authorized and built a new station, modern and up-to-date, next door to the fire station (which was also newly-constructed about the same time.

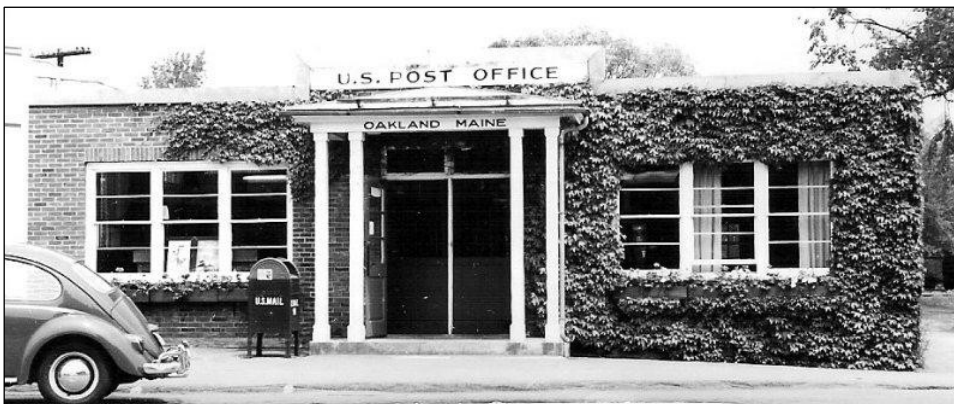
The new Oakland Police Department, 2020 (Photo courtesy of Kelly Roderick)

The US Post Office

Though not a town function, it seems fitting to say something in this section about the post offices of Oakland. The post office has been located in many places, similar to the town office. Early on, it was located in Kimball's Store (later Libby's Store, in 1938, the Tobey House on Summer St). Then it moved to Howard's Store, downtown. It was in Martin's Store after that – where Coughlin's Real Estate was located in 1995, the first building on the right side of Church Street coming up Main Street. Then it moved to Middle (now Center) Street (photos below) by about 1915, on the site of a roller skate factory; the building later housing a church, Sabin's Television Repair Shop, a restaurant, and Armand Mathieu's computer business.



The "New" Post Office, Middle (now Center) St, built about 1915..



The Middle Street building was replaced with a newer one on Main Street which was approved in 1938 and built in 1954. It later became the Oakland House of Pizza, then a sports bar, after the post office moved once more, this time to Water Street at the corner of School Street in the 1980s, on the former Emerson-Stevens property.

The Boat Landing development

Once the Portland Packing Company plant had been torn down, the town was faced with several options. There was a need for a swimming area for townspeople, and several ideas were floated. One was to purchase the Parker Johnson farm at the northeast end of Messalonskee Lake, and to build a town park there. Some people who owned their own lakeside

property objected to spending tax dollars on this, indicating that children in town could go to their own summer camps – which, of course, almost none of them had.

Another piece of property came up for use when land on McGraw Pond was taken for taxes. That area, Pleasant Point, was developed, but again, few youngsters in town could get there without transportation.

But the town did develop a boat landing, north of Lakeview Cemetery. And that boat landing developed into a park and swimming area, with the completion of a gazebo and picnic tables and grills. The area is now used in the summer for free public concerts, and has become an active part of town life.



Concert at Waterfront Park (Photo courtesy of Kelly Roderick)



Waterfront Park, the Gazebo and Picnic Area, 2021 (Author's photo)

Transportation

Roads, Sidewalks, Sewers, Bridges

Roads, sidewalks, sewers and bridges in Oakland bear some resemblance to schools, in that they never seem to be completely finished. Due to the nature of these four items, weather and usage constantly cause damage which must be repaired repeatedly. The town has been quite conscientious in keeping these in good repair, in what must at times seem to be a losing battle.

In 1883, the town spent \$5010.76 on the "Iron Bridge" (where?) and there was an article to see if the town would accept "a town way as laid out by the Selectmen beginning on the west line of the Ten Lots Road 19 ft 7 inches from the south-east corner of the underpinning of the I N Bates store, and in line with the front of said store, thence north 74 degrees west 5 rods, thence north 61 degrees west 18 rods, thence north 63 degrees west 53 rods across land of John G Fish, Wm H Hersom and Isaac Heath to a stake 1¼ rods north of the dividing line between said Wm H Hersom and Isaac Heath Jr, the line described to be the north side of said road and the road to be 2½ rods wide"; another article proposed to build the remainder of the street leading from Church Street past the house of H E Bates, G T Benson and S T Hersom to Water Street; a third article proposed to build the remainder of the road leading from Ten Lots Road, past the house of George Mairs, across the Maine Central Railroad to the street built by A J Hallett. Today, this apparently is outer Oak Street.

The town voted to purchase a "Road Machine" for \$1962.07 in 1884. In the 1885 town report, there were two articles relating to road construction: (1) to discontinue the winter road from F T Shorey and L P Collier to Aaron Bickford (which evidently didn't pass -- this is today located near the high point of Hussey Hill, and is the northern extension of today's Hussey Hill Rd about 1 mile west of Oak St); and (2) re-lay the road from Ten Lots Road to Tiffany Road (was this the road extending across Fairfield Street from Rice's Rips Road running from R Thompson to D Knox on the 1879 Kennebec County Atlas?) so as to cross the Maine Central and Somerset Railways at right angles "beginning at the easterly end of the town road running from the Ten Lots road past the dwelling house of J H Clair and Mrs. Mary Bates at the point where its south line strikes the westerly line of the Maine Central Railroad, thence south 31 degrees east about 5 rods to a stake and stones in the easterly line of said Railroad (said stake and stones being seventy feet south of the intersection of the westerly line of the Tiffany road with the said easterly line of the said Railroad,) thence south 56 degrees east thirty-six (36) feet to the westerly line of the Tiffany road, said road to be on the northerly side of the above described line."

In 1886 there was an article to accept the road from Fairfield Street running south 13 degrees west 50 rods, south 37 degrees west 32 rods, south 17 degrees 53 rods, south 31 degrees west 33 rods to the north line of Blake road near the intersection of Hussey Road with Blake Road. The town also voted to pay damages for new roads -- from Ten Lots Road

across the land of S S Tiffany, and to W H Hersom for a road leading past his house. There also was mention of a "new street" costing \$150. The Martin Stream Bridge repair cost \$100. By way of comparison with today, the town paid its workers \$1.25 per day.

An article to discontinue the winter road from F T Shorey and L P Collier to Aaron Bickford appeared again in 1887, as well as an article to build a road from Blake Road across the land of I M Tibbetts to the Fairfield town line. Today, the USGS survey map shows a jeep trail, just about where this road would be located, ½ mile south of the town line, and 1½ mile west of the Ten Lots Chapel.

1888 saw the Rice Bridge repaired; a petition for a new road to Waterville from L J Wilson's (located on what is today a discontinued section of Tukey Road south of Rice's Rips) to H A Shorey's (today on Second Rangelway just southwest of the Colby college campus) was rejected when selectmen decided the route was not practical. They looked over other options, and decided another route to the south would be better. Whether this road was built or not, I don't know, but it would have been located about ¼ mile south of Rice's Rips Road. The USGS survey map shows no roads or trails in this area. Also, there was another article to discontinue the winter road from F T Shorey and L P Collier to Aaron Bickford. The year 1889 saw electric lights installed downtown through a financial agreement with F E Dustin, manager of the Oakland Electric Light Co. Also Goodwin Street was proposed to be accepted, located at the northwest corner of G H Bryant's property.

In 1892 there was an article to repair or replace the bridge at the Upper Mills. In 1893, Goodwin Street was accepted; for the next several years there was discussion of a Heath Street extension; building a road from Ten Lots westward; and money to be spent to construct an "iron bridge" (at the Upper Mills?).

School Street bridge was taken up and rebuilt in 1900; the Rice Bridge was repaired, and the Marston and Dunn Edge bridges were replanked. The cyclone of 4 July 1899 damaged streets in the village, necessitating extensive repairs. Mr. S F Hersom built a concrete walk in the Fall of 1899, while the town report noted the danger and inadequacy of plank walks.

The Martin Stream Bridge was rebuilt in 1903, plank sidewalks were gradually replaced with concrete ones, and an article appeared proposing to begin building a sewer system, which was repeated in 1905.

The 1905 Town Report mentions the building of Dunn Street. In 1906, there was an article requesting the town to accept a road from the north side of Dunn Street at the southwest corner of house lot No 2 on plan of Cascade Savings Bank house lots, then running north about 332 ft, to the northwest corner of Lot 11, then west at right angles 3 rods, then south parallel with the first line to Dunn Street, then easterly along Dunn 3 rods to the point of beginning. Also proposed was an investigation into discontinuing the road over Mutton Hill. This last article evidently passed, and the road from the present northwest angle of McGrath Pond Road to Me Route 11/137 about ¼ mile east of the Smithfield town line, gradually disappeared into the woods. In 1879, J E Peava (probably Peavey) lived on this road, approximately halfway between the two ends of the road.

The 1908 Town Report mentions the stone crusher purchase for \$2425; it also contains the first mention of cars -- 1 automobile valued at \$200 was taxed. An article appeared to commence sewer construction from the corner of Main Street and Oak Street, easterly along Main to Messalonskee Stream at or near the shops of the Dunn Edge Tool Company.

In the Town Report for 1909, an article appeared to discontinue the road from Clyde Soule's to Hussey Hill Road in the winter. Is this the section from the present end of Hussey Hill south to the intersection of Gage Rd and High St? The USGS map shows an undeveloped road in this location. Two automobiles were taxed (value \$500.00); and there was an article to build a sewer from Winslow's Square to the upper bridge.

Voters in 1910 were met at town meeting with three road/sewer articles: an article to lower the grade of Holmes Hill on McGrath Pond Road; an article to improve Water Street between School and the Bates Sawmill; and an article to build a sewer from Sidney Wentworth's on Church Street north to connect with the Main Street sewer.

Construction projects in 1911 included building a sewer on Pleasant Street from the junction with Main Street, then north on Pleasant Street to William Peavey's property; a sewer on Alpine Street from Henry Sawtelle's along Alpine Street to the junction of Summer Street, then northwest to Messalonskee Stream; a proposal to build a sewer from Albert Crowell's on Oak Street, south to High, then east on Pleasant Street under the Maine Central Railway and Somerset Railway tracks, then down Dunn Street; and finally an article to see if the town would reimburse Cascade Savings Bank \$1137.75 for the cost of a sewer built on Dunn and Ayer Streets, now used by the town.

In 1912 the town voted to repair the road across the bog on the road from Isaiah Tibbetts' to the "Red Schoolhouse." This apparently was the road shown on USGS maps running east from "Tyler Corner" across the bog area toward Ten Lots.

The town also voted to reduce the grade on Belgrade Avenue opposite Lakeview Cemetery. The town defeated an article to build a sewer on Oak Street near John Collins south to the junction of High, Oak, and Pleasant Streets, then northeast on Pleasant to connect with Dunn; or from High on Oak to connect with Main Street.

In 1913 the town voted to accept four streets, descriptions given in the Town Report. First was a street from the north line of Pleasant Street south 40 degrees east 214 ft, then north 79 degrees east 165 ft, deflecting 114 degrees running north 25 degrees 1546 ft to a stake on Thaddeus Cochran's property, then 17 degrees right 261ft then 23 degrees right 330 ft then 1 degree left 777 feet then 58 degrees right 320feet to a stake on the Somerset Branch of the Maine Central Railroad to cross the land of Hersom heirs, Nathan Reed, John Collins, Byron Sawtelle and Thaddeus Cochran. Second was a street from the northwest side of Fairfield Street at George Johnston's property, then northwest along Johnston's line 385 feet then 38 degrees right, north 20 degrees 476 feet to a culvert under the Somerset Branch of MCRR. Third was a street from Fairfield Street to the Forster Manufacturing Co, from Arthur Perry's land northwest along Fairfield Street, then north 36 degrees nearly at right angles to the northwest line of Fairfield Street about 357 feet to Forster. Fourth was a street from Ayer Street to Fairfield Street, beginning at the southeast line of Ayer at a point 282 feet northeast from the northeast line of Dunn Street, then southeast at right angles to Ayer Street about 630 feet to the northwest line of Fairfield Street. Also on the warrant was a proposal to construct a sewer from the new post office on Mechanic Street to Main Street; a vote to construct sewer from John E Collins to Main Street; and a vote to construct a sewer on High Street from the High Street Mission to either Pleasant Street or Main Street.

In 1914 a question in the warrant surfaced concerning what to do about building and maintaining Baker Avenue so called, running north from C E A Winslow 7 rods then east 25 rods to the lot of H A Bickford; this article, in various forms would reappear several times. In 1915, an underpass at the Maine Central Railroad tracks was built for the Schmick Handle and Lumber Co; is this today's "Broomhandle Road"?

The 1916 Town Report showed 48 automobiles. Major work on the bridge over the "Upper Village Canal " was called for. Construction included 1500 feet of new road on the road between "four corners" and John Smith's on the Smithfield Road . The Baker Avenue article surfaced again. Another article called for repair on the road from Oak Street from the former property of Scott Crowell running east and southeast to Alonzo Cochran's property. Another article appeared for sewer construction on Church Street from Mrs. Frank Folsom's to the Hubbard sewer at Haymarket Square, and another article authorized the purchase of the sewer on School Street so far as owned by residents on Church Street.

Extensive work is mentioned in the 1917 report. The wood bridge at the upper village over the canal was replaced with a concrete bridge; the bridge over the river at the upper village needed extensive repairs; and 1757 feet of road was built from John Smith's toward Oakland (where was this?). In 1918 there was an article to build a permanent road on Summer Street from the property of Fred Thomas to that of Sumner Leach ; also, the road near George Ellis's property then west around the head of McGraw Pond to foot of Mutton Hill was built; finally, there was a question of purchasing a tractor for use on highways.

In 1920, an overpass was built on the Smithfield Road (now Summer Street) over the MCRR tracks. Another article appeared to finish building the



permanent road on Baker Ave from H A Bickford and George Hallett easterly 13 rods 3½ feet, then south 13 rods to High Street. The Baker Ave article appeared again in 1921. Also in that year, road was repaired for 125 rods from Knox Brook to Pullin's Hill on Oak Street. The 1922 report showed 163 autos and 338 horses. There was built 1100 feet of crushed rock road 22 feet wide on Oak Street, while the Holmes Road (was this the section from the junction of Gage Road and High Street north to Hussey Hill?) was repaired and used as a detour.

The Snow Roller -- before about 1922, roads were not plowed, but rather the

snow was packed down for sleighs. This unusual photo is the only one known that shows Oakland's snow roller with three pairs of horses.

A sewer from Winslow's Square to Goodwin Street was built in 1923; road was tarred in 1924 from the Dunn Edge Tool Bridge (today, on KMD over Messalonskee Stream), down Main Street, Church Street, Summer Street, and Belgrade Avenue to the state aid road. There were 292 autos and 334 horses reported in 1925; and improved road was built from the Summer Street overhead bridge westerly. In 1926 there was an article to replace the Dunn Edge Tool Bridge with concrete; again there was more improved road built from the Summer Street bridge; article to improve the road north from the state road beginning at "Libby Corner " (evidently the junction of Me 11/137 and East Pond Road) northerly (along today's East Pond Road) to the Smithfield line.

More construction appeared in 1927. Middle Road saw 3500 feet of stone based road; Mechanic Street from Middle St to Water Street was improved; there were articles to rebuild the highway from Country Club Road to the property of William N Savage; the road over Mutton Hill (is this McGrath Pond Road today?); the west end of the overhead bridge on Summer Street 580 feet to Long Hill (the crest of High Street at the intersection of High Street and Gage Road); Oak Street from Knox Brook to George Pullen's barn; Oak Street from Oscar Hersom's to F W Smith's; and the Neck Road from John Stansfield to Waterville line (is this today's Gagnon Road ?).

The 1928 report contained articles to rebuild several roads -- Fairfield Street from William Blake's to the town line; Mill Road 50 rods east from Amos Holmes's corner (at the junction of Mill Road and Town Farm Road), Pleasant Street from the corner of Oak Street running east to the crossing 1275 feet; and Oak Street from George Pullen's 40 rods.

In 1929, Road Commissioner Hosea W Ireland recommended purchase of a combination truck or tractor for road repair in summer and snow removal in winter -- the first mention of removal rather than breaking snow, though \$1462 was still spent on breaking. Permanent road was built from Tyler's store (junction of Me 11/137 and East Pond Road) north past Elmer P Holmes to the Smithfield line; Water Street at Roy P Tracy; 800 feet of Mill Road east to the foot of Long Hill; the Neck Road from E A Hustas east 400 feet; Oak Street from Lyle Owen's 40 rods to Herbert Skillings; more on Fairfield Street; and the Belgrade Back Road from the Belgrade line towards Oakland (today's Town Farm Road?).

Selectmen note in 1930 roads which were built or improved on Heath Street, Water Street from Dunn Edge Tool to Greely Hill (where?), Fairfield Street from Dunn Edge Tool to James Southern, Mechanic Street from Main Street to Arthur Hall, School Street to Roy Tracy; and Middle Road was finished to the Sidney line. High Street was to be done this year, and the Selectmen report connecting the Oak Street sewer to Pleasant Street as in the town's original plan for sewer construction. Also, this year, the first mention is made of removing snow from rural roads.

Selectmen note in 1931 road built or improved including 600 feet on the Neck Road, 500 feet on School Street, 800 feet on the Mill Road, 300 feet on the Country Club Road, and 350 feet on Pleasant Street. Pond Road was widened, the Back Road from Mutton Hill to Charles Clark (today McGrath Pond Road?) was widened, Water Street was graveled from School Street to Greely Hill; High Street was completed, and work was done on Fairfield Street from Harry Hersom's to Wrigley's. The Rice's Rips Bridge was rebuilt -- not an anticipated situation, and Tukey Road was rebuilt with gravel.

Tar was applied in 1932 to School Street, Middle Street, Mechanic Street, and Alpine Street from Summer Street to the top of the hill. The Lower Primary School on Fairfield Street was remodeled for use as a town garage. One mile of Pond Road was rebuilt; the road from E Holmes (now East Pond Road) to the Smithfield line was widened; and there is the first mention of sanding hills in winter.

Clyde G Blake, the new road commissioner, noted in 1934 that most roads were widened, 825 feet of stone base road was laid on Ten Lots Road, 3350 feet of state aid road was constructed on Fairfield Street, and 4000 feet of Rice's Ripps Road, 900 feet of Summer Street, and 800 feet of Fairfield Street were resurfaced.

Hosea Ireland was back as commissioner in 1935. He noted 2950 feet of improved road on Fairfield Street, 900 feet on the Ten Lots Road, 4350 feet on the Pond Road. Graveling was done on the Country Club Road, East Pond Road, Rice's Ripps Road, including planking the bridge, Water Street, Alpine Street, Pleasant Street, Ayer Street, Dunn Street, Heath Street, Oak Street, Gage Road, Holmes Road, Trafton Road, Summer Street, and School Street., all done with CWA, CWS or ERA works program from Nov 1933 to Feb 35.

In 1936 Fairfield Street was tarred to the town line. In the 1937 Town Report, sewer work was done on Water Street and Fairfield Street -- a WPA project., completed in Spring 1938. The project extended the sewer system from Winslow Square to Summer Street and Belgrade Avenue, a total of 3000 feet of sewer having been built. Some road work was reported on Oak Street, and East Pond Road beyond Clement's Camps.

In 1937, 2505 feet of concrete sidewalk was built; 1200 feet of road was rebuilt on Oak Street; the East Pond Road was regraded and straightened; and the town began work on the Country Club Road. The town in 1938 found that the Rice's Rips bridge was so badly decayed it had to be rebuilt; with WPA labor, the cost was only a little above amount appropriated for repairs. Oak Street repairs and rebuilding completed an additional 2400 feet. During Summer 1938, 800 feet of East Pond Road was built. Graveling and ditching was done on Town Farm Road, Mill Road, Gage Road, and Summer Street west of the overhead bridge. This overhead bridge was replaced with a new overpass as well, which lasted until it was rebuilt in the Summer of 1991.

By 1939, Cottle Road was half done; when done it would provide access to the Lewis Cemetery from either Webb Road or Town Farm Road. Summer Street was finished; Oak Street was improved 1800 feet (or 1000 feet beyond Hussey Hill Road), and many curves were removed. The town built 950 feet on McGrath Pond Road, anticipating increased summer travel when Belgrade completes its work connecting the road with Rte 135. At the Waterville end of Country Club Road, 1050 feet was built, and a hill was reduced in height. Garland Road (today Gagnon Road) saw 3600 feet graveled. And just in the nick of time, the sewer on Heath Street was connected 3 days before the opening of the new John S Tapley school.

WPA work ended in September 1940 when work was transferred to Waterville Airport in National Defense Program. The town completed Cottle Road construction. Summer Street and Gage Road from the overhead bridge to the Smithfield Road was done. Travel year around to Ten Lots was possible when 1650 feet of Oak Street through Pullen Woods was finished. On Country Club Road, 1200 feet was added. The Heath Street extension was completed along with 1600 feet of sidewalk. Articles were included in the warrant to discontinue that portion of Blake Road from Fairfield Street to Ten Lots and from Ten Lots to Tyler's Corner, a distance of 3.6 miles; an article to discontinue Mutton Hill Road from McGrath Pond to the Smithfield Road, a distance 1.6 miles; and an article to accept as a public street the road leading from Oak Street near Bennett Bickford's to Arthur Sawtelle's.

Oakland's 1941 report noted improvements on Rice's Rips Road, Gage Road; gravel on Country Club Road and Trafton Road; Garland Road from Fairfield Street to Marston Bridge near the new Colby campus was completed; Middle Road from Pond Road to Sidney line was finished in permanent road; and the third-class road connecting the Smithfield Road to the Belgrade Road saw 1.6 miles completed.

World War Two resulted in many difficulties for the town's roads. In 1942 the town had difficulty in obtaining gravel due to the fact that shovels in the area were working at airports, and a labor shortage made hand loading impossible. Tar was not available, but the town had some in storage. There would be no new construction until the war was over. There was however an article to rebuild the culvert draining the bog on Heath Street. In 1943, there was no new construction due to war. In addition, materials were unavailable, and funds from the gasoline tax were down due to rationing. Looking forward, however, the town in 1944 investigated the possibility of extending Heath Street to High Street, and an article accepting Sawtelle Road as a town road was proposed. An article to rebuild South Bridge at the outlet of Messalonskee Lake appeared in the 1945 warrant.

The war being over, in the 1946 report, the town built 2050 feet of road on Country Club Road beginning at the barn beyond Rossignol property; the road was raised, and drainage improved, and the town hoped to tar it by Summer, 1947.

The Town Report for 1947 proposed extending 1000 feet of sewer on Fairfield Street. Road work, held back due to World War II resulted in a very extensive report. The road crew applied 10,000 gallons of tar to town roads. Work was done on Alpine Street, Ayer Street, and Dunn Street. Sidewalks were replaced on the Waterville Road, Ayer Street, Greeley Street, Dunn Street, School Street from Church Street to Water Street, and along Winslow Square. Half a mile of Town Farm Road was graveled; South Bridge was rebuilt of steel; and street signs were installed. There was an article accepting Railroad Avenue, which had been purchased by Stanley Pooler of Waterville from Napoleon Edmond and donated to town by Pooler; and again, a request appeared to accept Sawtelle Road, this time being accepted.

Work was done on 2000 feet of Oak Street in the 1948 report; 1949 would see work on the Country Club Road. The Rice's Rips Bridge was rebuilt in November 1948. Gravel was applied to ½ mile of the south end of the Town Farm Road. There were also two articles to accept streets: (1) Glenwood Street from the west line of the Second Rangeway west 350 feet to the east line of Clairmont Ave; and (2) Clairmont Ave from the south line of Glenwood Street 350 feet west from the Second Rangeway, then south 274 feet and from same point northerly 815 feet to the land of Walter Gleason later of Hosea Ireland. There was also an article proposing to discontinue Tukey Road from Perkins south 490 feet to Blake.

1949 improvements included 2000 feet on Main Street and 300 feet on Oak Street. Plans for 1950 were to improve Dunn Street and Alpine Street and 3400 feet on Country Club Road to within 200 feet of the Webb Road. The road commissioner anticipated four more years to complete work begun on Oak

Street and the Country Club Road, which was to be continued over Webb Road to Pond Road. Also, the School Street bridge was replanked.

Work was done in 1950 on Alpine Street, Dunn Street to the High School, Hubbard Street was tarred; and Hussey Hill was improved with the anticipation that it should be passable year around by 1951.

In 1951, Alpine Street was resurfaced; the guard rail along the east side of Middle Street was rebuilt; gravel was put on Trafton Road, Cottle Road, Swans Hill, Rice's Rips Road; Mutton Hill Road and Hussey Hill Road were improved; and there was an article to construct a sewer on Greeley Street between Dunn St and Fairfield Street.

In 1952 there was work on Town Farm Road which was widened and based from Mill Road to the town farm; parts of Tukey Road and Ten Lots Road were newly based; Garland Road in Oakland was rebased; Swans Hill was widened; Alpine Street was surfaced; 2000 feet of new highway on was added on Webb Road, and there was talk of linking the new road with Country Club Road. Special mention was made of the excessive cost to remove snow during the blizzard of February 1952. There was an article to accept Raymond Ave from Alpine Street to the Waterville Road.

Gravel work was done on Gage Road from High Street to the Sturtevant Farm 1953. Raymond Avenue was widened, drained, and graveled. Town Farm Road was improved near the Gleason farm and Zimba farm. Tukey Road and Trafton Road were improved. Part of Oak Street was paved with bituminous concrete. The culvert at the junction of Alpine Street and the Waterville Road was rebuilt. Tar was applied to 2000 feet of Webb Road, and 2000 feet of Hussey Hill Road was improved.

There was widespread dissatisfaction with the state's survey for the Webb Road-Country Club Road connection in 1955, so a new one was done. Hurricane damage meant repairs costing \$3188, especially the Fairfield Street culvert and the Town Farm Road, as well as shoulders and fallen trees elsewhere.

In 1956 the Webb Road/Country Club Road connection was completed; work was done on Oak Street, Sawtelle Road, School Street, High Street, and Summer Street; and all gravel roads were graded and ditched.

In 1957, Tukey Road was based; Webb Road from Country Club Road to Waterville was graveled; a section from Webb Road to Pond Road was rebuilt; Town Farm Road on the north end was widened; and Town Farm Road was finished from Clauson's to Wheeler's.

In 1958 Rice's Rips Road from the railroad tracks to the Waterville line was tarred. A total of 15000 gallons of tar applied to town roads. In 1959, a half mile at the end of Hussey Hill was rebuilt, and the School Street Bridge was replanked. In 1960 Mill Road from Town Farm Road to Gage Road was rebuilt; the town hoped to finish the Rice's Rips project begun in 1958. An article to accept Wentworth Court 350 feet south from Summer Street also appeared in 1960.

In 1961, the article on accepting Wentworth Court appeared again. Rice's Rips bridge was rebuilt in conjunction with the state and the city of Waterville. The 1962 report indicated that the cost of this project was \$112,200, of which Oakland's share was \$23,562.

1962 saw a proposal to build a new sewer on Alpine Street and School Street. This evidently was not built, as in the following year the money set aside for construction was added to other appropriated money to survey a complete plan for the entire sewer system. In 1964, the new road to Waterville was built. This was a four-lane connection with Interstate 95 generally built to the south of the Waterville Road, and from the Waterville line to Messalonskee Stream was officially named Kennedy Memorial Drive. Other work in 1964 included rebuilding of the School Street bridge; completion of the Town Farm Road improvement; tarring of 2.5 miles of gravel road; and rebuilding of Rice's Rips Road.

In conjunction with state and federal governments, Oakland took its first steps toward building a sewage treatment plant. Plans had been begun in 1963, and in 1965, surveys were being done in order to propose specific facts and figures to the town.

1966 through 1972 town reports are nearly devoid of road, bridge, sidewalk or sewer items. In 1972, an article asks the town to authorize the Town Council to accept streets or ways that comply with an ordinance the town passed on 8 March 1965.

A major rebuilding of High Street was begun in the summer of 1995, as new water lines were being laid. The Oakland Water Company had completed a deal with the Waterville Water District that spring to purchase water from China Lake, as the cost of upgrading Oakland's water supply to new federal standards would have been prohibitive.

In the summer of 1995, plans were advanced to reconstruct the bridge over Messalonskee Stream at the foot of Libby Hill. The bridge construction itself was virtually complete by the end of summer 1997; in the meantime, traffic was diverted over Alpine and School Streets, unfortunately causing both to deteriorate due to the increased traffic situation.

Heath Street was also rebuilt during the summer of 1997. Construction would be complete enough by Labor Day for the two schools on Heath Street to operate effectively.

Pine Acres, the development north of Kennedy Drive, finally got sewers in 1997. The town meeting in May voted to pay half the cost of extending sewers into the development, the residents paying the remainder. The effluent was to be connected to the Waterville sewerage system rather than Oakland's, since connecting to Oakland's would necessitate laying lines almost a mile toward town, and crossing Messalonskee Stream, at a cost of over \$3 million, while connecting to Waterville's system would only be a matter of a few hundred feet, and a few hundred thousand dollars.

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Railroads

Early rail lines in Maine attempted to connect Canadian cities, especially Montreal, to the Atlantic Ocean, through coastal ports, including Portland, Wiscasset, and Belfast.¹¹⁶ Much of Maine, however, was not well suited to rail construction -- its population was located along rivers, and on the coast; its main industries were shipping, lumbering, fishing, and shipbuilding, all industries needing access to or location on water.¹¹⁷

However, when rail connections from Boston to New Hampshire and Vermont began to funnel that trade to Boston instead of Portland, the State of Maine began to charter railroads in earnest.

Financing for early railroads was uncertain. Cities and towns had been prohibited from investing tax dollars in the new technology, but a change in Maine Statutes in 1867 allowed towns and cities to raise up to five percent of the town or city valuation and apply those funds to railroad construction.¹¹⁸

Another problem arose from time to time, peaking in the 1860s. As with any new technology, the early attempts result in non-standard methods; a recent example is the videotape recorder -- the VHS standard or the Beta standard were in conflict for several years until the VHS mode became the standard. Similarly, in railroads, there were several different gauges. Railroad gauges in England were based on the distance between the wheels on Roman chariots; when railroads were constructed, it was natural that the gauge used should be the same, so what we know as "Standard Gauge" (4 feet 8.5 inches) was widely adopted. But other gauges were also commonly used, the most common being "wide gauge", 5 feet 6 inches, and "narrow gauge", usually 2 feet. When railroad lines were built, obviously trains built for the standard gauge could not travel on broad gauge lines, which meant that passengers and freight had to be transferred from one line to the other. There was little concern in the early years over the question of gauge, but the problem arose again in the late 1860's. We will see how this gauge problem affected railroads in the Oakland area.

Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad

In 1845, a charter was granted to the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad to run from the lines of the Atlantic & St Lawrence (later leased to the Grand Trunk Railway) in Danville, to the Kennebec River between Waterville and Hallowell. The Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad was chartered the same year, to run from Bangor to the Kennebec River between Waterville and Gardiner.¹¹⁹ There was intense rivalry between Waterville and

Augusta over the location of the terminus of a railway from Portland, and an additional problem over the gauge of the road -- the Kennebec & Portland between Portland and Augusta was to be standard gauge, but the A&K was planned as a broad gauge line. The problems were not solvable at that time, so the A&K chose what came to be called the "Back Route" through Lewiston, Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Belgrade, and West Waterville, to Waterville. The A&K was organized early in 1847, and built in three sections, to be finished by July 1849.¹²⁰ The road opened to Lewiston in December 1848, to Winthrop by July 1849, and finally to Waterville on 5 Dec 1849.

The A&K Board consisted of Timothy Boutelle, Waterville; Jediah Morrill, Waterville; Samuel Taylor Jr, Fairfield; John Ware, Athens; Josiah Prescott, Farmington; Samuel P Benson, Winthrop; Lot M Morrill, Readfield; Josiah Little Jr, Lewiston; Hobard Clark, Andover MA; William Goodenow, Portland; W B S Moor, Bangor; Reuben B Dunn, Wayne. Presidents of the line were Timothy Boutelle 1847-50; Ashur Ware 1851; Samuel Taylor Jr 1852; Samuel P Benson 1853; William Wilis 1854; Anson P Morrill 1855; Dennis L Milliken 1856; and John Ware 1857-62, when the line was leased to the Maine Central Railroad.¹²¹

An early problem with the A&K was that there was no same gauge connection to Boston. The Atlantic & St Lawrence provided a connection in 1850, but gauge differences caused need to transfer freight and passengers at Portland because the A&StL's terminal was across town from the connecting lines to Boston¹²². The A&StL (in 1853 leased to Grand Trunk RY) was 5'6" - broad gauge, as was A&K. The Kennebec & Portland Railroad, running through Brunswick, chose standard 4'8.5" gauge, thereby making a direct connection with Boston-bound trains through Portland.

The K&P was leased to the A&K in 1856, with the A&K to get 4/7 of all earnings on the combined line. Freight rates on the A&K were 5.07 cents per ton per mile.¹²³ The combined lines carried 111,000 passengers, 73,000 tons freight in 1860.

The directors of the A&K and P&K met in August 1862, and decided to rename the combined line as the Maine Central Railroad, which was officially organized in October 1862.¹²⁴

Somerset Railroad

The Somerset Railroad was chartered in 1860, to run from West Waterville to Carratunk. Track was opened from West Waterville to Norridgewock in 1873, to Madison in 1875, and to Moosehead Lake in 1906. In 1907, the line was purchased by the growing Maine Central Railroad Company, and the Somerset ended its separate existence. The line to Moosehead was used until 1933¹²⁵ or 1937,¹²⁶ when all track north of Bingham was torn up, and the right of way gradually grew up to woods. The first board of directors included John Ayer, President, West Waterville; Reuben B Dunn, Waterville; George C Smith, Boston; Samuel Cragin, Norridgewock; Edward Rowe, Norridgewock; William H Brown, Anson; Nicholas Smith, Bingham; Frank W Hill, Exeter; Benjamin Flint, Anson; Edward Gray, Anson; Samuel Bunker, Anson; Nathan Weston, Madison; and John Carney, Carratunk.¹²⁷

As part of an original plan to connect the coast of Maine with Quebec, the Messalonskee and Kennebec Railroad was chartered in 1874, with the idea of connecting with the Somerset line at West Waterville; the Somerset Railroad was also given authority to proceed to the Canadian border by the same legislation.¹²⁸

The line ran from Oakland to Norridgewock, Madison,

Anson, North Anson, Embden, Solon, Bingham, Deadwater, Bald Mt, Lake moxie, Forsythe, Indian Pond, Mike Marr's sporting camps, Somerset Junction, Rockwood Yard and Kineo Station. One of the main expenses in building the line were the crossings of the Kennebec River, at Norridgewock, Madison, Anson, Solon, and Indian Pond.

The Somerset Railroad built the line between West Waterville and Madison, to North Anson in 1877, but defaulted on its loans in 1879; the company was reorganized as the Somerset Railway in 1884.¹²⁹ In 1889, 18,218 people rode the Somerset Railway, and the line carried 20,355 tons of freight. By 1890, the line carried 23,066 passengers, hauled 30,426 tons of freight, had 9 stations, 41.06 miles of track, owned 4 locomotives, 3 passenger cars, 8 freight cars (it also leased another 17), and 2 baggage, mail and express cars. Officers that year were John Ayer, president, William M Ayer, superintendent, freight agent, passenger agent; and A R Small, treasurer and Clerk of the Corporation.¹³⁰ In 1903, John F Hill of Augusta, William T Haines, Weston Lewis, and William M Ayer became involved in planning an extension from Bingham to Moosehead Lake, which was accomplished in 1906.¹³¹

The Somerset Railway was leased to Maine Central until 1911, when it was merged with the MCRR, and ceased its separate existence. From 1911 on, it was known as the Somerset Branch of the MCRR.¹³²

In the 47 years of its separate life, or 63 of total use, the Somerset was typical of small rail lines in many ways, and yet there were certain features about it which made it unique.

Forest fires were frequently caused during dry spells between September and June by the coal-fired engines, particularly in the area of Lake Moxie.

The line hauled half a million cords of pulpwood to the Madison paper mill, and to lumber mills at Bingham and Solon.

In the early days, pay was irregular, and often times workers had to wait for their pay. The dangers of railroad life in those days were significantly greater than nowadays. Engines had to be converted from oil-fired to coal-fired two times a year. At times, grades on the line were so steep, and the engines were so small (often called "putty carts by the crews") that when the engine couldn't pull the train, half of the cars were disconnected, the remaining connected cars were hauled up, and the disconnected cars were pulled later. Superintendent William Ayer, of Oakland, told the crews, "Take all you can pull out with, boys, and double where she stalls."¹³³ Trains of eight cars were often considered a typical load in the early days. When larger engines were purchased, the railroad had to enlarge the engine houses and turntables by ten feet.

Passengers embarking for Kineo and the Moosehead area took the Maine Central Railroad to Oakland, where they changed to the Somerset line. During the summer season, the Depot at Oakland must have been a busy place once the line passed to Kineo in 1906.

It was also at Oakland that the Somerset Shops were located. Cars were painted, engines were repaired, cargo was shifted, and in general, the downtown area of Oakland was heavily in the railroad business. The turntable for the Somerset was located just to the east of Messalonskee Middle School, where the Messalonskee School District has a bus garage today, and where there is a chemical storage facility.

From Oakland, the line passed northward, roughly following Martin Stream, to Norridgewock, then across the Kennebec to Madison, then over the Kennebec again to Anson. There were many wooden trestles on the line, and wooden covered bridges as well. The bridge in Madison burned in 1906 (for further information on these bridges, see Walter M MacDougall, "Wooden Spans of the Somerset Railroad," in Down East, June 1970).

There was no station in Madison or Solon; apparently those towns had not assisted financially in the building of the railroad, whereas Anson, Norridgewock, and Embden did. So Anson, Norridgewock, and Embden got the stations. Madison had a major paper mill, and eventually a station was built there as well. At Solon, the pulp mill was supplied with lumber by the Somerset Railroad, and presumably a station was also built eventually.

Bingham, which the railroad reached in 1890, was the northern end of the Somerset until 1904. From Austin Junction, in that town, the rail line followed Austin Stream toward Bald Mountain and Lake Moxie. At this point, the line had to cross Gulf Stream, over a 500 foot long, 125 foot high trestle. This trestle's trustworthiness was uncertain, and the Somerset gradually sent larger engines over it to test it. For more information on this trestle, see Walter M MacDougall's article, "Gulf Stream Trestle," in Down East, November 1975. In 1927, a washout on a Canadian Pacific line caused that railroad to use the Somerset line and the Gulf Stream Trestle, and a line of passenger cars with two engines passed safely over the trestle.

The line next passed to Deadwater, Bald Mountain Station, Skinner, and Indian Pond, to Rockwood. Deadwater at one time had a school, post office, general store, sawmill, and logging camps (one of Holman Day's movies was filmed here). From Deadwater on, the line ran through fir and spruce forests.

Bald Mountain Station was the junction of an eight mile spur to Austin and Bald Mountain Ponds.

The line passed to the west of Moxie Lake to Skinner, where sawmills produced over a million board feet of lumber each year.

At Indian Pond, lumbermen and loggers would invade the village in the summer; the depot there would be loaded with grain and replacements in the fall, for that winter's cutting season.

The line skirted past Mike Marr's sporting camps, and met the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Somerset Junction.

At Rockwood Yard and Kineo Station, the line ended, far short of the original goal of a connection to Canada.

Vacationers came during the summer. The old Kineo Hotel, across Moosehead Lake from the Rockwood station of the Somerset, was the goal of the visitors. They would alight at the Rockwood station, as baggage was unloaded by redcaps and porters, and would board steamers for the brief trip across the lake.

As the summer traffic dried up, and as woods operations declined, so also did the fortunes of the Somerset branch. In 1933, the line above Bingham was discontinued, and by 1990, tracks disappear just south of North Anson. Today, other than the tracks to Skowhegan, the only relic of the old line left in Oakland was the cement base of the roundhouse where the Somerset Shops used to be; by 1995 even this ceased to be evident as a truck weighing station was built on the site in the early 1990s. Spikes are still found along the tracks, but little else is left.¹³⁴

Maine Central Railroad

Precursors to Maine Central Railroad in the Oakland area included the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad and the Kennebec & Penobscot Railroad.¹³⁵ In May 1870, the MCRR proposed leasing the reorganized Portland & Kennebec line, which was the main connection between Augusta, Brunswick and Portland, and incidentally was a "standard gauge" line.

Court action by older stockholders of the MCRR who favored broad gauge was dismissed, and the MCRR began to change to standard gauge, the entire line being changed by November

1871.¹³⁶

The Somerset Railway was still broad gauge at that time. In 1907, the Somerset Railway was purchased by the Maine Central Railroad, and was afterwards known as the Somerset Branch, now known as the Bingham Branch.¹³⁷

When the Maine Central discontinued the oil-fired engines on the Somerset Line, the oil in storage at Rockwood, on the shores of Moosehead Lake, was dumped into the lake, causing a major environmental episode, which the railroad had to clean up.¹³⁸

Rates in 1880 were 4.055 cents per passenger mile, 2.24 in 1900; the rate for freight in 1880 was 5.35 cents per ton per mile; 1.432 in 1891, 1.02 in 1900.¹³⁹

As a result of the Somerset purchase, MCRR also acquired the Kineo House, and some other properties on Moosehead Lake; when the company acquired the Ricker Hotel Company and the "Samoset" at Rockland, and planned the purchase of other hotel properties, the Interstate Commerce Commission stepped in and restricted MCRR operations to railroading, and managing existing hotels.¹⁴⁰ At this time, Maine Central stock was controlled by the Boston and Maine Railroad, which in turn was controlled by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, which in its own turn was controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad under the control of Andrew Mellen, of Pittsburgh; thus, Mellen may have exercised some control over the MCRR through the "Pennsy," the NY-NH&H, and the B&M, although there is little evidence that he actually did.

There are a number of stories dealing with construction of the Androscoggin & Kennebec through West Waterville. For these, see the letters in the Documents section below, especially the sections by Cyrus Wheeler and George T Benson. In addition, I have been told two legends by long-time residents of Oakland. One story says that there was a train loaded with pigs which either derailed or broke through a barrier. The train supposedly fell into the Bog behind the churches on Church Street, and was never seen again; on nights with a full moon, I was told, the squealing of pigs can still be heard on Heath St. In another story, perhaps a variation of this one, a train slid through the barrier at the end of a line and fell into the Bog.

Another significant wreck occurred on 11 June 1889. Apparently, it was news enough to have been reported by the Aberdeen, SC, Daily news:

Several Persons Injured in a Culvert Accident at Oakland, Maine.

OAKLAND, Me., June 11.---Train No. 13, due here at 4 p. m., was wrecked a mile and a half west of this station. A heavy shower had raised Benson Brook and washed out a culvert. The engineers saw the danger, but not in time to stop the train. The engine passed safely over the weakest culvert, but the tender, baggage, express and mail cars stopped on the brink. The following persons were injured: William Underwood, of Lewiston, engineer, arms and legs and breast injured, not dangerous; E. S. Coburn, of South Unity, fireman, legs badly crushed; Mail Agent Patterson, legs and left hand badly hurt;

Mail Agent Speare, of Gardner, legs crushed, dangerous; Mail Agent Libby, of Portland, ribs broken, and H. Stevens, express messenger, one leg torn off and the other badly crushed. It will take two or three days to clear the wreck.¹⁴¹

The Oakland Area Historical Society has copies of several photographs of this wreck.

The Oakland Station about 1905. It stood just northeast of the junction of Main and Oak Streets. In the rear was the freight office.



Another wreck in 1907, caused some injuries, but was not as serious. However, the Lewiston Evening Journal for 29 June 1909 carried two conflicting reports, one saying there were three injuries, the other saying there were fifteen deaths:

WRECKED NEAR WATERVILLE.

Bar Harbor Express off the Steel, Saturday Afternoon

No One Killed – Three Mail Clerks Injured – 3 Coaches Left Rails



Wreck, Oakland, Me., 1907

of the Rice's Rips Road in 1913.¹⁴⁴

Accident Midway Between Waterville and Oakland – The Cause Unknown

WATERVILLE, Me., June 29. – The Bar Harbor Express from Portland due here at 1:30 o'clock was wrecked about three miles from here this afternoon. Three mail clerks were reported injured, but no one was killed. It was reported that three coaches left the rails. The accident was between Oakland and this city.

The Maine Central office at Portland reports no passengers hurt.¹⁴²

ANOTHER REPORT

WATERVILLE, June 29 (Special). – The Bar Harbor Express leaving Lewiston at 12.25 and due here at 1.30 this noon was wrecked mid-way between here and Oakland and it is reported that 15 people are killed and that a large number are wounded, while ten cars are off the rails.

The accident happened about two and a half miles from Oakland, near the overhead bridge. There is a bad turn at this point and the soil is sandy.

The train was a long one, this being Saturday and was heavily loaded with summer people bound for the eastern Maine summer resorts.

This report was brought to Waterville by a young man whose home is in the immediate vicinity of the accident.¹⁴³

Train Wreck, June 29, 1907. Things didn't always go easily on the railroad.

There also was apparently another wreck in the neighborhood



Pub. for Foster's Drug Store.

Railroad Station, Oakland, Me.

The Depot, Main Street, about 1910. This train is on the Maine Central Railroad track; another track to the left (west) was the Somerset Railway track.



Freight depot and railroad office on the north side of the tracks near Main and Oak, about 1910. The remaining portion of this building, seen on the far left, was torn down in 2003; the freight officeserved both the Maine Central and Somerset Railways.



The Depot, late 1940's.

The track on the right heads for Waterville and points east, the other to Bingham and points north.



The Depot, early 1950's.

The building is somewhat in disrepair as passenger train service ended in Oakland about 1962. Taxis waited for passengers alighting from the trains.

Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad

The era of the "narrow gauge" or two-foot railway reached the Waterville area by 1902. The Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad was begun that year, with 42 miles of track laid from Wiscasset, through Alna, Whitefield, Cooper's Mills, Weeks Mills, South China, Vassalboro to Winslow, and a trestle base was built over the Kennebec River. A western line was proposed to connect Waterville with the Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes Railroad at Rangeley, through Oakland, Smithfield, Rome, Mercer, New Sharon, Farmington, Phillips and Rangeley.¹⁴⁵ However, the company failed, and the connection to the Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes Railroad was never accomplished. Track between Albion and Winslow was later abandoned, and the line was sold to Carson Peck of New York City, whose family in 1925 sold their interests to a group of investors.¹⁴⁵

Street Railways

The Waterville, Fairfield and Oakland Railway Company was formed in 1911 from the Waterville and Fairfield Railroad Co (1888), the Waterville and Oakland Street Railway Company (1903). It provided electric railway service between Fairfield, Waterville, and Oakland until 1937, and during that time period, connected the Oakland area to the rest of the street railway system in the northeast US, south to Norfolk, VA. Following are brief histories of the WFORC and its parent lines.¹⁴⁶



Waterville, Fairfield and Oakland Street Railway, Car No. 40, in Haymarket Square, Oakland, July 1, 1935, about two years before it went out of business.

At the time, travelers could go from Fairfield, ME to Norfolk, VA on electric street railways, and many people commuted to work in Waterville on the WF&O. (Photo courtesy of Ray Applegate, Great Barrington, MA.)

Waterville and Fairfield Railroad Company (WFRC), 1888

The Waterville and Fairfield Railroad Company, organized in 1888, ran from the corner of Main and Silver Streets in Waterville, north up Main Street and College Avenue to Bridge Street in Fairfield, a distance of 3.36 miles. It was originally a horsepower line, and it consolidated with the Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company.¹⁴⁷

Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company (WFRLC), 1891

The Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company line was chartered 12 February 1891. It purchased the WFRC, the Waterville Electric Light and Power Company, and the Fairfield Electric Light Company, as well as land on the east side of Messalonskee Stream between Coombs's and Lord's Dam in Oakland. Electrification of the street railway began in 1892, with lines extended from Main St along Water Street to Grove St in Waterville in 1892, to Pine Grove in 1898, and from Grove St to Silver St in 1911, all in Waterville. In 1901, the WFRLC carried 517,895 passengers, and made 11,795 trips. Cars ran every half hour from 6 AM to 10 PM.¹⁴⁸ By 1911, it had 5.1 miles of track with 0.1 mile sidings. The fare was \$.05. The line connected with the Fairfield and Shawmut Railway in 1907 and with the Waterville and Oakland Street Railway which opened 2 July 1903.¹⁴⁹

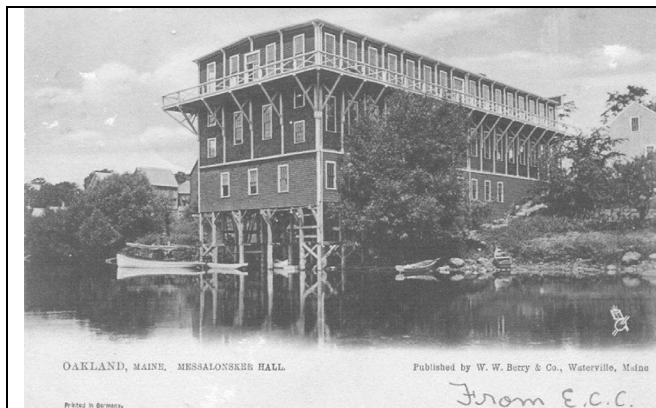
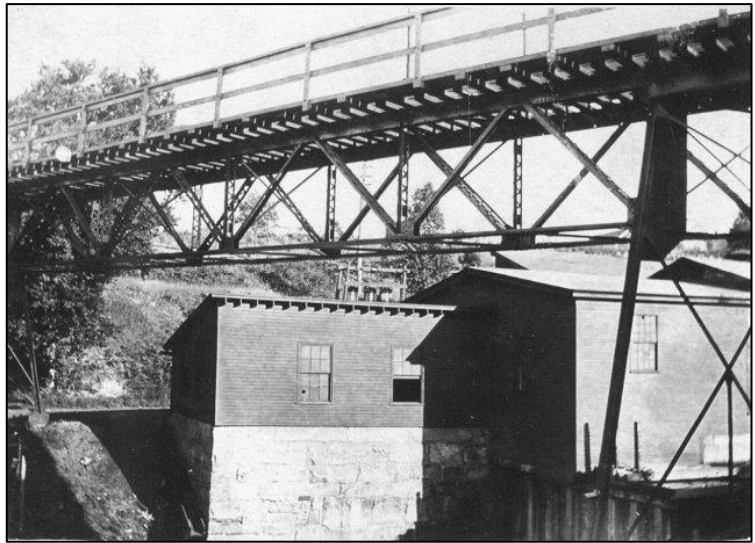
Waterville and Oakland Street Railway Company (WOSRC), 1902

This line was organized by Amos F Gerald (of the WFRLC), Stephen A Wise, Edward J Lawrence, and Albert Page, all of Fairfield, and Cyrus W Davis, of Waterville. It was chartered 31 May 1902. The company proposed 5.5 miles of standard gauge track running from the corner of Temple St and Main St in Waterville, through Temple St, Elm St, Western Ave, and Chase St in Waterville, then cross-country three miles to Oakland, across Messalonskee Stream, down Fairfield St and Main St to the Maine Central Railroad depot, to Church and Summer St, with the route ending at the shore of Messalonskee Lake.¹⁵⁰ There was strong opposition to the line from MCRR officials because of the potential competition the WOSRC would give the MCRR, but the railroad commissioners ruled in favor of the WOSRC.

WF&O Bridge over the Cascade, Messalonskee Stream

The electricity to run the line came from both the WFRLC and power generated at the Emerson and Stevens (or Lord) Dam on Messalonskee Stream. The line itself was 5.4 miles long, made of 60 pound "T" rail, with 0.35 miles of turnouts and car barn tracks for a total equivalent of 5.75 miles of single track, the entire operation costing \$225,000. There would be two bridges, at Western Ave and Messalonskee Stream in Waterville, and a trestle over the Messalonskee at the Cascade in Oakland. The Oakland trestle was 81 feet long, and was 75 feet above the falls, an imposing sight even today, though it is now seen only in old photographs and postcards.

The WOSRC opened 2 July 1903, and ran cars every half hour from Waterville to Oakland. Fare was \$.05 from Oakland to the town line, or from the town line to Waterville, or \$.10 from the lake to Waterville.



Messalonskee Hall, lakeside view



Messalonskee Hall, from Church Street

Messalonskee Hall was built by the Waterville, Fairfield and Oakland Street Railway in 1903 at the end of Church St, on the lake. It was called Messalonskee Hall, and was a fixture in the town for two decades. Messalonskee Hall was 128 feet long, and it had two stories with a basement. The first story was for car storage; the second was a hall with dining rooms; and the basement contained a boat house and restaurant. It was built about 1903, and was a popular place for various activities. Dances were held three times a week, and skating and basketball games proliferated in the winter. The balcony around the second floor provided a chance for couples to enjoy the lake breezes on hot summer evenings. The WOSRC operated a steamer on Messalonskee Lake for picnics and excursions to the lake islands.

In 1923, Messalonskee Hall was deemed unsafe, condemned, and rebuilt as a smaller structure, the car storage being its only function from then on. When the building was declared unsafe, it was shortened and narrowed, the top floor removed, and it was no longer open for public use.

Upstairs was a dance hall where for many years Oakland High School's basketball games were played. The wrap-around porch was especially popular in the summertime, when young couples would stroll overlooking Messalonskee Lake. Below the car floor was a boat house which rented small boats for lake excursions.

Clearly visible in the first picture are the wrap-around balcony and the boat house. By 1923,. Today, the original cement floor can still be seen, used as a pad for a dog enclosure which is surrounded by chain link fence.

The cars ran continuously all day back and forth to Main Street in Waterville. The run took about half an hour, with regular stops along the way. Messalonskee Hall was called the "car barn", and the car being used stayed outside until night.

For further information on this building, see the WFORC below.

Year End			Profit or
July 30	Passengers	Income	(Loss)
1904	487,101	\$29,225	\$3,145
1905	502,242	\$30,204	\$3,601
1906	628,360	\$30,896	\$4,933
1907	682,703	\$32,338	\$5,133
1908	642,530	\$30,364	\$1,455
1909	566,800	\$28,504	\$1,234
1910	560,300	\$28,201	(\$1,364)
1911	608,346	\$31,099	(\$1,269)
1911	256,136	\$13,092	\$2,428 (31 Oct)

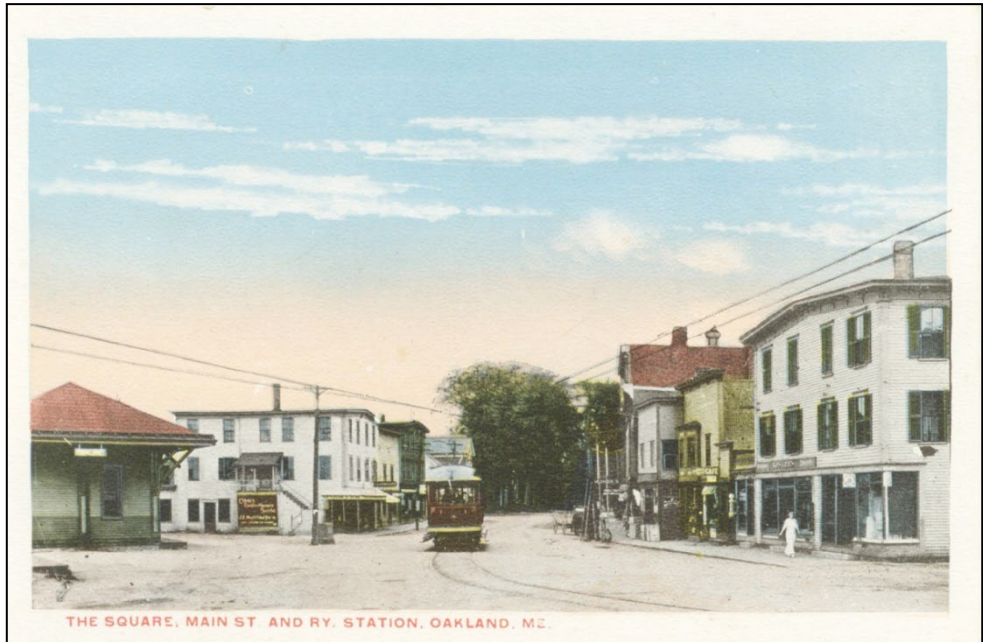
Waterville, Fairfield and Oakland Railway Company (WFORC), 1911

There were early proposals to merge several area companies. The Waterville and Oakland Street Railway Company (WOSRC) on 18 Feb 1903 sought permission to lease or buy the WFRLC, or to be leased and sold to it; the WFRLC sought the same permission.

Downtown Oakland about 1910 showing both sides of Main Street, and an electric railway car passing through.

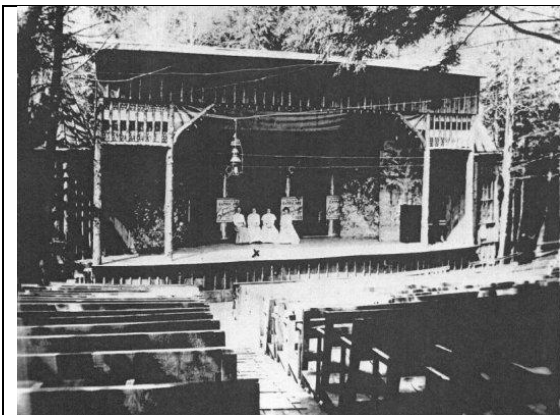
On 8 September 1911, the Central Maine Power Company acquired both the WFRLC and the WOSRC, as well as the electric light business of the WFRLC on 1 November 1911.

On 20 November 1911, the WOSRC purchased the rail business of the WFRLC, and changed the name of the new line to the Waterville, Fairfield and Oakland Railway Company (WFORC).



The consolidated line had 10.5 miles of main track, and 0.45 miles of siding, for a total of 10.95 miles. With changes on the Fairfield route, and new construction, 300 feet on Silver Street, Waterville in 1912, the line had 10.26 miles of track, and 0.94 miles of siding, for a total of 11.2 miles. Its daily operations were little changed. On the Oakland branch, the 30 minute schedule was kept; turnouts included Hayden Siding (Waterville), Crommett-Burleigh St (Waterville), Halfway Siding (300 feet east of Waterville/Oakland town line); Cascade Park (Oakland); and Cascade Siding (at the west end of the Messalonskee Stream trestle). The Central Maine Fair occasioned 15 minute trains until the last fair in 1926. Soon after that, all sidings were removed except for the Halfway Siding.

The WFORC had connections with the Fairfield and Shawmut line until passenger service was discontinued on that line 23 July 1927. The connection with the Benton and Fairfield line was abandoned in 1929. The connection with the Lewiston, Augusta and Waterville (later the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railway) was discontinued 31 July 1932.



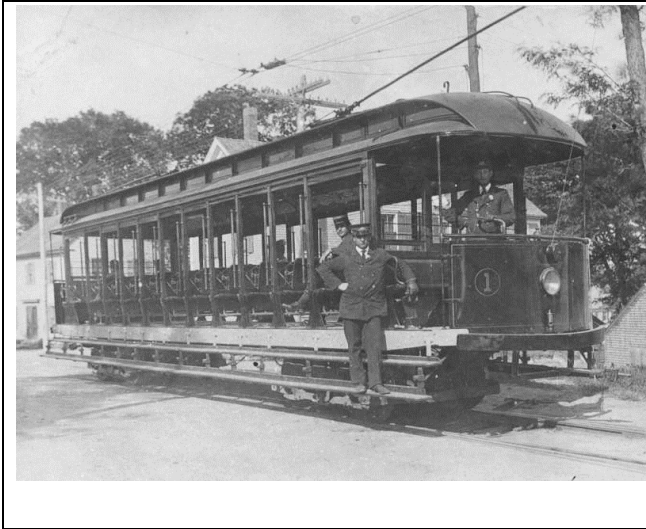
*Theater.
Cascade
Park*

Outdoor Theatre, Cascade Park. Located along the street railway route, was located north of KMD behind where Pine Acres business park is now (2021)



*Central
Maine
Fair.
1907.*

Central Maine Fairgrounds was located where the former Seton Hospital is located today. This fairground had a close connection with the street railway.



The WF&O Street Railway, Car No 1.

Erland Brann of Oakland, front; Joseph Jordan of Oakland on running board; George Kennedy of Waterville seated. In the summertime, open cars were used. The conductor would move the backs of the seats, so passengers always faced forward even though the car itself never turned around.

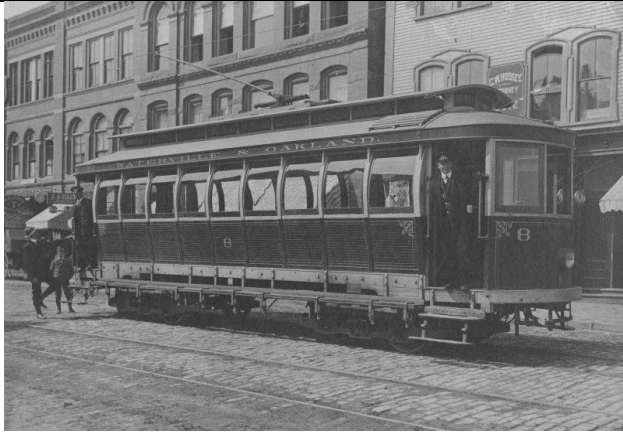
To reverse direction, instead of turning, the conductor simply connected one “trolley” wire and disconnected another wire which connected to the overhead electric wire. At the end of the line, the connected trolley was disconnected, the unconnected one was connected, and the car ran in the opposite direction.

There were no accidents on this line in Oakland.

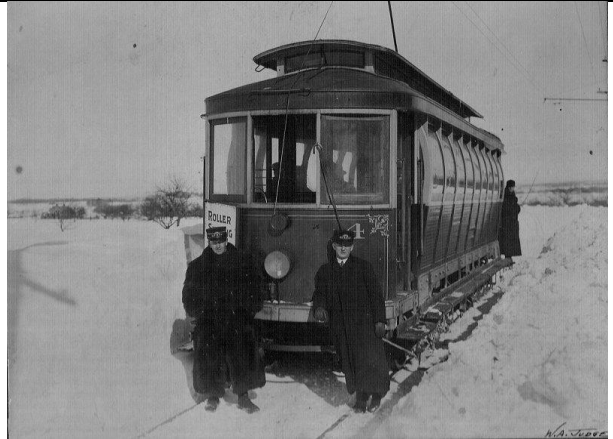
Facilities of the line included two car houses at Fairfield, the car house at Messalonskee Hall in Oakland, and another one at the Central Maine Fairgrounds in Waterville. In 1923, Messalonskee Hall was condemned as unsafe, and rebuilt. The second floor was removed, the building was shortened, and narrowed to accommodate two tracks. It was now 18 feet wide, 85 feet deep, with one track running 85 feet, the other running 50 feet; in addition, there was a third track outside.

Car facilities by year included:

YEAR	CLOSED	DUPLEX	OPEN	OTHER	1923	10	--	4	5
1912	6	4	8	9	1924	10	--	4	7
1913	6	4	7	5	1925	10	--	3	7
1914	6	4	7	7	1926	10	--	--	12
1915-6	6	4	7	4	1927-8	11	--	--	10
1917	8	4	7	4	1929	12	--	--	13
1918-9	8	4	7	3	1930	11	--	--	11
1920	9	4	7	4	1931	11	--	--	13
1921	12	--	5	4	1932-7	11	--	--	17
1922	12	--	4	6					



Waterville and Oakland Street Railway, Car No. 8. Mel Beane, left, Joseph Jordan, right.



Joseph Jordan, l, Mel Beane, r, WF&O about 1900. Yes, the cars ran all year 'round!

Cars No 50 and 52 were typical of the ones used on the line. They were ordered 30 April 1918 and delivered in November 1918. They were steel, semi-convertible (Duplex) cars, with a capacity of 44. They were 43 feet long overall, with a body 30 feet 10³/₄ inches long, 8 feet 2 inches wide, and 11 feet 2 inches high, and each weighed 40,000 pounds. The interior had a white enamel ceiling with cherry wood wainscoting. Outside, they were painted green, with cream trim and gold numerals. Both had 33 inch cast iron wheels, and a hand-operated door. Until the end of the company the cars were frequently repainted and varnished, and the track, bridges and roadways were constantly upgraded and maintained.

Fares were \$.05 until 1918, then raised to \$.07. School tickets cost \$1 for 40, or \$1.40 after 1918. Commuter tickets were \$2.50 for 50, or \$3.50 after 1918. Heavy winter expenses in 1919-20 caused a proposed increase to \$.10 on 31 August 1920, which was abandoned due to heavy public pressure. Fares were, however, increased to \$.08 on 8 June 1924, school books went from \$1.40 to \$1.60, and a later increase saw fares of \$.10 and school books for \$2.00. Profits went to the Central Maine Power Company, and CMP assumed any losses. During the Depression, passenger usage fell off significantly, until the company established a special rate of 16 tickets for \$1.00 on 2 June 1933. These prices remained in existence until the end of the company.

Alfred H Wheeler, former owner of Wheeler's Funeral Home, told me in late 1993 that as a young man, the street railway caused problems with AM radio reception. Since the cars were electric, as they passed Wheeler's house, the static generated interfered with the radio for several minutes before and after the car passed, and cars passed twice an hour, thus severely disrupting radio reception.

Usage on the WFORC, and revenue statistics follow:

Year End	Passengers	Income	Profit or (Loss)	Year	Passengers	Income	Profit or (Loss)
1912	1,091,332	\$55,380	\$17,275	1921	1,254,446	\$136,399	(\$5,529)
1913	1,910,795	\$98,069	\$37,261	1922	2,839,000	\$133,023	\$6,353
1914	1,961,527	\$110,118	\$39,916	1923	1,957,906	\$140,591	\$4,036
1915	1,745,174	\$89,272	\$25,370	1924	1,631,812	\$126,702	\$1,270
1916	1,826,474	\$93,252	\$25,352	1925	1,426,842	\$119,215	\$3,605
1916	1,881,581	\$95,698	\$21,051 (*)	1926	1,504,044	\$120,402	\$5,344
1917	1,900,913	\$96,324	\$3,781	1927	1,372,475	\$111,675	\$9,557
1918	1,875,520	\$104,108	\$4,193	1928	1,411,077	\$111,064	\$9,707
1919	1,722,655	\$132,991	\$14,445	1929	1,227,958	\$108,929	\$10,445
1920	1,901,864	\$136,892	(\$25,612)	1930	1,105,588	\$100,273	\$9,665
				1931	888,535	\$79,002	(\$1,785)
				1932	644,477	\$57,403	(\$6,562)

1933	638,245	\$50,135	(\$9,050)	1936	894,000	\$57,701	\$844
1934	813,828	\$54,040	(\$5,783)	1937	622,334	\$42,405	\$715
1935	867,616	\$56,437	(\$748)	(* = year ending 31 December from here on)			

The constant repairs and renewal, plus lower profits and higher losses forced CMP to end its subsidy of the line. The company petitioned the Railroad Commission on 16 August 1937 to end the line, due to increased motor congestion and increasing financial losses. There was no opposition, but legislative representatives from Oakland, Fairfield and Waterville made abandonment contingent on establishment of a bus line. The bus line was established by Arthur T Duplessie on 7 September 1937.

Nostalgia buffs will appreciate a description of the last trip of the WFORC. The last run from Waterville to Oakland was on 10 October 1937. It was a busy day, cars running to capacity all day and late into the evening. The last car left Waterville at 10:35 p.m. Among the last passengers were L D Rushton, an employee for 14 years; Sidney Wentworth, motorman on the first run to Waterville in July 1903; and W E Penney of Oakland, motorman for 13 years.

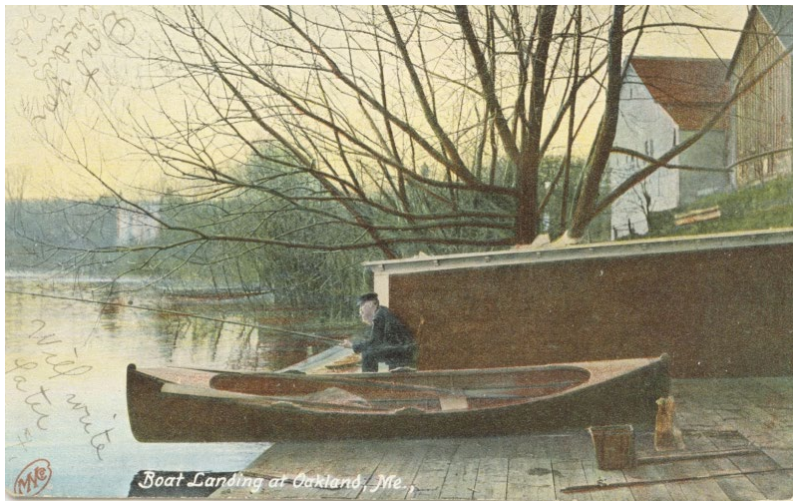
Sadly, no trace exists of the Fairfield branch; track was torn up in Waterville and Fairfield by 1938. But traces remain in Oakland. The right of way north of Kennedy Memorial Drive was still quite evident by 1965, and if one knows where to look, it still is. The abutments of the high trestle bridge over Messalonskee Stream at the Cascade may still be seen today. Unfortunately, those who remember the line are also fast disappearing. From 1912 to 1937, the WFORC carried 38,968,018 passengers; the entire era of street railways in Oakland saw 43,900,536 passengers from 1904 to 1937. How many people today remain who rode the line?¹⁵¹

Recreation

Summer Camps, Boating and Fishing:

A listing of summer camps in Oakland is notorious incomplete, requiring more research, but over the years, these summer camps have existed:

Alden's Camps, Smithfield Road, 1945, 1962	Pine Beach Camps, ca 1920
Arden Camps, 1945	Rocky Shore Camps, 1945, 1962
Big Moose Lodge, 1945	Sandy Beach Camps, 1945
Birch Crest Camps, 1945	Wheeler's Housekeeping Camps, Salmon Lk, 1962, 1995
Camp Jo-Lee, ca 1940	Woodrest Camps, McGrath Pd Rd, 1962, 1995
Camp Lown, 1962	Wynona Beach Camps, ca 1910
Camp Manitou, 1962	Zipse's East Lake Camp, 1962
Camp Manitou, E Pond Rd, 1995	
Camp Modin, Rr 3 #3445, 1995	
Camp Norridgewock, ca 1950	
Camp Somerset, 1945, 1962	
Cedar Crest Camp, 1945, 1962	
East Pond Camps, 1945, 1962	
Maple Nook Camps, 1945	
Marston's Camps	
New England Music Camp, Rr 1 #5200, 1995	
North Pond Camps, 1906	



There have been more photographs of boats on Messalonskee Lake than possibly any other activity in or around Oakland. From a boat house under Memorial Hall renting boats to “rusticators” to private craft, it seems there were always boats on the lake by the turn of the 20th Century.

The Boat Landing, under Messalonskee Hall

As the 20th Century progressed, more and more summer camps were built on area lakes, including Messalonskee, North Pond, East Pond, McGraw Pond and Salmon Pond. Some of the camps, such as Wheeler’s, were multiple buildings, rented out to summer visitors, many

of whom came to the lakes year after year for decades.

Messalonskee Hall, from about 1902 to 1923, was a center of recreation as well as being the car barn for the street railway companies. Under the building was a boat house where people could rent boats for lake cruises. On the next level was the actual car barn, where the cars were stored. On the top level was a large open room that was used for dances, and where Oakland High School’s basketball team played its games, until 1923, that is, when the building was declared unsafe, and the top floor was removed.



Messalonskee Lake from the car barn, Messalonskee Hall

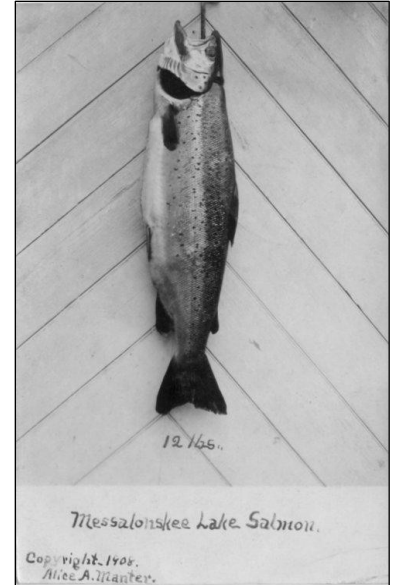


Lake MessalonsHee?, early 1900s



“On the Messalonskee” – Lake or Stream?, about 1910

Messalonskee Lake Salmon. Copyright 1908. Alice A. Manter. Miss Manter notes that the fish in the photograph weighs 12 lbs.



Messalonskee Lake, Me. This postcard shows one of the steamers on the lake. By state law, at one time anyway, any body of water large enough to support a steamboat could use the designation "lake" rather than "pond."



Messalonskee Lake from Morse's Point, about 1950.

Sports



***The Oakland Skating Rink, with Glen Blake on the wheel,
Ernest Foster on the floor.***

At one time, Oakland actually had a roller skating rink (The Elite Roller Skating Rink, shown on the Sanborn Fire Maps of 1892, but gone by 1902) on Middle (now Center) street where the old post office building is located.

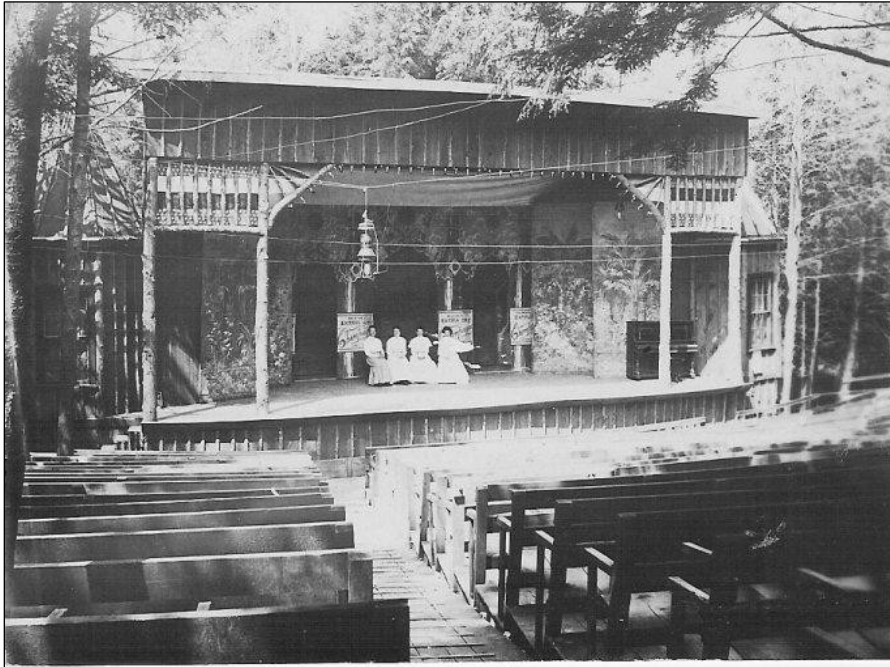


Scene from Blake's Island

What type of outing this was is not given. Names listed on the back include: Geo. Soule, Henry Stevens, Clyde Stevens, Ed Hersom, Sylvia Soule, Bertha Crowell, Fred Hallett, Ada Hallett, George Wilson, Alfonzo Cook, Ella

Penney, Joe Ryan, Tom White, Geo. Hallett, Tom Johnson, John Damren, Jerome Damren, Jesse Blake, Milo Thomas, Ed Gallier, Will Hutchins, Salvato Principato, Lewis Lord, Tom White, Leon Batchelder, Arthur Gleason, Howard Gleason, Ella Penney (crossed out), Ada Hallett (repeated), Fred Hallett (repeated), John Johnson, Geo. Johnson, Geo. Wilson, Alfonzo Cook, Angie Osborne, Geo Shephard, Mrs. Shephard, Will Stowell, George Shephard (repeated), Capt. Stevens.

Theatre



*Theatre
Cascade
Park.*

Theatre, Cascade Park.

Cascade Park was built as a summer recreation spot by the Waterville, Fairfield and Oakland Street Railway. If people had a destination, the "trolley" could take them there. The park was just north of Kennedy Memorial Drive, nearly opposite from where Country Club Road intersects.



Orchestra concert in Memorial Hall.

Front Row, l-r: unknown, Clyde Blake, unknown, unknown, unknown, Franklin Marsh, Edgar Dean, George Bates. 2nd Row, l-r: unknown, Ralph Martineau, unknown, unknown, unknown, Annie Folsom. 3rd Row: unknown, Harry Drew, Gladys Manson, Carlton Towle, Harold Sawtelle, unknown. 4th Row: Helen Pullen-piano, Mrs. Ralph Martineau, Inez Stevens, unknown. 5th Row: Calvin Thompson, Eugene Savage. Back Row: Salvatore Principato, Norman Spiller, Frank Anderson, Hallis Preble, Dean Wheeler, ?. Gathering attributed to Memorial Hall, occasion unknown. From listing of musicians, "1994 - This picture was sent to

Carlton Towle (age 87) in Wakefield, RI to help identify musicians. He played a clarinet in this orchestra. He died in 1995."

High School Sports

From selected high school yearbooks, Oakland High, Williams High, and Messalonskee High, sports played at the high school increased steadily. From just boys' basketball and baseball in 1920 (probably by 1903 but I can not find records), to a dizzying array of both boys' and girls' sports in recent years, the opportunity for students to engage in athletic competition now involves a significant portion of the student body. Below are some photos (with captions where available) from various high school yearbooks.

In the early years, basketball was played at Memorial Hall, from about 1903 to 1923, when the top floor (the basketball court) of that building was taken down. With the new Williams High School, basketball returned, this time for both boys and girls. Tennis courts were begun by 1927, and were used extensively by 1929.

In 1928, Superintendent Tapley requested the town build a baseball diamond at Bryant Field, at Williams High School.

1932 Boys Basketball Team

After being dropped in the 1924-25 school year as non-self-supporting, football returned in September of 1947, and has been played ever since.

Since the 1950s, additional sports, other than football, basketball, and baseball for boys, have included cheerleading, cross-country, golf, lacrosse, soccer, softball, swimming, tennis, and track, many of these having both varsity and junior varsity sections, and boys' and girls' teams.



BOYS' BASKETBALL TEAM.

Back row—Roy Bowen, Coach Frank Elliott, Manager Ralph Stowell.
Center row—Keith Furbish, Donald Warren, Earl York, Blaine Thompson.
Front row—Bertram Mosher, Raymond Simmons, Captain Harland Durrell,
Walter Marston, Harvey Owens.

On the list which follow, not every year is represented, obviously. But the trend in high school sports is evident. More sports show up in each yearbook, and more opportunity in particular for girls in athletics.

1919-20 – Baseball

1920-21 – Baseball

1931-32 – Baseball, Boys Basketball (**PHOTO**), Girls Basketball

1939-40 – Baseball, Boys Basketball, Girls Basketball

1946-47 – Baseball, Boys Basketball, Girls Basketball, Cheerleading, Gym Team,

1949-50 – Football, Boys Varsity Basketball, Boys Junior Varsity Basketball, Girls Basketball, Baseball, Cheerleading

1953-54 – Football, Baseball, Boys Varsity Basketball, Boys Junior Varsity Basketball, Girls Varsity Basketball, Girls Junior Varsity Basketball, Cheerleading,

1960-61 – Baseball, Football, Cheerleading, Boys Varsity Basketball, Boys Junior Varsity Basketball. NO other team photos appear in this yearbook.

1973-74—Baseball, Softball, Track, Cross Country, Football, Varsity Field Hockey, Junior Varsity Field Hockey, Varsity Cheerleading, Junior Varsity Cheerleaders, Boys Varsity Basketball, Boys Junior Varsity Basketball, Freshman Boys Basketball, Girls Varsity Basketball, Girls Junior Varsity Basketball, Gymnastics,

1979-80 – Cross Country, Softball, Boys Varsity Baseball, Boys Junior Varsity Baseball, Football, Boys Track, Girls Track, Varsity Field Hockey, Junior Varsity Field Hockey, , Girls Varsity Basketball, Girls Junior Varsity Basketball, Boys Varsity Basketball, Boys Junior Varsity Basketball, Girls Swim, Boys Swim, Gymnastics, Cheerleaders Fall Cheerleaders Winter

1995-96 -- Boys Track and Field, Girls Track and Field, Varsity Baseball, Junior Varsity Baseball, Varsity Softball, Junior Varsity Softball, Lacrosse, Cross Country, Girls Varsity Soccer, Girls Junior Varsity Soccer, Boys Varsity Soccer, Boys Junior Varsity Soccer, Varsity Field Hockey, Junior Varsity Field Hockey, Varsity Cheerleaders Fall, Junior Varsity Cheerleaders Fall, Varsity Cheerleaders Winter, Junior Varsity Cheerleaders Winter, Boys Swim, Girls Swim, Boys Freshman Basketball, Girls Freshman Basketball, Boys Varsity Basketball, Girls Junior Varsity Basketball, Girls Varsity Basketball, Boys Junior Varsity Basketball, Football, Ice Hockey

1998-99 -- Varsity Baseball, Junior Varsity Baseball, Varsity Softball, Junior Varsity Softball, Girls Tennis, Boys Tennis, Boys Lacrosse, Girls Lacrosse, Golf, Boys Track, Girls Track, Cross Country, Boys Varsity Soccer, Boys Junior Varsity Soccer, Girls Varsity Soccer, Girls Junior Varsity Soccer, Cheerleading Fall, Football, Varsity Field Hockey, Junior Varsity Field Hockey, Boys Swimming, Girls Swimming, Boys Varsity Basketball, Boys Junior Varsity Basketball, Girls Varsity Basketball, Girls Junior Varsity Basketball, Boys Freshman Basketball



Horse Racing

"The Oakland Boy". Although the beautiful horse here was probably a work horse, horse racing was popular in Oakland in the late 1800's, and many horses were raced at the Central Maine Fairgrounds in Waterville (near the present-day Seton Unit of the Maine General Medical Center.

Civic Organizations

Messalonskee Lodge, 1863, No 113, F&AM (Masons)

The Messalonskee Lodge, Masons, was chartered 16 May 1862, with the following charter members: Samuel H Blackwell, Charles H Blaisdell, Edwin P Blaisdell, Bainbridge Crowell, Henry M Foster, Alonzo J Hallett, Andrew Herbert, John U Hubbard, Andrew Pinkham, and Abner Pitts (d 28 Aug 1866). Charles H Blaisdell was the First Worshipful Master. They met in Blaisdell's Hall (over Crowell's store) for the first time in June 1862, moving to A J Hallett's hall in July 1863.

Special note was made on 10 September 1864, admitting Asa Bates as an honorary member; he was born 30 Nov 1795, and was a mason in Troy, NY for more than 55 years at that time.

On 6 May 1865, the Drummond Royal Arch Chapter was organized. William H Hatch and his son built a permanent home for the Masons, and the organization met there 4 January 1868.

Masters and members raised to the end of 1870 included:

CHARLES H BLAISDELL: Marcus Morton Bartlette, 27 Jun 1862; Henry E Kenney, 9 Aug 1862; George W Hubbard, 13 Aug 1862; William Macartney, 30 Aug 1862; Charles W Folsom, 13 Sep 1862; Seth H Willard, 8 Oct 1862; W B Smith, 18 Dec 1862; Charles F Stevens, 18 Dec 1862; Orin J Doyne, 6 Jan 1863; William A Hatch, 14 Feb 1863; Alfred G Ricker, 14 Feb 1863; Henry A Waitt, 28 Mar 1863; George W Gilman, 28 May 1863; William P Blake, 20 Jun 1863; Abner R Small, 14 Aug 1863; Benjamin F Otis, 5 Sep 1863; Sewall A Allen, 12 Sep 1863; John Cornforth 2d, 12 Sep 1863; Reuel Nason, 21 Sep 1863; Charles E Folsom, 26 Sep 1863; William H Wheeler, 26 Sep 1863; Edward B Herbert 3 Oct 1863 (died 14 Jan 1865); William H Hatch, 3 Oct 1863; A C T Wheeler, 17 Oct 1863; Horace F Gage, 3 Nov 1863; Henry N Fairbanks, 5 Dec 1863; Isaac N Bates, 20 Feb 1864; Benjamin Hersom, 20 Feb 1864; Erastus W Bates, 4 Jun 1864; Addison W Lewis, 1 Jun 1864; Elhanan Smith, 18 Jun 1864; Silas W Kenney, 22 Aug 1864; Samuel T Hersom, 4 Sep 1864; Asa Bates, 10 Sep 1864; Sewall A Allen, 12 Sep 1864; Hiram C Winslow, 18 Sep 1864.

JOHN U HUBBARD: John Robinson, 24 Dec 1864; Sherman H Cornforth, 10 Dec 1864; Henry C James, 25 Mar 1865; F W Bunnell, 3 Jun 1865; Alvin Atwood, 24 Jun 1865; Henry J Morrill, 8 Jul 1865.

WILLIAM MACARTNEY (installed Deputy Grand Master of 12th Masonic District 22 May 1869): Orin McIntyre, 9 Sep 1865; W H Ellis, 20 Sep 1865; William A Hatch, 30 Sep 1865; Henry J Morrill, 30 Sep 1865; George H Bryant, 4 Nov

1865; John M Smart, 11 Nov 1865; John F Libby, 13 Jan 1866 (d 21 Aug 1869); Stephen T Blaisdell, 22 Jan 1866; Herbert A Benson, 3 Feb 1866; George T Benson, 6 Mar 1866; John Wesley Gilman, 22 Mar 1866; Cyprian Letourneau, 24 Mar 1866; Julius F Hallett, 16 Jun 1866; Warren A Farr, 20 Oct 1866; Julius F Hallett, 1 Jan 1867; Daniel W Bowman, 1 Feb 1867; Percival L Wheeler, 16 Mar 1867.

ALVIN ATWOOD: William E Ward, 1 Aug 1867; Louis Belanger, 26 Sep 1867; Jairus P Phillips, 7 Dec 1867; A J Parker, 18 Apr 1868; Charles H Marston, 2 May 1868; William E Ward, 4 Aug 1868.

GEORGE W GILMAN: Levi P Collier, 26 Dec 1868; Charles W Perkins, 26 Dec 1868; Henry Hatch, 23 Jan 1869; Eugene Richardson, 23 Jan 1869; Bradford H Mitchell, 13 Feb 1869; Charles E Mitchell, 20 Feb 1869; George W Goulding, 27 Mar 1869; George F Chapman, 22 May 1869; C E A Winslow, 19 Jun 1869; H A Bachelder, 21 Aug 1869; Charles E Fogg, 16 Oct 1869; Nathan Clemson, 27 Nov 1869; Charles H Marston, 4 Dec 1869; J R Thompson, 18 Dec 1869; J B Emerson, 12 Mar 1870; George F Allen, 14 Mar 1870; Fred E Boothby, 25 Jun 1870; Clarence F Lovejoy, 3 Dec 1870; Emilus N Small, 31 Dec 1870.

Masters between 1870 and 1892 included George F Benson, Adoniram J Parker, J Wesley Gilman, Charles Rowell, Orestes E Crowell, Frank L Given, Albert F Bachelder, and Horace A Burrill.¹⁵²

Drummond Royal Arch Ch, Messalonskee Lodge, 1867, No 113, F&AM (Masons)

The Drummond Royal Arch Chapter, Masons, was instituted in 1867, but the charter listing original members was badly damaged by fire, and was illegible.¹⁵³

Cascade Grange, 1875, No 92, Patrons of Husbandry

Cascade Grange

Organized 2 January 1875 with Hiram Cornforth as First Master, this organization's charter members included: Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cornforth, Alice Cook, E W Cook, J W Hersom, A C Marston, Joseph Mitchell Jr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Morrell, W H Morrell, Etta Parker, Evelyn Parker, Alice Shores, Emma J Watson, Stephen C Watson, C B Wheeler, Charles A Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Emma F Wheeler, Lottie Wheeler, and Jerome Wilson.

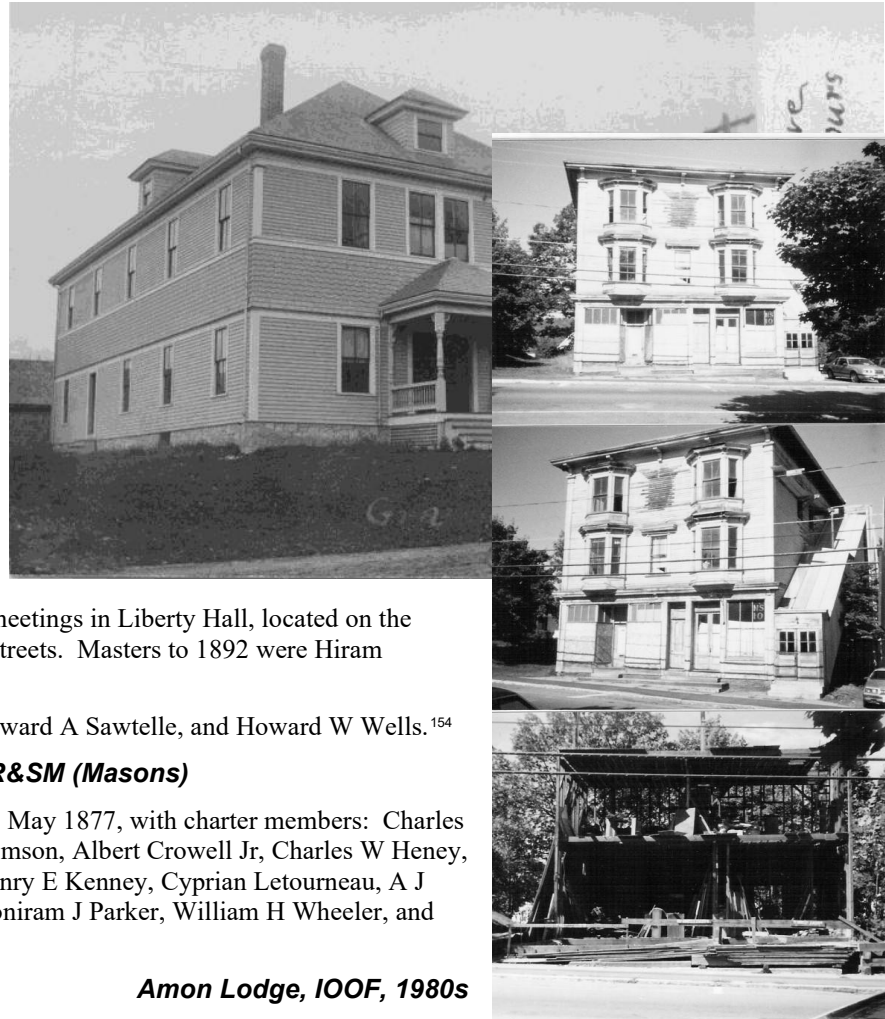
They ran a grange store until about 1890. Until about 1913 they held meetings in Liberty Hall, located on the northeast corner of Alpine and Summer Streets. Masters to 1892 were Hiram Cornforth, Henry Morrill,

Stephen C Watson, Justin A Sawtelle, Howard A Sawtelle, and Howard W Wells.¹⁵⁴

Mt Lebanon Council, 1877, No 13, R&SM (Masons)

This organization was chartered 2 May 1877, with charter members: Charles H Blaisdell, William P Blake, Nathan Clemson, Albert Crowell Jr, Charles W Heney, George W Hubbard, John U Hubbard, Henry E Kenney, Cyprian Letourneau, A J Libby, William Macartney, B F Otis, Adoniram J Parker, William H Wheeler, and Hiram C Winslow.¹⁵⁵

Amon Lodge, IOOF, 1980s



Amon Lodge, 1882, No 95, International Order of Odd Fellows

Amon Lodge was instituted 2 November 1882, with seven charter members. The first Noble Grand was E C Blackwell, and his successors to 1892 were A A Parker, A H Lord, J M Field, C W Shepard, J A Sawtelle, H H Bowden, F H Lyford, Redington Ellis, F C Sawtelle, George Soule, C D Cummings, Wellington Ellis, H Sawtelle, O F Emory, and C G Eaton. In 1892, the lodge had 139 members.¹⁵⁶ The lodge building, which was across from the Library, was demolished in the 1980s. At one time it housed, on its left front, the "Toy Theatre", a movie theater for silent films into the 1920s.



Members in this photo, taken about 1964, include Odd Fellows Organization, 1964?. Front - Merton Leech, Carrol, Perry Morse. Back - Earl Sawtelle, Roy Dudley, Ralph Stevens, Roy Bowen, Unknown.

Sgt Wyman Post, 1883, No 97, Grand Army of the Republic

This post was organized 7 December 1883 with J Wesley Gilman as its first Commander. The post was named for William A Wyman, who enlisted in Co G, 3rd Maine Inf. He was wounded at Bull Run, and after recovering, reenlisted in Co B, 21st Maine Inf. A Corporal, he was promoted to Sergeant, and was wounded at Port

Hudson, LA 27 May 1863, and died 1 June 1863.

The GAR was made up of Civil War veterans, and it was this post which was responsible for building Soldier's Memorial Hall in 1870. Oakland's last Civil War veteran, George Benson, died in 1938.

Members of the post included: Abram Bachelder, Henry A Bachelder, John H Bacon, George T Benson, David Berry, Howard S Bessey, Nathan P Beverage, Elbridge Bickford, Foster Bickford, Isaac B Bickford, John C Bickford, Stephen Bickford, Edwin Blake, Sumner P Boise, Charles E Bowden, Henry H Bowden, Austin Bragg, George H Bryant, Jackson Cayford, S Chamberlain, George F Chapman, David Clark, George Cochrane, Robert Cochrane, Baxter Crowell, F M Cumner, Robert Damren, Horace O Farrar, G F Fitzgerald, Charles E Frost, J Wesley Gilman, George R Gleason, George W Goulding, Henry J Goulding, Charles A Hall, Charles W Heney, Andrew W Herbert, Samuel T Hersom, William H Hersom, Albert H Higgins, Curtis Higgins, Eli Higgins, George S Higgins, John B Hodsdon, Henry A Howard, George W Hubbard, John U Hubbard, Charles L Hutchings, Parker P Hutchings, George Hutchinson, Henry E Kenney, John King, Charles Knox, Sylvanus Knox, Sylvester Knox, Rufus F Lancaster, Cyrus A Laughton, Joseph Lewis, George A Littlefield, William H Macartney, William F Morang, Baxter Mosher, F B Mosher, George Mosher, Frank S Nelson, LaFayette Oliver, Thomas O'Neil, David E Parsons, David Peavey, C R Penney, Everett A Penney, John Perkins, Henry W Pierce, David Pike, William R Pinkham, Otis Pollard, Stephen M Pullen, Luther Quint, Joel Richardson, Greenleaf W Robinson, J M Rockwood, George Ronco, Asa M Rowe, David O Sawtelle, H A Sawtelle, Justin A Sawtelle, Richard S Shaw, Alfred Shepherd, Cyrus W Shepherd, Ora M Sibley, Abner R Small, Emilius N Small, F O Smiley, Henry H Smith, Ephraim Sprague, Elijah G Stevens, G T Stevens, Henry Stevens, W H Stevens, R A Sturtevant, S J Thayer, Horace B Tibbetts, William A Tibbetts, Charles L Towle, Thomas A Trask, Timothy Tucker, O F Walker, Andrew P Watson, Amaziah W Webb, Howard W Wells,

Tristram G Wentworth, Franklin White, W E Willey, Otis Williams, Hiram C Winslow, Hiram Wyman, Hiram R Wyman, and L F Young.¹⁵⁷

Sergeant Wyman Post, Grand Army of the Republic (Civil War), Oakland, Me..



J Wesley Gilman Camp, 1894, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



This Camp was named for J Wesley Gilman, the first commander of the Sergeant Wyman G.A.R. post, and was organized 24 Apr 1894, with 20 charter members. Gilman was the Department Commander of Maine in 1904-05. Charles W Heney was the First Commander.¹⁵⁸ J. Wesley Gilman Camp, No. 26. S of V. The Sons of Veterans later became the “Sons of Union Veterans” of the Civil War, a successor organization to the Grand Army fo the Republic (GAR) which consisted of the veterans themselves.

Sgt Wyman Woman's Relief Corps, 1895, No 68, Auxiliary to Sgt Wyman Post No 97, GAR

Organized 11 April 1895 with Mrs. Alice S Gilman as President, charter members included: Julia E Berry, Emma Beverage, Olive A Boardman, Albina S K Bryant, Orilla Chapman, Emma Crowell, Cynthia A Cunningham, Ellen Ellis, Rebecca B Farrar, Laura E Folsom, Mary A Folsom, Jeannette Foster, Alice S Gilman, Martha A Gleason, Pauline Goulding, Aroline E Hall, Mehitabel K Hallett, Olive A Ham, Mattie Hersom, Mary Higgins, Lizzie F Hodsdon, Lizzie A Howard, Mary E Hubbard, Mary J Hubbard, Hattie B Hunton, Julia A Libby, Eliza Littlefield, Ellen M Macartney, Mary Morrell, Abbie E Mosher, Abbie E Nelson, Jennie R Nelson, Edna L Penney, Jennie S Penniman, Sarah E Penney, Carrie Pettee, Sarah Pike, Mary R Pinkham, Deborah C Shaw, Lizzie O Sibley, Ella N Shepherd, Medora C Small, Ella V Smith, Grace A Smith, Elva Soule, Hannah M Stevens, Mary Towle, Alma C Walker, May E Winegar, M Ellen Winslow, and Ellen A Wyman.¹⁵⁹

Acme Rebekah Lodge, 1896, International Order of Odd Fellows

Acme Rebekah Lodge was instituted 25 Mar 1896, with Mrs. Bessie Hanscom Chase as the first Noble Grand.¹⁶⁰



Acme Rebekah Lodge, 1950's. Front - Edith Cunningham, _____Boyles, Evelyn Boyles, Eleanor Day, Evelyn Soper, Alys Watson, Margaret Bowen. Rear - Dorothy Miner, Rosetta Isbister, Ethel Hutchinson, Elizabeth Hills, Bernley Hambleton, Dorothy Jordan, Emeline Bard, _____Soule.



Acme Rebekah Lodge, 1950's. Front - Ruth Buzzell, Bernley Hambleton, Edith Cunningham; Middle - Evelyn Soper, Margaret Bowen, Dorothy Miner, Evelyn Boyles, Alys Watson. Back - Myrtle Bickford, Dorothy Jordan, Rosetta Isbister, Ruth Duncan, unknown, Audrey Livingston.

Ladie's Auxiliary, J Wesley Gilman Camp, 1910, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

This Auxiliary was established in February 1910 with 25 charter members. Mrs. J Mae Hallett was the first President.¹⁶¹

Sarah Simpson Tent No 6, 1916, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War

This Tent was established on 26 June 1916, and was named for Mrs. Sarah Simpson, wife of Capt C A L Simpson, Co D, 3rd Me Regt. A nurse, she devoted herself to Maine soldiers throughout the Civil War. First President was Louise M Benson. Members to 1932 are listed, with charter members starred. Ten of the charter members descend from 3rd Me Regt soldiers.

Gertrude E Anderson, *Emma Axtell, *Maude A Bacon, Zillah L Bartlett, *Louise M Benson, *Charlotte Bickford, *E Leola Bickford, *Harriet L Blaisdell, Maude Bowie, *Mildred R Boynton, *Nina M Boynton, Ruth Boynton, Lula Brann, Edith Brown, Irene Bush, Grace Bubier, *Mary E Cochran, Emma Crotto, *Bertha J Crowell, Gladys L Crowell, *Avis V Dean, *Edna L Dusty, Helen Elliott, Annie Ellis, *Minnie E Ellis, Nellie Ellis, Cora Gleason, *Dora F Haynes, *Lottie R Hartford, Daisy Hersom, *Eva B Hersom, *Elizabeth Hodsdon, Edna M ¹⁶¹ Hutchins, *Margaret T Jordan, Flora B Kelley, Lillian Knight, Madeline Knight, Elsie Laflin, Lottie M Laflin, Bessie M Lamb, *Jennie D Lapham, *Gladys Leach, *Jennie B Leach, *Maude G Leavitt, Clara Leech, Anna M Lewis, Bessie E Matthews, Marion Mithee, *Abbie O'Neal, Eliza Peavey, *Mary B Penney, *Mildred E Penney, Dorice Pettigrew, *Myrtle C Pierce, *Frances I Pike, Eleanor Sawtelle, *Mabel Sawtelle, Ethel B Short, Thelma O Short, *Elva O Soule, *Edna B Stevens, Mary K Strickland, Carrie M Taylor, Helen H Towle, *Gladys I Webb, *Josephine D Webb, *Myra L Wells, Marjory A Whitney, Nellie B Wilbur, and *Georgia L Youngman.¹⁶¹

Harry G Decker Post No 51, 1919, American Legion, now Decker-Simmons Post

This post was chartered 22 September 1919, and was named for Pvt Harry G Decker. He served in Co M, 2nd Maine National Guard, and Co M, 103rd Infantry, killed in action in France in 1918. First Commander was Walter G Blake. Charter members included: Alex G Bain, George H Bates, Walter G Blake, Arthur H Bush, William E Bush, Leo A Damren, Eugene Doyon, Leroy F Goodman, Henry E Hutchinson, John E King, Theodore H Morin, Chester A Oliver, Carl N Reynolds, Daniel P Tozier, and Walter E Trask.¹⁶²

Harry G Decker Post No 51, 1922, Auxiliary to the American Legion

This post was chartered 15 August 1922, with Mrs. Bessie Trask as first President.¹⁶³

Dorcas Dearborn Ch, 1925, Daughters of the American Revolution

The Dorcas Dearborn Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized 28 December 1925, by organizing regent, Mrs. Ada Gower. Membership in 1948 included the following women, listed together with the Revolutionary ancestor, and membership number. Other members are listed in the Oakland Chronicle, published for the Washington Bicentennial, 1932.

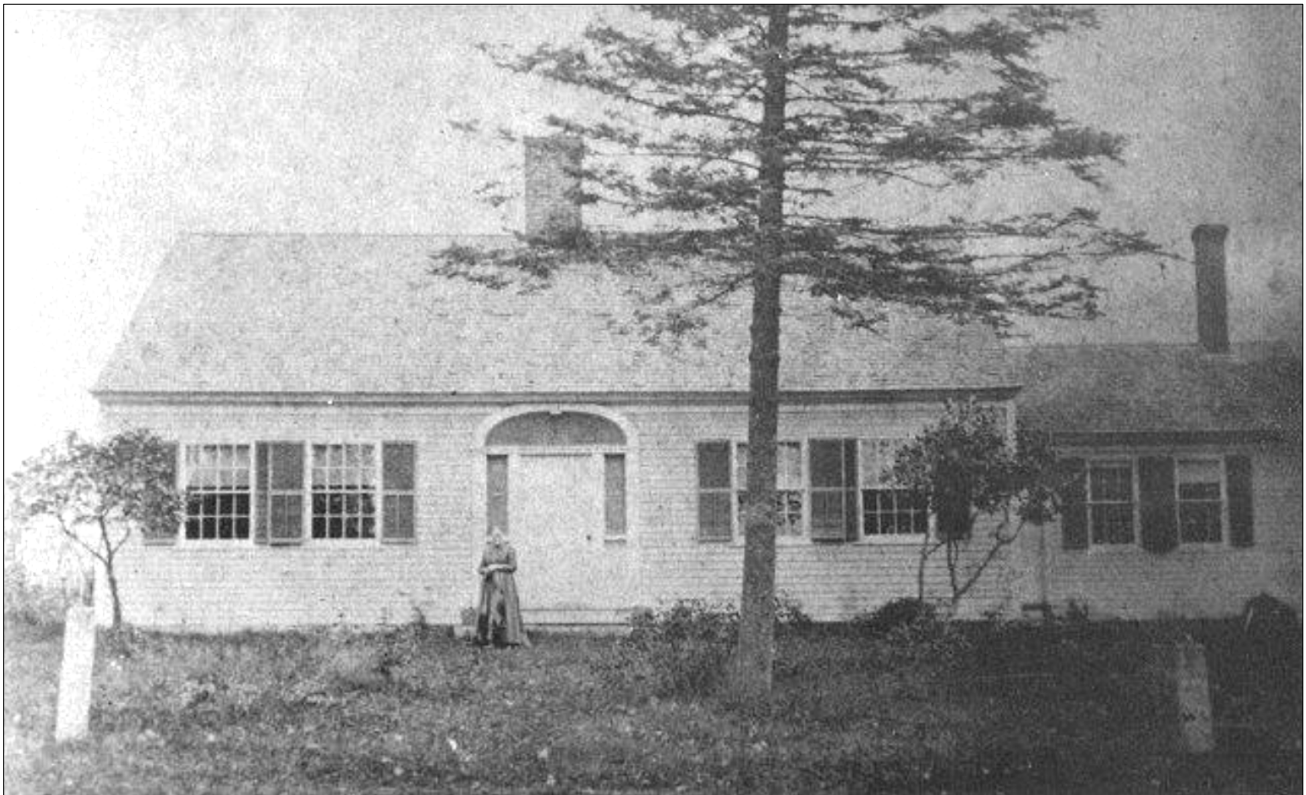
Allen, Amy J T (Mrs.), desc of Maj Reuben Reed, 88719; Baker, Mary Bates (Mrs.), desc of Caleb Page, 207954; Baker, Merta L; Benson, Louise M (Mrs.), desc of Timothy Pollard, 139798; Benson, Susan E; Beverage, Emma F; Beverage, Sadie S; Blaisdell, Gladys G; Boston, Ethel (Mrs.), desc of Timothy Pollard, 367265; Field, Bessie S; Gilman, Alice S; Gower, Ada D (Mrs.), desc of Bartholomew Wentworth, 207592; Hambleton, Nellie W (Mrs. W E), desc of Stephen Libby, 365076; Hatfield, Marion (Mrs.), desc of Stephen Libby, 367266; Hersom, Angie L; Hersom, Ora A L (Mrs.), desc of Samuel Duncan, 207119; Holmes, Myra C; Hurd, Margaret M (Mrs.), desc of Maj Ephraim Heald, 20416; Leonard, Nathalia T; Leonard, Pamela Lovejoy (Miss), desc of Elisha Hallett, 217148; Marsh, Emma S; Marsh, Hazel Merrill (Mrs.), desc of Jonathan Hill, 238389; Mitchell, Electa L (Mrs. Warren), desc of William Kendall, 235103; Mosher, Lillian Baker (Mrs.), desc of Caleb Page, 229264; Mosher, Sarah (Mrs.), desc of Maj Ephraim Heald, 220417; Stevens, Helen F; Stinneford, Ruth (Mrs.), desc of Nathan Norris, 367267; Thwing, Ermina (Mrs.), desc of Elkanah Bangs, 241442; Totman, Mabel H T (Mrs.), desc of Peleg Tupper, 213729; Towle, Helen H (Mrs.), desc of Joshua Woodman, 231611; Tracy, Angie Etta (Miss), desc of Solomon Tracy, 148223; Walton, Charlena (Mrs. K L), desc of Lt Samuel Rollins, 361447; Wheeler, Ethel Howe (Mrs.), desc of John Brackett, 211701; Wilbur, Nellie Benson (Mrs.), desc of Timothy Pollard, 267048; Wing, Alice D; Winslow, Alice B. ¹⁶⁴¹⁶⁵

Oakland Ch, 1927, Order of the Eastern Star

The Oakland Chapter was organized in January 1927 with Mrs. Helen F Stevens as first Worthy Matron.

Oakland Area Historical Society, 1974

Organized in 1974 as an offshoot of the Oakland American Bicentennial, the Oakland Area Historical Society has acquired and restored the “Macartney House” on Main Street, and has collected artifacts, documents, and other memorabilia of Oakland history ever since. See “The House That Would Not Die” in the “Other Documents” section below.



Macartney House about 1900



Moving the Macartney House (photo courtesy OAHS).



The Macartney House ca 2000

Miscellaneous Trivia



The "Old" Cemetery, off Lakeview Drive

"There are in Oakland two houses, still in excellent condition, which were used as taverns soon after the Revolution. One, on Summer Street opposite the Belgrade Road, was known as 'Major Bull's Tavern,' prior to 1800. Early in the last century, it was purchased by Stephen Benson, formerly of Buckfield, and operated by him for many years thereafter. This tavern was at the 'Upper Mills,' and there was another at the 'Lower Mills,' occupied by Clark Stanley about 1850.¹⁶⁶

Ruth (Wheeler) Wood noted to me in 1997, that on 9 Mar 1885, land was purchased for Lakeview Cemetery from W H Wheeler who lived in a house next to the cemetery for \$115.20, charged to cemetery account. At Town Meeting, 26 Feb 1886 - Article 24 - To see if the town will vote to purchase the old hearse of Wm. H. Wheeler.

1888 - \$300 appropriated for a Receiving Tomb at cemetery.

1917 – Mail delivery in town was about to begin, but residents needed to consult the selectmen's plan to find out what number to affix to their homes for this delivery, which should begin in February 1917.¹⁶⁷

1931 – A typhoid outbreak in three families was traced to a milk dealer. The *Sentinel* did not cover the story.

Military Lists

Revolutionary War, 1775-1783

Most references on this list are either from Carleton G Fisher, Soldiers, Sailors, and Patriots of the Revolutionary War – Maine, or from the Centennial History of Waterville.

Crowell, Levi; b 1746 Yarmouth, MA, reared and enlisted on Cape Cod; after the war, he came to Oakland with Elisha and Solomon Hallett, m Deborah _____, d 1807 West Waterville. One JOSEPH CROWELL, b Yarmouth MA 1726, d Belgrade 1798, wives Temperance and Eunice. He came to West Waterville with Elisha and Solomon Hallett.

Crowell, Manoah; pensioned in 1834 for service in Massachusetts militia, but name not found in Massachusetts records; said to be 71 in 1835 and 78 in 1840, when living in Oakland and drawing his pension here. Also served in War of 1812. Born Yarmouth MA 1762, Col Webb's regt, res Tolland, CT, d and bur (West) Waterville 1847.

Hallett, Elisha; born 1758 in Yarmouth, MA, son of Jonathan and Thankful (Crowell) Hallett; private, Capt Elisha Nye's Co, enlisted 14 Feb 1776, served to 21 Nov 1776; stationed at Elizabeth Islands for defense of seacoast; also Capt Elisha Hedge's Co, Col Freeman's Regt, enlisted 3 Sep 1779, discharged 18 Sep 1779, detached to Falmouth on an alarm. Res West Waterville 1840, age 82, with Jonathan Hallett, d 2 Oct 1847, West Waterville, wife Elizabeth.

Hallett, Solomon; born 1754, Yarmouth, MA, Capt Joshua Gray's co 1 Nov - 31 Dec 1775 at Barnstable MA, Capt Ebenezer Baker's Co Col Freeman's Regt 18 days in Oct 1777; Capt Micah Hamlen's co Col Jonathan Reed's Regt 2 Apr - 6 Jul 1778; Capt Elisha Hedge's co Col Freeman's Regt 3 - 18 Sep 1779, d and b West Waterville 1840; wives Deborah and Priscilla.

James, John; Continental Army, b Lebanon 1754; Capt Sullivan's co; res Dearborn 1818, d and bur West Waterville 1844; wife Lydia res Rome 1861.

Pullen, James; Cpl, MA, b Attleboro, MA 1749, Capt Foster's co, Capt Ide's co, res Winthrop, West Waterville, d West Waterville 1829; wives Elona and Phebe.

Pullen, John; b Attleboro, MA 1763, res Winthrop 1802, (?West) Waterville 1810, wife Amy.

Pullen, William; Lt, Cont, MA, RI, b Attleboro, MA 1753; Capt Burton's co, Col Hitchcock's RI regt, Capt McCobb's co; d and bur (?West) Waterville 1821.

Thayer, Philip; Continental Army, MA, b Norton, MA 1755, Capt Knapp's co, m Windsor 1798, res Berwick, then rem to Dearborn 1818, d (?West) Waterville 1821 or 1828; wife Hannah res (?West) Waterville 1848.

Young, George; b 1759, d West Waterville 1855; no further military record. CHW says he may have been commissioned captain of 5th co, Col Wheaton's (4th Lincoln co) regt of Mass militia July 1776. Probably bur in Old Cemetery, Oakland.

Militia List 1795

Stackpole's Company, Winslow, as of 10 Jul 1795. Officers: Captain - vacant; Lieutenant - vacant; Ensign - William Bradford; Sergeants: Samuel Stackpole, Enock Fuller, James Pettee, Thomas S Farrington; Music: John Philbrook, drum; Samuel Haywood, fife. Muskets, 39; bayonets, 13; cartridge boxes, 7; iron rods, 23; bayonet belts, 6; flints, 68; wires and brushes, 17; knapsacks, 4; balls, 155; pounds of powder, 492. Rank and file men included:

Allen, Elisha	Barney, David	Bigalow, James	Bragg, Abial	Bragg, Joal
Brown, John	Brown, Joseph	Collar, John	Crosby, Stephen	Drew, John
Dudley, Francis Jr	Dudley, James	Foss, Silas	Freeman, Edmund	Gilpatrick, Thomas
Hall, Elijah	Hall, Fred	Harvey, John M	Hastings, Moses	Hayden, Josiah Jr
Haywood, William	Haywood, Zimri Jr	Howard, Ambros	Leonard, Caleb	Leonard, John
Osbor, Isaac	Osborn, Benjamin Jr	Osborn, Ephraim	Parker, Eleazer	Parker, Phineas
Parker, Samuel	Parker, Samuel Jr	Parker, Thomas Jr	Parker, Zachariah	Pettee, Benjamin
Pettee, Ezekiel Jr	Pettee, William	Roberts, Ephrem	Runnels, Benjamin Jr	Runnels, John
Runnels, Stephen	Simson, John	Simson, Reuben	Smith, Israel	Smith, Raymond
Spalding, Willard Jr	Spaulding, John Jr	Spear, Robert	Spring, Daniel Jr	Stackpole, James Jr
Stilson, George	Tripp, John	Tripp, Silas	Tripp, Thomas	Warren, Asa
Warren, Phineas	West, William	Woods, Joseph	Wyman, Moses	Wyman, Timothy
Wyman, William				

War of 1812

The following three companies were part of Lieutenant Colonel Elnathan Sherwin's Regiment. Regimental officers from Waterville included Elnathan Sherwin, Lt-Col; Moses Appleton, Surgeon; David Wheeler, Paymaster; and Zedekiah Belknap, Chaplain.¹⁶⁸

Cpt William Pullen's Company, LTC Sherwin's Regiment

Many of the names in Cpt William Pullen's Co, Lt Col Elnathan

Sherwin's Regt sound as if the soldiers resided in West Waterville. This company was raised in Waterville and saw service at Augusta from 14-25 September 1814. Officers from Waterville included Elnathan Sherwin, Lt-Col; Moses Appleton, Surgeon; David Wheeler, Paymaster; and Zedekiah Belknap,

Chaplain.¹⁶⁹ According to the Oakland Chronicle, 1932, and the Centennial History of Waterville, 1902, those names underlined served from West Waterville. Names marked (*) are probably from West Waterville, and those marked (+) are buried in Oakland according to George H. Bryant¹⁷⁰.

Badger, Philip, Pvt	Hallett, Elisha Jr, Pvt (*)	Pullen, William, Cpt (*)
Bates, Asa, Mus (*) (+)	Hallett, Isaiah, Sgt (*)	<u>Rankin, Lucius</u> , ???
Bessey, Thomas, Pvt	<u>Hallett, John</u> , Sgt (+)	Rice, James, Pvt
Burgess, James, Pvt	Hallett, Josiah M, Pvt (*)	<u>Richardson, Silas</u> , ??? (+)
Cobb, John, Pvt	<u>Hallett, Solomon</u> , ??? (*)	Ricker, George, Pvt (*)
<u>Coombs, David</u> , Pvt	Harlow, Job, Pvt	Ricker, George Jr, Pvt (*)
<u>Cornforth, Leonard</u> , Ens	Hayden, Elijah, Pvt	Ricker, Reuben, Sgt (*)
Corson, Seward, Pvt (*)	Hayward, Timothy B, Pvt	Shorey, Wyman, Cpl (*)
<u>Crowell, Hiram</u> , Pvt	<u>Hussey, Ebenezer</u> , Pvt (*) (+)	Smith, Ichabod, Sgt
<u>Crowell, Isaiah</u> , Pvt	Hussey, John, Pvt (*)	Soule, Philander, Pvt (*)
<u>Crowell, Manuah</u> , ???	James, Elisha, ??? (*) (+)	Stevens, Benjamin, Pvt (*)
<u>Crowell, Miller</u> , Pvt	Lander, Abraham Jr, Pvt	Stevens, Thomas, Cpl (*)
<u>Crowell, Seth</u> , Pvt	Lander, Moody, Pvt	<u>Stevens, William</u> , ??? (+)
Duren, Daniel, Pvt	Lewis, Asa, Pvt (*)	Terrill, Isaac, Pvt
Farrington, Pliny, Pvt	Lewis, William Jr, Pvt (*)	Tupper, Leonard, Pvt
Gage, Isaac, Mus (*)	Low, Ivory, Pvt	Wade, Lorin, Pvt
Gage, Reuben Jr, Pvt (*)	Merrifield, William, Pvt	Warren, Joseph, Lt
<u>Gage, Seth</u> , Pvt (*) (+)	Merry, Samuel, Cpl	Wheeler, Cyrus, Pvt (*)
Gibbs, Dennis, Pvt	Merryfield, Samuel, Pvt	White, James, Pvt
Gilbert, James, Cpl	<u>Philbrick, William</u> , ??? (+)	
Gleason, Bryant, Pvt (*)	Pullen, Dexter, Mus (*)	

According to George H Bryant¹⁷¹, Jehiah Soule also served in this war and is buried in Oakland.

Cpt Dean Bangs' Company of Artillery, Maj Joseph Chandler's Bn, LTC Sherwin's Regiment

Although raised in Waterville and Vassalboro, some of the names in this company, which was also assigned to Lt-Col Elnathan Sherwin's regiment, sound like West Waterville names. Company officers included: Dean Bangs, Capt, Waterville; Lemuel Pullen, Lt, Waterville; Abraham Smith, Lt, Waterville. Sergeants: Jabez Dow, Artemus Smith, Levi Moore Jr, William McFarland; Corporals: William Marston, Alexander McKechnie, Abiel Moore, James Bragg. Musicians: Henry Richardson, Reward Sturtevant. This company saw service at Augusta from 12-24 September 1814.¹⁷²

Bates, William	Bradford, Martin	Marston, Joseph	Smiley, Joseph
Blackwell, Dennis	Freeman, Charles	Merrill, Josiah	Smith, Jeremiah
Blackwell, Ellis	Gulliver, Joseph	Page, Newall	Tozier, Jeremiah 3 rd
Blish, William	Hastings, Samuel	Rives, Benjamin	Tozier, Jonathan C
Bradford, Andrew	Jackson, Godfrey	Shorey, James	Trask, Alvin

Cpt Joseph Hitchings' Company, Ltc Sherwin's Regt

Again, some of the names in this company are West Waterville names. This company was raised in Waterville and saw service at Augusta from 14-25 September 1814. Officers from Waterville included Joseph Hitchings, Capt; Samuel Webb, Lt; Thomas McFarland, Ensign. Sergeants: Josiah Jacob Jr, Abraham Morrill, Solomon Berry, Calvin L Getchell. Corporals: Abraham Butts, Pelatiah Soule, Simeon Tozier 2d, William Watson. Musicians: David Low, Lewis Tozier.¹⁷³ Rank and file privates included:

Bacon, Columbus	Hogden, Joseph	Redington, Silas	Stackpole, John
Bennett, John	Hume, William	Redington, William	Sweetzer, Richard
Blanchard, Jonas	Parker, David	Ricker, Moses	Sweetzer, William
Clifford, John	Parker, Thomas Jr	Smith, Benjamin	Tozer, Stephen
Clifford, Richard	Penney, Arby	Smith, William	Tozer, William
Cool, Jacob	Phillips, William	Soule, Daniel	
Foster, Zacheus	Priest, David	Soule, George	
Getchell, Abel	Redington, Samuel	Soule, Sullivan	

Aroostook War, 1839

These men served in Capt Samuel Burrill's Co I of Infantry, 2nd Regt, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, and was called into active service for the protection of the northeast boundary, serving from 25 February to 19 April 1839.¹⁷⁴

Branch, Adrastus, Pvt	Hallett, Elias C, Sgt	Ricker, Ivory, Pvt
Cornforth, Charles, Ens	Holmes, James, Pvt	Ricker, Joseph Jr, Pvt
Cornforth, Oliver, EnsSvt	McGrath, Theodore, Pvt	Shorey, Henry A, Pvt
Corson, Benjamin F, Pvt	Pullen, Granville D, Pvt	Tozier, Thurston H, Cpl
Corson, Eben S, Pvt	Richardson, Silas, Mus	Tozier, William P, Pvt

According to George H. Bryant, William Lewis served in the Aroostook War and is buried in Oakland¹⁷⁵

Mexican War, 1846-1848

I have found no records showing any Oakland residents who served in this war, although George H. Bryant¹⁷⁶ states that Daniel E. Manter served and is buried in Oakland.

Civil War, 1861-1865

In 1902, Oakland Civil War veterans still living included Baxter Crowell, George T Benson, and William H Stevens.¹⁹³

Deaths

Allen, Benjamin C, Pvt, Co B, 14th Mass Inf Vol
Allen, Benjamin C, Pvt, 1st Mass Hvy Art, died Armory Square Hospital, Washington DC 23 May 1864 of wounds received at Spottsylvania VA 19 May 1864
Bacon, Charles, Pvt, Co G, 3rd Me Inf, died at City Point VA 1864
Bacon, William H, Cpl, Co H, 3rd Me Inf, died at Waterville 1862
Barrett, William K, Pvt, Co H, 3rd Me Inf, died at Libby Prison or Belle Isle date unknown
Bates, David, Pvt, Co G, 3rd Me Inf, killed at Bull Run VA 21 July 1861 - first man killed from Waterville
Bates, Isaac W, Pvt, Co F, 32nd Me Inf, died at Salisbury Prison. Bates, Phineas, Pvt, Co F, 32 Me Inf, died at Salisbury Prison.
Bates, William T, Pvt, Co E, 16th Me Inf, killed at Gettysburg PA 2 July 1863
Bickford, Bennett, Pvt, Co E, 30th Me Inf, died at New Orleans LA 4 May 1864
Blake, George A E, Pvt, Co E, 8th Me Inf, killed at Hatcher's Run VA 2 Apr 1865
Chapman, William, Pvt, Co D, 8th Me Inf; Pvt, Co E, 27th Me Inf, killed at Petersburg VA 15 June 1864
Clark, Isaac W, Pvt, Co A, 20th Me Inf, died at Antietam MD Nov 1862
Clark, Lorenzo D, Pvt, Co A, 20th Me Inf, died at Fredericksburg VA 1863
Cochran, Hiram, Pvt, Co K, 3rd Me Inf, wounded at Gettysburg PA 3 Jul 1863 died Libby Prison 23 Dec 1863
Ellis, Stephen, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me Inf, killed at Port Hudson LA 27 May 1863
Farnham, William H, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me Inf, died New Orleans LA 16 May 1863
Gibbs, Thomas A, Pvt, Co G, 16th Me, died 9 Dec 1863 buried here
Ham, William H, Pvt, 31st Me Inf, died Poplar Grove Church VA 26 Nov 1864
Herbert, Edward B, Sgt, 1st Me Cav, died Washington DC of wounds 3 May 1865 returned prisoner
Herrick, Algernon P, Pvt, Co G, 3rd Rgt, taken prisoner 2 Jul 1863, died in prison
Hubbard, Albro, Sgt, Co H, 3rd Me Inf, released from Andersonville Prison GA died at Annapolis MD 16 Mar 1864 from want and exposure at Andersonville
Hubbard, Andrew J, Cap, Co F, 31st Me Inf, died at Morganza LA 16 Jul 1864; twin brother of Captain George W and brother of Captain John U Hubbard
James, John O, Pvt, Ship Colorado, US Navy, died at sea of yellow fever 10 Sep 1863.
Marston, William H, Sgt, 32 Mass Inf, died in hospital at Winchester VA date unknown
Messer, Alvin, Pvt, Co G, 7th Me Inf, died at Alexandria (VA?) 24 Sep 1862
Messer, Orrin R, Pvt, Co E, 7th Me Inf, taken prisoner at Spottsylvania VA 12 May 1864 died Libby Prison of wounds
Messer, John N, Pvt, Co G, 7th Me Inf, killed at Spottsylvania VA 12 May 1864
Plummer, Edwin, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me Inf, died at Port Hudson LA 24 Jul 1863
Pullen, James Burney, Cpl, Co E, 30th Me Inf, wounded at Pleasant Hill LA died in prison 29 Apr 1864
Quimby, Albert, Pvt, 30th Me Inf, died on steamer en route to New Orleans LA buried at sea 17 Mar 1864
Richardson, Royal, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me Inf, died here 20 Sep 1863.
Ricker, James F, Pvt, Co G, 3rd Me Inf, died Alexandria VA 11 Sep 1861

Shepherd, Richard, Pvt, Co C, 19th Me Inf, killed in Battle of the Wilderness 7 May 1864
 Stevens, Jason R, Pvt, Co D, 7th Me Inf, died Waterville 1863 buried here
 Thayer, Adin B, Pvt, Co B, 16th Me Inf, taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad 18 Aug 1864 died at Salisbury Prison
 Tilley, George M, Pvt, Co I, 31st Me Inf, died at Augusta ME 2 Apr 1864
 Trask, Elbridge, Pvt, Co K, 1st Hvy Art; Pvt, Co K, 19th Me; and Pvt, Unassigned, 5th Co
 Wheeler, George L, Pvt, Co G, 3rd Me Inf, killed at Chantilly 1 Sep 1862
 Woodman, Erastus, Cpl, 14th US Inf, died at Washington DC undergoing amputation of his leg
 Wyman, William W, Sgt, 3rd Me Inf, and Sgt, 21st Me Inf, died of wounds received at Port Hudson LA 1 Jul 1863



Sgt William W Wyman.¹⁷⁷

Young, Eben W, Pvt, 3rd Me Inf, died in prison at Columbus GA 26 Mar 1864
 Young, Roscoe G, Pvt, Co H, 3rd Me Inf, died at Yorktown VA 22 Apr 1862

Civil War Veterans

Bachelder, Abram, Pvt, Co E, 7th Me
 Bachelder, Henry A, Pvt, Co A, 20th Me
 Bachelder, Henry A, 2nd Lt, Co A, 81st USA
 Bacon, George F, Pvt, Co G, 1st US Vet
 Bacon, James K, ???, ?????
 Bacon, John H, Pvt, Co H, 3rd Me
 Bartlett, Nelson G, Pvt, Co F, Coast Guard
 Benson, George T, Pvt, Co G, 3rd Me
 Berry, David, Musician, Co K, 3rd Me
 Bessey, Howard S, Pvt, Unassigned
 Beverage, Nathan S, Pvt, SS Passaic, US Navy
 Bickford, Elbridge, Pvt, 6th Bty
 Bickford, Foster, Pvt, Co K, 14th Me
 Bickford, Isaac B, Pvt, Co K, 16th Me
 Bickford, John C, Pvt, Co B, 13th Me
 Bickford, Levi, Pvt, Co K, 3rd Me
 Bickford, Stephen, Bugler, 6th Me Bty
 Blake, Edwin, Pvt, Co A, 8th Me
 Boise, Sumner P, Captain, Co F, 3rd Me
 Bowden, Charles E, Pvt, Co D, 24th Me
 Bowden, Henry H, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Austin Bragg
 Bragg, Austin, Musician, Co H, 21st Me
 Bryant, George H, Pvt, Co G, 9th Ky Cav
 Carruth, John H, Pvt, Co K, 20th Me
 Cayford, Jackson, Pvt, Co H, 19th Me
 Chamberlain, S, Sgt, Co B, 12th Vt Vols
 Chapman, George F, Pvt, Co B, 19th Me
 Clark, Albert M, ???, ?????
 Clark, David, Pvt, Co H, 2nd Mass Cav Clark, David, ???, Co E, 14th Me Clark, Isaac R, ???, ?????
 Cochran, Andrew, Pvt, Co A, 12th Me Cochran, John, Pvt, Co K, 7th Me Cochran, Riley, Substitute?, ?????
 Cochrane, George, Pvt, Co E, 11th Mass
 Cochrane, Robert, Pvt, Co H, 3rd Me



Cook, Thomas, Pvt, Co A, 11th Me
 Copp, William H, Pvt, Co A, 11th Me
 Crowell, Baxter, Musician, Co H, 3rd Me
 Crowell, Henry, Musician, Co H, 3rd Me
 Cumner, F M, Pvt, 1st Hvy Art
 Damren, Robert, Pvt, Co F, 24th Mass
 Dearborn, George W, Pvt, Co C, 9th Me
 Eldridge, Shepherd, Pvt, Co H, 3rd Me
 Ellis, Freeman (1844-1901), 21st Me, wounded May 27, 1863 at Port Hudson, LA
 Ellis, Luther, Pvt, Mtd Art, 6th Bty
 Ellis, Samuel, Pvt, Co H, 24th Me Fairbanks, H N, Pvt, ?????
 Farrar, Horace O, Pvt, Co F, 2nd RI
 Fitzgerald, G F, Sgt, Co F, Unattached
 Frizzell, George B, Pvt, Co F, Coast Guard
 Frost, Charles E, Captain, Co A, 11th NH
 Garland, John, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
 Garland, John, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
 Garland, John, Pvt, Co C, 27th Me
 Gilman, J Wesley, Cpl, Co A, 20th Me
 Gilman, J Wesley, Cpl, Co A, 20th Me
 Gleason, George R, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
 Gleason, Russell, Cpl, Co B, 21st Me
 Goodrich, Daniel F, 1st Lt, Co G, 1st Me
 Goodrich, Daniel F, 2nd Lt, Co K, 1st Me
 Goodrich, Daniel F, Pvt, Co F, 1st US Vet
 Goulding, George W, Pvt, Co E, 1st MN
 Goulding, George W, Cpl, Co E, US Vet
 Goulding, Henry J, Cpl, Co E, 3rd Me Hall, Charles A, Cpl, 9th MA Bty Hanson, William H, Pvt, 31st Me Inf.
 Hatch, William A, ???, ?????
 Heeny, Charles W, Cpl, Co F, 10th Me
 Herbert, Andrew W, Seaman, Gunboat Stettin, USN
 Herbert, Thomas, ???, US Navy
 Hersey, Milford, Pvt, Co ?, 3rd Me
 Hersom, Samuel T, Cpl, Co B, 21st Me
 Hersom, William H, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
 Higgins, Albert H, Pvt, Co M, 1st Me Cav
 Higgins, Curtis, Pvt, 5th Me Bty
 Higgins, Eli, Pvt, Co D, 9th Me

Higgins, George S, Pvt, Co F, 25th Me
Higgins, George S, Landsman, USF Sabine, US Navy
Hodsdon, John B, ???, SS Iosco, US Navy
Horn, Hiram, Pvt, Co K, 1st Hvy Art
Horn, Hiram, Pvt, Co K, 17th Me



**Capt John U
Hubbard, brother of
Capt Andrew and 2Lt
George W Hubbard.
Memorial Hall was
largely built due to
his insistence for a
suitable memorial for
Oakland's Civil War
dead, especially his
brother, Andrew**

Horn, Llewellyn, Pvt, 19th Co,
Unassigned Howard, Henry A,
Pvt, Co G, 24th Me
**2Lt George W
Hubbard, brother of
Capt John U and
Capt Andrew
Hubbard.**¹⁷⁸
Hubbard, George W, 2nd Lt,
Co I, 21st Me
Hubbard, John U, Captain, Co
B, 21st Me



Hutchings, Charles L, Pvt, Co E, 16th Me
Hutchings, Parker P, Pvt, Co A, 20th Me Vols
Hutchinson, George, Pvt, Co D, 2nd WS Cav
James, Henry C, Pvt, 28th Co, Unassigned
James, Isaiah H, Pvt, Co H, 3rd Me
Jones, George J, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Kenney, Henry E, Pvt, Co B, 4th PA
King, John, Pvt, Co A, 20th Me
Knox, Benjamin F B, Pvt, Co B, 30th Me
Knox, Benjamin F B, Pvt, Co E, 30th Me
Knox, Benjamin F B, Pvt, Co K, 30th Me
Knox, Charles, Pvt, Co K, 20th Me
Knox, Sylvester, Pvt, Co B, 17th US
Knox, Sylvester, Co I, 19th Me
Knox, William, Pvt, Co B, 15th Me
Lancaster, Rufus F, Pvt, Co B, 14th Me
Lancaster, Rufus F, Co H, US Art
Laughton, Cyrus A, Pvt, Co G, Unassigned
Lewis, Addison W, Lt, Co A, 20th Me
Lewis, David J, Cpl, Co A, 20th Me
Lewis, Joseph, Pvt, Co K, 21st Me
Lewis, Joseph, Landsman, SS Rhode Island, US Navy
Littlefield, George A, Pvt, Co G, 3rd Me
Macartney, William H, Musician, Co B, 21st Me
Maines, George, ???, ?????

McFadden, Michael, ???, ?????
McGrath, Daniel, Pvt, 1st US
McGrath, Daniel, Pvt, Co B, 29th Me
Messer, Eugene P, Pvt, Co E, 30th Me
Morang, William F, Cpl, Co D, 2nd US Cav
Mosher, B F, Cpl, Co B, 21st Me
Mosher, Baxter, Pvt, Co K, 24th Me
Mosher, George, Pvt, Co K, 24st Me Nelson, Frank S,
Seaman, US Navy Newland, William H, ???, ?????
O'Neil, Thomas, Pvt, Co H, 4th Vt
Oliver, LaFayette, Pvt, Co H, 3rd Me Parsons, David E,
Major, 19th Me
Pattee, Orlando I, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Peavey, David, Pvt, Co E, 30th Me
Peavey, William D, Pvt, Co E, 3rd Me
Peavy, John M, Pvt, 3rd Co, Unassigned
Peavy, John M, Pvt, Co K, 9th Me
Penney, Everett A, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Penney, O R, Pvt, Co H, 75th II
Perkins, John, Pvt, Co A, 7th Me
Pierce, Henry W, Pvt, Co H, 3rd Me
Pierce, Henry W, Musician, Co E, 7th Me
Pike, David, Cpl, Co E, 2nd NH
Pinkham, Andrew, Lt, Co B, 21st Me
Pinkham, William R, Cpl, Co A, 8th Me Pollard, Otis, Pvt,
Co G, 3rd Me Pullen, Frank, ???, ?????
Pullen, James, Pvt?, Co K, 30th Me?
Pullen, Stephen M, Pvt, Co G, 23rd Me Quimby, Clement,
Pvt, Co A, 5th Me Quint, Luther, Pvt, ?????
Rankin, Lucius, Pvt, Co I, 8th Me
Rankin, William, Pvt, Co A or G, 20th Me
Richardson, Joel, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Robinson, Greenleaf W, Sgt, Co H, 3rd Me
Rockwood, J M, Sgt, Co K, 1st Me
Ronco, George, Pvt, Co I, 31st Me Rowe, Asa M, Pvt, Co H,
3rd Me Rowe, Welcome, ???, ?????
Sawtelle, David O, Pvt, 7th Me Bty Sawtelle, H A, Cpl, Co
H, 8th Calif
Sawtelle, Justin A, Pvt, Co H, 21st Me
Shaw, Resolve, Pvt, Co A, 20th Me

Shaw, Richard S, Pvt, Co B, 8th Me
Shepherd, Alfred, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Shepherd, Cyrus W, Pvt, Co E, 20th Me
Sibley, Ora M, Pvt, Co A, 1st SS

**Maj. Abner Small, commander, 16th
Maine Regiment, author of several
books dealing with the regiment during
the Civil War.**¹⁹⁸

Small, Abner R, Major, 16th Me
Small, Emilus N, 2nd Lt, Co M, 2nd Me Cav
Small, Emilus N, Pvt, Co A, 16th Me
Smart, John M, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Smiley, F O, 1st Sgt, Co G, 3rd Me
Smith, Henry H, Sgt, Co K, 29th Me
Soule, Josiah, Pvt, Co A, 20th Me
Sprague, Ephraim, Pvt, Co B, 29th Me
Stevens, Elijah G, Pvt, Co A, 20th Me Vols
Stevens, G T, Brevet Major, 5th Me Bty
Stevens, Henry, Pvt, Co F, 28th Me
Stevens, W H, Musician, Co A, 20th Me
Sturtevant, R A, Sgt, Co A, 20th Me
Thayer, S J, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Thayer, Welcome, Pvt, Co H, 3rd Me
Tibbetts, Horace B, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Tibbetts, William A, Pvt, Co E, 16th Me
Towle, Charles, Pvt, Co F, 3rd Me
Towle, Charles, ???, Co I, 17th Me
Trask, Alexander, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me

Arranged by Unit – Maine

1st Maine - 6

Goodrich, Daniel F, 1st Lt, Co G
Goodrich, Daniel F, 2nd Lt, Co K
Herbert, Edward B, Sgt
Higgins, Albert H, Pvt, Co M
Rockwood, J M, Sgt, Co K
Trask, Thomas A, Pvt, Co B
Walker, O F, Sgt, Co K

2nd Maine Cavalry - 1

Small, Emilus N, 2nd Lt, Co M

3rd Maine - 33

Bacon, Charles, Pvt, Co G
Bacon, John H, Cpl, Co H; wounded at Gettysburg
Bacon, William H, Cpl, Co H
Barrett, William K, Pvt, Co H
Bates, David, Pvt, Co G
Benson, George T, Pvt, Co G
Berry, David, Musician, Co K
Bickford, Levi, Pvt, Co K
Boise, Sumner P, Captain, Co F
Cochran, Hiram, Pvt, Co K; captured at Gettysburg,
died in prison 29 Dec 1863
Cochrane, Robert, Pvt, Co H
Crowell, Baxter, Musician, Co H
Crowell, Henry, Musician, Co H
Eldridge, Shepherd, Pvt, Co H
Goulding, Henry J, Cpl, Co E
Hersey, Milford, Pvt
Hubbard, Albro, Sgt, Co H

Trask, Thomas A, Pvt, Co B, 1st
Me Cav
Tucker, Timothy, Pvt, Co C, 2nd
NE Art
Walker, O F, Sgt, Co K, 1st Me
Cav
Watson, Andrew P, Pvt, Co B,
21st Me
Webb, Amaziah W, Cpl, Co B,
30th Me
Wells, Howard W, Sgt, Co A,
16th Me
Wentworth, Tristram G, Pvt, Co
B, 21st Me
White, Franklin, Pvt, 4th Me Bty
Willey, W E, Pvt, Co A, 20th Me
Williams, Otis, ???, SS Hosatonie, US Navy
Winslow, Hiram C, Sgt, Co B, 21st Me
Woodman, Alvin B, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Wyman, Hiram, Pvt, Co B, 21st Me
Wyman, Hiram R, Pvt, Co K, 9th Me
Young, Eugene H, Pvt, Co K, 17th Me
Young, L F, Pvt, Co E, 30th Me



James, Isaiah H, Pvt, Co H
Littlefield, George A, Pvt, Co G
Oliver, LaFayette, Pvt, Co H
Peavey, William D, Pvt, Co E
Pierce, Henry W, Pvt, Co H
Pollard, Otis, Pvt, Co G
Ricker, James F, Pvt, Co G
Robinson, Greenleaf W, Sgt, Co H
Rowe, Asa M, Pvt, Co H
Smiley, F O, 1st Sgt, Co G
Thayer, Welcome, Pvt, Co H
Towle, Charles L, Pvt, Co F, wounded at Gettysburg
Wheeler, George L, Pvt, Co G
Wyman, William W, Sgt
Young, Roscoe G, Pvt, Co H
Young, Eben W, Pvt

4th Maine Battery - 1

White, Franklin, Pvt

5th Maine - 3

Quimby, Clement, Pvt, Co A
Higgins, Curtis, Pvt
Stevens, G T, Brevet Major

6th Maine Battery - 3

Bickford, Elbridge, Pvt
Bickford, Stephen, Bugler
Ellis, Luther, Pvt, Mtd Art

7th Maine - 9

Companies A, E, G and H were not at Gettysburg.
Bachelder, Abram, Pvt, Co E

Cochran, John, Pvt, Co K
Messer, Orrin R, Pvt, Co E
Messer, Alvin, Pvt, Co G
Messer, John N, Pvt, Co G
Perkins, John, Pvt, Co A
Pierce, Henry W, Musician, Co E
Sawtelle, David O, Pvt
Stevens, Jason R, Pvt, Co D

8th Maine - 6

Blake, Edwin, Pvt, Co A
Blake, George A E, Pvt, Co E
Chapman, William, Pvt, Co D
Pinkham, William R, Cpl, Co A
Rankin, Lucius, Pvt, Co I
Shaw, Richard S, Pvt, Co B

9th Maine - 4

Dearborn, George W, Pvt, Co C
Higgins, Eli, Pvt, Co D
Peavy, John M, Pvt, Co K
Wyman, Hiram R, Pvt, Co K

10th Maine - 1

Heeny, Charles W, Cpl, Co F

11th Maine - 2

Cook, Thomas, Pvt, Co A
Copp, William H, Pvt, Co A

12th Maine - 1

Cochran, Andrew, Pvt, Co A

13th Maine - 1

Bickford, John C, Pvt, Co B

14th Maine - 3

Bickford, Foster, Pvt, Co K
Clark, David, ???, Co E
Lancaster, Rufus F, Pvt, Co B

15th Maine - 1

Knox, William, Pvt, Co B

16th Maine - 9

Bates, William T, Pvt, Co E, 23, single, mustered 14 Aug 1862, hospital nurse, 16 Dec 1862;¹⁷⁹ killed at Gettysburg¹⁸⁰
Bickford, Isaac B, Pvt, Co K, 27, Pittsfield, married, mustered 18 Aug 1862, prisoner at Gettysburg¹⁸¹ 1 July 1863, wounded 10 May 1864.¹⁸²
Gibbs, Thomas A, Pvt, Co G, 22, Skowhegan, single, mustered 14 Aug 1862, prisoner at Gettysburg¹⁸³ 1 July 1863.¹⁸⁴
Hutchings, Charles L, Pvt, Co E, 34, of Augusta, married, mustered 14 July 1863; conscript, discharged 8 Dec 1863.¹⁸⁵ Small, Abner R, Adjutant, promoted to Major 16 Aug 1862, mustered out 5 June 1865.¹⁸⁶
Small, Emilus N D, Sgt, Co A, 21, of Mt Vernon, single, mustered 14 Aug 1862, discharged for disability 2 Mar 1863.¹⁸⁷
Thayer, Adin B, Pvt, Co B, 18, single, mustered 14 Aug 1862, missing at Gettysburg, captured Welden RR Aug 1864.¹⁸⁸

Tibbetts, William A, Pvt, Co E, 21, Belgrade, single, mustered 14 Aug 1862, discharged for disability 10 June 1863.¹⁸⁹

Wells, Howard W, Sgt, Co A, age 24, single, mustered 14 Aug 1862, wounded Fredericksburg Dec 1862, discharged for disability 3 May 1863.¹⁹⁰

17th Maine - 3

Horn, Hiram, Pvt, Co K
Towle, Charles, ???, Co I
Young, Eugene H, Pvt, Co K

19th Maine - 7

Cayford, Jackson, Pvt, Co H
Chapman, George F, of Liberty¹⁹¹, Pvt, Co B
Knox, Sylvester, Co I
Parsons, David E, Major
Shepherd, Richard, Pvt, Co C
Trask, Elbridge, Pvt, Co K

20th Maine - 18

Bachelder, Henry A, Pvt, Co A
Carruth, John H, Pvt, Co K
Clark, Isaac W, Pvt, Co A
Clark, Lorenzo D, Pvt, Co A
Gilman, J Wesley, Cpl, Co A; enlisted July 1862, mustered out June 1865; participated at Rappahannock Station, Mile Run, Wilderness; corporal and wounded at Pegram's Farm VA 30 Sep 1864.¹⁹²
Hutchings, Parker P, Pvt, Co A
King, John, Pvt, Co A
Knox, Charles, Pvt, Co K



Col. Joshua Chamberlain, company commander of the 20th Maine. Chamberlain's star has recently risen with the publication of several books dealing with the 20th Maine, and the motion picture, "Gettysburg". Although he was not an Oakland resident, many of Oakland's Civil War veterans served under his command.¹⁹³

Lewis, Addison W, Lt, Co A²¹³; resigned 6 Nov 1863¹⁹⁴; of Waterville, age 31, married, a merchant, 69" tall¹⁹⁵.
 Lewis, David J, Cpl, Co A; of Waterville, 26, single, a farmer, 69" tall, wounded in the head at Gettysburg¹⁹⁶.
 Rankins, William, Pvt, Co A; of Waterville, 18, single, a farmer, 68.5" tall; wounded in the arm at Gettysburg¹⁹⁷.
 Shaw, Resolvo, Pvt, Co A; of Waterville, age 21, single, a millman, 66" tall¹⁹⁸.
 Shepherd, Cyrus W, Pvt, Co E
 Soule, Josiah, Pvt, Co A
 Stevens, Elijah G, Pvt, Co A
 Stevens, W H, Musician, Co A
 Sturtevant, R A, Sgt, Co A
 Willey, William E, Pvt, Co A; of Belgrade, age 26, married, a mechanic, 68" tall, wounded in the head at Gettysburg¹⁹⁹.

21st Maine - 33

Bowden, Henry H, Pvt, Co B; age 19, single²⁰⁰
 Bragg, Austin, Musician, Co H; of Sidney, age 19, blacksmith and machinist; in action in charge of musicians as corps with "stretchers" to remove wounded; later settled Waterville, mechanic for Hollingsworth & Whitney paper co²⁰¹
 Ellis, Freeman, Pvt, Co B; of Belgrade, 18, single; farmer; wounded at Pt Hudson LA 27 May 1863; settled in Oakland after discharge, d 27 July 1901²⁰²
 Ellis, Stephen, Pvt, Co B; age 28, married; killed by musket bullet in throat at Port Hudson LA 27 May 1863²⁰³
 Farnham, William H, Pvt, Co B; of Sidney, 21, single; d Baton Rouge LA of disease of digestive organs, 18 Mar 1863²⁰⁴
 Garland, John, Pvt, Co B; res Waterville, age 29, single, wounded Port Hudson LA 27 May 1863; settled Oakland²⁰⁵
 Gleason, George R, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, age 25, married, appointed wagoner, later returned to ranks²⁰⁶
 Gleason, Russell, Cpl, Co B; of Waterville, 23, single, promoted corporal, chose to return to ranks, detailed member of pioneers²⁰⁷
 Hersom, Samuel T, Cpl, Co B; age 22, single, enlisted Co G, transferred to Co B²⁰⁸; with 21st Me throughout its service²⁰⁹
 Hersom, William H, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, age 19; at discharge returned to Waterville (Oakland) as a farmer²¹⁰ Hubbard, George W, 2nd Lt, Co I; age 33, married, b West Waterville 9 Feb 1829²¹¹; also Lance Sgt Co B, SGM; promoted to 2Lt 5 Jun 1863; wounded 15 Jun 1863 in left thigh at Port Hudson LA²¹²
 Hubbard, John U, Captain, Co B; elected Captain 10 Sep 1862, mustered into service 13 Sep 1862 as CPT Co

B; wounded and disabled 27 May 1863 near Springfield Landing LA²¹³
 Jones, George J, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, age 24, married; after discharge returned to trade as painter, res Auburn, ME and Brockton MA; d there 25 Sep 1905, buried Oakland²¹⁴
 Lewis, Joseph, Pvt, Co K; of Skowhegan, 23, single; re-enlisted in US Navy; res Skowhegan after discharge²¹⁵
 Macartney, William H, Musician, Co B; age 26, married, served with 21st Me throughout its service²¹⁶
 Mosher, B F (aka Francis B), Cpl, Co B; b Smithfield 9 Dec 1837, d Oakland 25 Apr 1894; a farmer and mechanic at Emerson & Stevens²¹⁷
 Pattee, Orlando I, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, age 18, single, reenlisted in Co F, Coast Guards Infantry; removed to Farmington IL²¹⁸
 Penney, Everett Augustus, Pvt, Co B; of Belgrade, 18, single; reenlisted 5th Unassigned Co, promoted Cpl in 19th Me Co C 5 Oct 1864, transferred to 1st Me Hvy Art Co C; on march from Petersburg to Appomattox; after discharge settled in Oakland²¹⁹
 Pinkham, Andrew, Lt, Co B; about 1 January 1863, detailed as commissary to receive military stores and rations on the transport ship, "Onward" at New York City; continued by ship to Carrollton LA when he rejoined the regiment at Baton Rouge LA²²⁰
 Plummer, Edwin, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, age 20, single; died 24 July 1863 at Baton Rouge LA²²¹
 Richardson, Joel, Pvt, Co B; of Belgrade, age 23, single, b Oakland 10 Dec 1837; wounded by shell fragment Port Hudson; settled in Belgrade after discharge²²²
 Richardson, Royal, Pvt, Co B; brother of Joel; of Belgrade, age 19, single; with 21st Me throughout service; detailed and served on color guard; d at home in Belgrade of chronic diarrhea 15 Aug 1863²²³
 Sawtelle, Justin A, Pvt, Co H; of Sidney, age 19, single, farmer; res Oakland after discharge²²⁴
 Shepherd, Alfred, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, 21, scythe maker, settled at Oakland²²⁵
 Smart, John M, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, age 21, single, b Parsonsfield 26 June 1841, enlisted at West Waterville, a scythe maker; re-enlisted Unattached Infantry Me Vols, Co F; after discharge moved to Almond WI, later to Plainfield WI²²⁶
 Thayer, Samuel J, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, age 19, single; detailed to ship from New York to New Orleans with horses as cargo, 37 days, lost 104 of 125 shipped; volunteered in storming party at Port Hudson LA 27 May 1863, detailed to carry ammunition 14 June 1863; returned to Oakland as scythe maker and brick mason²²⁷
 Tibbetts, Horace B, Pvt, Co B; of Fairfield, age 25, single, b Smithfield 1 Feb 1837; member of Pioneers; a farmer and teamster, later res Farmington²²⁸

Trask, Alexander, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, 28, married, b Augusta 24 June 1834; farmer, in the charge of 27 May 1863 at Port Hudson LA, assisted in burying the dead on the field; res Belgrade after discharge.

Watson, Andrew P, Pvt, Co B; of Waterville, 19, single, b Waterville 8 Aug 1843; in hospital at New Orleans with malaria, rheumatism and intestinal trouble; occupation mechanic, scythe maker; settled Belgrade as farmer and nursery stock dealer²²⁹

Wentworth, Tristram G, Pvt, Co B; of Smithfield, age 27, married, b Rome 29 Nov 1835; farmer; served in all 21st Me action except 27 May 1863 when in hospital at Baton Rouge LA; re-enlisted in Berdan's Sharpshooters, Co D; fought in all battles from Wilderness to Petersburg, prisoner at Petersburg, taken to Libby Prison, exchanged at Camp Parole MD; transferred to 17th Me Inf, Co I, serving to end of war; res Smithfield after discharge.

Winslow, Hiram C, Sgt, Co B; was with the regiment through Port Hudson LA 27 May 1863; orderly sgt on a return trip to Maine, company clerk at mustering out in Augusta²³⁰ Woodman, Alvin B, Pvt, Co B

Wyman, Hiram, Pvt, Co B; age 20, single, b Oak Bay NB 12 Jul 1842, moved to West Waterville; re-enlisted Coast Guards Infantry, Btry B, Co F; promoted corporal, discharged 1865; returned to West Waterville, married; a farmer and scythe maker²³¹

Wyman, William W, Sgt, Co B; enlisted Co G, 3rd Me Inf, wounded in the hand at Bull Run, discharged; enlisted Co B 21st Me, promoted, mustered as Sgt; detailed to provost duty at East New York; volunteer in storming party at Port Hudson LA 27 May 1863; mortally wounded, died 1 June, buried National Cemetery at Baton Rouge LA²³²

23rd Maine - 1

Pullen, Stephen M, Pvt, Co G

Arranged by Unit – Other States

8th California

Sawtelle, H A, Cpl, Co H

5th Colorado

Trask, Elbridge, Pvt, Unassigned

75th Illinois

Penney, O R, Pvt, Co H

9th Kentucky Cavalry

Bryant, George H, Pvt, Co G

1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery

Allen, Benjamin C, Pvt

2nd Massachusetts Cavalry

Clark, David, Pvt, Co H

9th Massachusetts Battery

Hall, Charles A, Cpl

11th Massachusetts

24th Maine - 5

Bowden, Charles E, Pvt, Co D

Ellis, Samuel, Pvt, Co H

Howard, Henry A, Pvt, Co G

Mosher, Baxter, Pvt, Co K

Mosher, George, Pvt, Co K

25th Maine - 1

Higgins, George S, Pvt, Co F

27th Maine - 3

Chapman, William, Pvt, Co E

Garland, John, Pvt, Co C

Stevens, Henry, Pvt, Co F

29th Maine - 3

McGrath, Daniel, Pvt, Co B

Smith, Henry H, Sgt, Co K

Sprague, Ephraim, Pvt, Co B

30th Maine - 9

Bickford, Bennett, Pvt, Co E

Knox, Benjamin F B, Pvt, Co B

Knox, Benjamin F B, Pvt, Co E

Knox, Benjamin F B, Pvt, Co K

Messer, Eugene P, Pvt, Co E

Peavey, David, Pvt, Co E

Pullen, James, Pvt?, Co K

Pullen, James Burney, Cpl, Co E

Quimby, Albert, Pvt

Webb, Amaziah W, Cpl, Co B

Young, L F, Pvt, Co E

31st Maine - 5

Ham, William H, Pvt

Hanson, William H, Pvt

Hubbard, Andrew J, Cap, Co F

Ronco, George, Pvt, Co I

Tilley, George M, Pvt, Co I

32nd Maine - 2

Bates, Isaac W, Pvt, Co F

Bates, Phineas, Pvt, Co F

Cochrane, George, Pvt, Co E

14th Massachusetts

Allen, Benjamin C, Pvt, Co B

24th Massachusetts

Damren, Robert, Pvt, Co F

32nd Massachusetts

Marston, William H, Sgt

1st Minnesota

Goulding, George W, Pvt, Co E

2nd New England Artillery

Tucker, Timothy, Pvt, Co C

2nd New Hampshire

Pike, David, Cpl, Co E

11th New Hampshire

Frost, Charles E, Captain, Co A

4th Pennsylvania

Kenney, Henry E, Pvt, Co B
2nd Rhode Island
Farrar, Horace O, Pvt, Co F
4th Vermont

O'Neil, Thomas, Pvt, Co H
12th Vermont Volunteers
Chamberlain, S, Sgt, Co B

Arranged by Unit – Federal Service

14th US Infantry
Woodman, Erastus, Cpl
17th US Infantry
Knox, Sylvester, Pvt, Co B
1st Heavy Artillery
Cumner, F M, Pvt
Horn, Hiram, Pvt, Co K
Trask, Elbridge, Pvt, Co K
1st SS
Sibley, Ora M, Pvt, Co A
1st US
McGrath, Daniel, Pvt
1st US VET
Goodrich, Daniel F, Pvt, Co F
Bacon, George F, Pvt, Co G
2nd US Cavalry
Hutchinson, George, Pvt, Co D
Morang, William F, Cpl, Co D
3rd Regiment
Herrick, Algernon P, Pvt, Co G
81st USA
Bachelder, Henry A, 2nd Lt, Co A
Coast Guard
Bartlett, Nelson G, Pvt, Co F
Frizzell, George B, Pvt, Co F
US Artillery
Lancaster, Rufus F, Co H
US Navy
Beverage, Nathan S, Pvt, SS Passaic
Herbert, Andrew W, Seaman, Gunboat Stettin

Herbert, Thomas, ???
Higgins, George S, Landsman, USF Sabine
Hodsdon, John B, ???, SS Iosco
James, John O, Pvt, Ship Colorado
Lewis, Joseph, Landsman, SS Rhode Island
Nelson, Frank S, Seaman
Williams, Otis, ???, SS Hosatonic

US Vet

Goulding, George W, Cpl, Co E

Unassigned / Unattached

Bessey, Howard S, Pvt
Fitzgerald, G F, Sgt, Co F
Horn, Llewellyn, Pvt, 19th Co
James, Henry C, Pvt, 28th Co
Laughton, Cyrus A, Pvt, Co G
Peavy, John M, Pvt, 3rd Co

Unit Unknown

Bacon, James K
Clark, Albert M
Clark, Isaac R
Cochran, Riley, Substitute?
Fairbanks, H N, Pvt
Hatch, William A
Maines, George
McFadden, Michael
Newland, William H
Pullen, Frank
Quint, Luther, Pvt
Rowe, Welcome

The Sixteenth Maine was a Fighting Regiment

During the fall and early winter of 1862, the jeers and taunts from the other regiments was the only fighting the Sixteenth had. The regiment had left their knapsacks, tents, and overcoats in Washington when they began their march. The nickname, "The Blanket Brigade" arose from the fact that a blanket was all that these Mainers had. From September 6, they weathered the rain, sleet, snow, and jokes, until their knapsacks and overcoats caught up with them just outside of Fredericksburg, on November 27, Thanksgiving Day.

December 12-13, The Battle of Fredericksburg, with 417 rifles, the regiment went in with General Franklin's grand division, on the left. The Sixteenth charged the embankment of the Fredericksburg & Richmond Railroad, taking two hundred prisoners. Then fired some sixty rounds into a second line of rebels in the woods. By the end of the battle, half the regiment was dead, wounded, or missing. The Sixteenth's losses amounted to half the losses of the whole brigade. The term "Blanket Brigade" had been shed.

The monotony of winter quarters near Belle Plain, was only broken by "The Mud March" of January 19-23, 1863. The Sixteenth suffered few casualties at Chancellorsville, but the results of the campaign disgusted many of the troops. On June 12, with 281 men and 32 officers, tents were struck and the army was started north. Lee was on the move. They reached Centreville on the 15th, Guilford on June 19th. They stayed there until the 23d. They arrived in Emmitsburg, PA. on June 29, 1863.

On July 1, The Sixteenth arrived in Gettysburg, PA., with General Robinson's division, and took up position in reserve near the seminary around 11:30 a.m. They began throwing up breast works immediately. At about 1:00 p.m. the regiment received its orders to go in to battle, as all the reserves of the First Corps were being committed. The battle raged on for the out numbered First Corps and Eleventh Corps. At roughly half past three o'clock, the Eleventh Corps collapsed under the weight the Ewell was throwing at them. This left the First Corp's left exposed and forced to withdraw from the field.

General Robinson ordered Colonel Tilden of the Sixteenth to take up position near the Mummasburg Rd. and hold at all cost. At roughly 4 p.m., the Sixteenth took up position while the rest of the Corps withdrew from the field. Two Confederate lines pressed the regiment hard from two directions. The destruction of the unit was in site when Col. Tilden ordered the colors destroyed. The stars and stripes and the state flag were removed from their staves and torn to shreds. Many men carried the treasure of their shred of flag with them to prison.

With most of the regiment in prison, a detail of men was sent home to Maine for the purpose of securing recruits to fill out the ranks. By September, with men returning from hospital and prison and the new recruits, the regiment was once again ready for action.

The Sixteenth Maine participated in the movements commonly referred to as the "Culpeper and Centreville", over the old battlefield of Bull Run. By November, the regiment numbered some 650 men. With a new stand of colors, the regiment had the look of its earliest days. And the Mine Run campaign gave them a taste of it as well. Exposure, fatigue and hunger visited the ranks until General Meade took the army in to winter quarters near Kelly's Ford early in December.

March of 1864 brought changes to the organization of the army. The First corps was absorbed in to the Fifth corps. The Sixteenth became part of the Second division under General Robinson. Colonel Tilden also returned in March, after escaping from Libby Prison through the Rose Tunnel.

May 4, 1864, brought the beginning of the Battle of the Wilderness. Between May 5th and the 21st lost 21 killed, 118 wounded, and 40 missing presumed captured. Most of these casualties taking place at Laurel Hill. May 23rd saw the regiment at the engagement on the North Anna River. During Cold Harbor, the Sixteenth fought near The Bethesda Church.

On the 8th of June the regiment was transferred to the Third division of the Fifth corps and was engaged near Chickahominy River. On the 16th, crossed the James River, near Petersburg. On the 17th and 18th they participated in the assault near the Norfolk Railroad, later referred to as "Fort Hell".

The Fifth corps spent some time in the entrenchment in front of Petersburg and various movements against the enemy's right flank. On August 18th, participated with the First corps to extend the Union right to the Weldon Railroad. In repelling a front and flank attack for too long on the 19th, in attempting to withdraw found itself surrounded. 115 men taken prisoner, including Col. Tilden and Adjutant Small. Col. Tilden and Lt. Davies escaped while in transit to prison between Petersburg and Richmond. They slipped through Confederate lines and returned to their own brigade pickets on the 22nd.

The regiment was now assigned to the Second brigade, under General Baxter. It was positioned in Fort Wadsworth and remained until 5th December. On the 7th of the month, the Fifth corps marched to the North Carolina border to destroy the Weldon Railroad line.

On February 5th, 1865, the regiment fought at Hatcher's Run. One officer and seventy-three men killed or wounded, including two color bearers. The end of March saw the Fifth corps assigned to General Sheridan's cavalry. The regiment was closely engaged at Five Forks on the 31st of March and was at Appomattox Court House for the surrender of Lee.

After a brief occupation of the south, the Fifth corps marched to Washington for the Grand Review. The Sixteenth was mustered out of federal service on the 5th of June, reaching Augusta on the 10th of June, and disbanded on the 16th of June, 1865.

All told, 1876 enlisted men and 86 officers served in the Sixteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry. 33 Officers and 409 men were mustered out at the end of the war. During the war the killed in action totaled 178. Died of disease 241. Discharged due to disability 276.

Oakland At Gettysburg

Of the hundreds of monuments at Gettysburg, several at least, commemorate where men from Oakland fought in that momentous battle. Keyed to the National Park Service's official map of the battleground, the following monuments may be located. Entry information includes the monument number, the grid on the map in which the monument is located, the Maine unit which fought there, and finally, the location of the monument or other information about it:

101 E-12 3rd Me Infantry, The Peach Orchard, off Emmitsburg Rd

-
- 89 D-10 3rd Me Infantry, west of West Confed Drive north of amphitheater
- 90 G-9 3rd Me Infantry, 1/4 mi south of Cyclorama on road W of Cyclorama. The Third Maine had several encounters at Gettysburg. Monument 101 commemorates where the 3rd Maine stood when the Confederates attacked from the west. The 3rd Maine was arrayed in an east-west line, and in order to fire at the Confederates they would have had to shoot in the direction of their own soldiers. Poor planning, or just poor luck, meant that the regiment suffered many casualties. Monument 89 indicates where the 3rd Maine first met Confederate troops; it is located west of a line occupied by the Confederate artillery on the first day of battle, 1 July 1863. Monument 90 shows where the 3rd Maine was positioned during the famous Pickett's Charge of 3 July 1863.
- 98 I-8 5th Light Artillery Co E, Slocum Ave, SW of Cemetery Hill. This unit was near the extreme right of the Union line near Culp's Hill about halfway between the summit and the Cemetery.
- 103 G-12 5th Me Infantry, west of Sedgwick Ave north of Wheatfield Rd, north of Little Round Top.
- 105 K-10 7th Me Infantry, southeast of town, northeast of Pa 97, Baltimore Pike; well off the road.
- 106 I-9 10th Me Infantry, Pa 97, about .75 miles south of Cemetery Gatehouse.
- 107 F-4 16th Me Infantry, On Oak Ridge, Mummasburg Rd northwest of town.
- 23 F-4 16th Me Infantry, south Cor of Mummasburg Rd and road going south along Oak Ridge northeast of town. This unit, in which Oakland's Major Abner Small was an officer, was one of the first to encounter Confederate troops on 1 July 1863. They were ordered to hold their position until Union reinforcements could arrive, but they were unable to do so. In order to save their regimental flag from capture, they tore the flag into small pieces, and it is said, there are pieces of this battle flag in attics and closets all over Maine. Maybe there's one here in Oakland. Their two monuments mark the location where the unit fought in Abner Doubleday's Corps.
- 108 F-12 17th Me Infantry, south of Wheatfield, DeTrobriand Ave
- 94 G-10 17th Me Infantry, west side of triangle formed by Hancock Ave and road west of the Cyclorama. The 17th Maine began the battle near the Wheatfield (marker 108); when the Union line crumbled under Confederate attack, they retreated. Monument 94 indicates where the unit stood at Pickett's Charge.
- 109 G-10 19th Me Infantry, west of road to west of Cyclorama about .3 mi south of Cyclorama. The monument to this unit indicates where they stood at the beginning of Pickett's Charge on 3 July 1863.
- 110 G-13 20th Me Infantry, Little Round Top
- 111 G-14 20th Me Infantry, Big Round Top. This is the regiment which figured so prominently in the motion picture "Gettysburg," and about whom more has been written than any other Maine unit. See especially John Pullen's The Twentieth Maine and Thomas Desjardin's Stand Fast Ye Boys From Maine for further details. The gift shop at the Visitor's Center at Gettysburg has nearly a whole shelf on just Maine and Maine units at Gettysburg.
- 113 G-13 20th Me Infantry - Co B, east of 20th Me monument on Little Round Top. This unit, detached from the 20th, was on a skirmishing mission and so was away from the main action with the rest of the 20th Maine. There were, as far as I can find, no Oakland men in this company.

The Battle of Port Hudson

Because many Oakland men served in the Union siege of this important Mississippi River fortress, I refer the reader to the following published by the Port Hudson State Commemorative Area, 756 West Plains-Port Hudson Road, Zachary, Louisiana 70791, (504) 654-3775, located on U.S. 61 in East Feliciana Parish, 14 miles northwest of Baton Rouge. The 643 acre site encompasses a huge battlefield and features an elevated boardwalk over the breastworks in the Fort Desperate area.

The longest Civil War battle was fought at Port Hudson, Louisiana May 23, 1863 to July 9, 1863.

**Port Hudson National Cemetery,
Port Hudson, MS**

The following text comes from the brochure given at the Port Hudson State Commemorative Area.

This area's geographic location as a potential military post had first been noted by the British a century before the American Civil War. Port Hudson was situated high on the bluffs overlooking a substantial bend in the river which required ships passing downstream to reduce speed. Fighting the current upstream was always a slow, painstaking process. As such, the strategic importance of Port Hudson was quickly grasped by Confederate authorities following the fall of New Orleans. The terrain along the east bank of the Mississippi River abounded with natural ravines which could be easily adapted as a defensive perimeter, and earthworks joining these could be readily constructed so as to make the place virtually impregnable. It is this environment and setting which led to the siege of Port Hudson.



From the standpoint of military strategy, the Confederate fortifications at Port Hudson formed the southern end of the Confederate defenses along the Mississippi River. Vicksburg, 150 miles to the north by river, was the northern anchor of this connection between the heartland of the Confederacy and the Trans-Mississippi. The guns overlooking the river at both strongholds were formidable, well-placed and posed a distinct threat to the ships of the United States Navy. Once that navy gained control of the entire Mississippi River, the Confederacy would be cut in two. Not only would her military forces be divided, but the transportation of vital supplies such as salt, cattle and horses moving eastward, and arms and munitions moving westward, would be halted. Thus the importance of maintaining control of at least this much of the Mississippi River can be clearly seen.

Confederates Greatly Outnumbered: The siege of Port Hudson began on May 23, 1863, and pitted roughly 30,000 Union troops against 6,800 Confederates under the command of Major General Franklin Gardner. On the morning of May 27 and again on June 14, the Union Army under the command of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks launched ferocious assaults against the four and one half mile long string of fortifications protecting the river batteries near Port Hudson. These actions constituted some of the most severe and bloodiest fighting of the entire Civil War, and places such as Fort Desperate, the Priest Cap, Slaughter's Field and the Citadel became names forever etched in the pages of American Civil War history.

Fort Desperate: As the siege continued into July, the Confederates had nearly exhausted their ammunition and were reduced to eating mules, horses and rats. When word reached Gardner that Vicksburg had surrendered, he realized that his situation was hopeless and nothing could be gained by continuing the defense of Port Hudson. Surrender terms were negotiated, and on July 9, 1863, after forty-eight-days and thousands of casualties, the Union army entered Port Hudson.

The surrender of the garrison was the final blow in a week of catastrophe for the Confederacy. On July 3 General Robert E. Lee's second invasion of the North was turned back at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The following day Vicksburg surrendered, and the Confederate drive through Arkansas was halted at Helena. Five days later came the surrender of Port Hudson. It was a week of crushing defeat, one from which the Confederacy would never recover.

48-Day Siege: The importance of the siege of Port Hudson must not be overlooked. In Civil War history its significance lies in the fact that it was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River, the control of which was one of the primary goals on both sides. Port Hudson was the longest siege in American military history. The garrison withstood the hardships for 48 consecutive days without relief from the outside. Port Hudson is significant for another reason too, for it was here that black soldiers in the regular United States Army first participated in an assault.

In 1974 the Port Hudson battlefield was designated as a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior and, as such, joined a select group of properties which have been recognized for their importance in American history.

Spanish American War, 1898

Spanish American War Casualty

Smith, Ardacton²³³, Pvt, Bty C 1st Me Heavy Artillery, 22, single, enlisted 16 Jul 1898, d of typhoid fever 16 Nov 1898 at City Hospital, Augusta, buried "Middle Cem", Oakland.

Spanish American War Veterans

Anderson, Oscar, 1875-May 1925, bur Lakeview Cem.

Batchelder, Leon, of Oakland, 19, Single, enlisted 16 Jul 1898, mustered 18 Jul 1898, Me Vol Hvy Arty Bty C

Warren, Sargie L, 18, single, enl 16 Jul 1898, mustered 18 Jul 1898.

World War I, 1917-1918

SOURCE: Roster of Maine in the Military Service of the United States and Allies in the World War 1917-1919, Augusta, 1929 (2v)

World War One Casualties

BICKFORD, Archie J, ----, b Belgrade 24 Aug 1896, res Belgrade, inducted Waterville 28 Aug 1918, Army, Pvt, 42d Co 11th Battalion 151 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, died 31 Aug 1918, Surgeon's Certificate of Disability Camp Devens MA, p 146

BLAISDELL, Edward R, 395148, b Oakland age 19, res Oakland, inducted Ft Slocum NH 26 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt; Cpl 9 Aug 1918, 17th Co 1st Road Regiment 2 Jul 1918 to 31 Jul 1918; M Trk Co 448 to 3 Dec 1918, overseas service - 22 Aug 1918 to 3 Dec 1918, died 3 Dec 1918 of disease, p 160

BUZZELL, William A, 3145706, b Winthrop 4 Oct 1893, res Oakland, inducted Skowhegan 26 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt, 44 Co 11 Training Battalion 151 Depot Brigade to 26 Aug 1918; 48 Co 12 Training Battalion 151 Depot Brigade to death, no overseas service, died 21 Sep 1918 pneumonia, p 282

OTIS, Arthur V, 4194907, b Fairfield 28 Mar 1891, res Oakland, inducted Belfast 31 Aug 1918, Army, Pvt, 38th Co 10th Battalion 151 Depot Brigade to 21 Nov 1918; Utilities Detachment Camp Devens MA to 17 Dec 1918, no overseas service, died 17 Dec 1918 pneumonia, p II:65

World War One Veterans

ABBOTT, Perley A, 4181003, b Alna 13 Feb 1888, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 25 Jul 1918, Army, Pvt, 46th Co 151 Dep Brigade to 26 Jul 1918; Co B 73rd Infantry, no overseas service, discharge 6 Dec 1918, p 8

AVERY, William B, 174231, b Benton age 40 4m, res Oakland, enlisted National Army Camp George Wright WA 8 Nov 1917, Army, Pvt, Horseshoer 13 Dec 1917, Co E 4 Battalion Engineers to 3 Dec 1918; 11 Co 20 Engineers to discharge, overseas service - 2 Jan 1918 to 1 Mar 1919, discharge 22 Mar 1919, p 65

BAIN, Alexander G, 110-15-66, b Utica NY 30 Oct 1889, res Auburn, enrolled USNRF Portland 9 May 1918, Navy, Seaman 2nd Class, Headquarters 2nd Naval Dist Newport RI to 23 Jul 1918; Naval Training Station Newport RI to 1 Aug 1918; Receiving Barracks 2nd Naval District Newport RI to 30 Sep 1918; Receiving Barracks State Pier New London CT to 11 Nov 1918, inactive 14 Feb 1919, p II:756

BANKS, Thomas J, 4182969, b Boston 28 Jul 1890, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 5 Aug 1918, Army, Pvt, 49th Co 13th Training Battalion 151 Depot Brigade to 3 Sep 1918; 546th Service Battalion Camp A A Humphreys VA to 6 Nov 1918; Co E 2nd Development Battalion Camp A A Humphreys VA to 21 Nov 1918; Co b 447 Reserve Labor Battalion to 10 Jan 1919; Co B 549th Engineers to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 25 Jan 1919, p 84 BATES, George H, 2728980, b Fairfield 10 Sep 1888, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt; PFC 2 Dec 1918, 22nd Co 6th Battalion Depot Brigade to 21 Aug 1918; Co G 74th Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 27 Jan 1919, p 101

BATES, Willard Asa, Capt, b Oakland 29 Jul 1876, res Skowhegan, appointed 1st Lt Medical 8 Oct 1917, Army, 1st Lt Medical 8 Oct 1917; Capt 7 May 1918, Base Hospital Camp Travis TX to 2 Aug 1918; Base Hospital Camp Pike AK to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 14 Jan 1919, p 102

BICKFORD, Clyde J, 3594456, b Hampton NJ age 18, res Oakland, enlisted Regular Army Ft Slocum NY 24 Jul 1918, Army, Pvt, PFC 1 Nov 1918, 4 Recruit Co Gen Service Infantry Ft Slocum NY to 1 Aug 1918; 19 Trench Mortar Battalion to 24 Jan 1919; Btry F 14 Field Artillery to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 17 Jun 1919, p 146

BICKFORD, Frank R Jr, 4167874, b Smithfield 24 Jun 1892, res Oakland, inducted Skowhegan, 4 Sep 1918, Army, Pvt, 152 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 4 Jan 1919, p 146

- BICKFORD, Leland A, 2801346, b Oakland 23 Jan 1898, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 10 Oct 1918, Army, Pvt, Wentworth Unit Student Army Training Corps Boston MA to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 6 Dec 1918, p 147
- BICKFORD, Roland, 1664526, b Smithfield 14 Oct 1886, res Oakland, inducted Skowhegan 18 Sep 1917, Army, Pvt, Btry B 303 Field Artillery to Discharge, overseas service - 16 Jul 1918 to 26 Apr 1919, Toul Sector, discharge 1 May 1919, p 147
- BICKFORD, Scott, 1230281, b Oakland age 22, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Augusta 12 Jul 1917, Federal Service 25 Jul 1917, Army, Pvt, PFC 2 Mar 1918, Battery E 1st Field Artillery Me National Guard (Co E 56 Pioneer Infantry) to 30 May 1918; Co H 1 Pioneer Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 8 Jul 1918 to 7 Jul 1919, discharge 14 Jul 1919, p 147
- BICKFORD, Verne E, 4190097, b Hammondton NJ 23 Nov 1896, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 28 Aug 1918, Army, Pvt, 43 Co 11 Battalion 151 Depot Brigade to 17 Oct 1918; Co C 36 Machine Gun Battalion to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 21 Jan 1919, p 147
- BLAISDELL, Edwin J, 3162975, b Rome 25 Jan 1894, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 25 Jul 1918, Army, Pvt; PFC 23 Jan 1919, 151 Depot Brigade to 3 Aug 1918; Co B 73 Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 29 Jan 1919, p 160
- BLAISDELL, Joseph E, 2438860, b Sidney 12 Nov 1894, res Oakland, enlisted Ft Slocum NY 15 Dec 1917, Army, Pvt; PFC 9 Jan 1919, 5 Prov Battalion Air Service Camp Lee VA to 6 Mar 1918; Aviation School Kelly Field TX to 9 Jul 1918; Balloon Co to 3 Oct 1918; 30 Balloon Co to discharge, overseas service - 20 Oct 1918 to 9 May 1919, discharge 23 May 1919, p 160
- BLAKE, Albion W, 1865791, b Oakland age 29, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 7 Jan 1918, Army, PFC 1 Jul 1918; Cpl 12 Jul 1918; Sgt 17 Nov 1918, Ordnance Training School Hanover NH to 26 Feb 1917; Ordnance Training Camp Camp Hancock GA to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 30 Dec 1918, p 160



L-R: Albion Blake, Earl Goodwin, Walter Blake, in uniform. Oakland held a giant parade honoring its war heroes in 1919, many photos of which are included later in this book.

- BLAKE, Walter G, 2nd Lt, b Oakland 17 Mar 1890, res Waterville, enlisted Waterville 21 Jun 1916 Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, PFC; Cpl 17 May 1917; 2d Lt 3 May 1918, Co H 2nd Me Infantry National Guard; 312th Infantry to

discharge, overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to 23 May 1919; St Mihiel; Meuse; Argonne; wounded 15 Oct 1918, discharge 29 May 1919 Camp Lee VA, p 162

BLAKE, Walter H, 1891384, b Sabattus age 24y, res Oakland, inducted 24 May 1918, Army, Pvt; Cpl, Depot Brigade; Co C 324th Infantry, no overseas service, discharge 24 Jun 1919, p 162

BLOMILEY, John Jr, 1687943, b Waterville age 23, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 18 Jun 1917, Army, Pvt, Co H 2nd Me Infantry National Guard, overseas service - none; inducted Waterville 29 Mar 1918, Army, Pvt, 20th Co 151 Depot Brigade to 18 Apr 1918; Co C 326th Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 29 Apr 1918 to 1 Mar 1919; Toul; Nancy; Argonne; wounded 14 Oct 1918, discharge 14 Mar 1919, p 167

BRAGG, Frank K, 215532, b Oakland 16 Apr 1891, res Portland, enlisted Enlisted Reserve Corps Augusta 18 Jun 1917, Army, Sgt, Co F Motor Supply Train 1st Div Allied Expeditionary Force to 16 Jun 1918; Headquarters Tr 4th Army Corps Army Post Office 775 to 31 Aug 1918; Headquarters Battalion 1st Army to 4 Oct 1918; Co B 101 Supply Train to discharge, overseas service - 5 Dec 1917 to 31 May 1919, discharge 11 Sep 1919 Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, p 211

BREWER, Llewellyn, 3604753, b Boothbay Harbor 5 Jan 1887, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 1 Oct 1918, Army, Pvt, USA Gen Hospital 31 Medical Department to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 24 Jan 1919, p 219

BRIDGES, Jerry Merle, 2794148, b Oakland 16 Oct 1889, res Waterville, inducted Waterville 1 Jul 1918, Army, Pvt; Cpl 12 Mar 1919; Sgt 18 Apr 1919, Franklin Union Training Detachment National Army Boston to 26 Aug 1918; Ft Warren MA to 2 Sep 1918; Sept Aut Replacement Draft Ft Warren MA to 28 Sep 1918; 31 Co Coast Artillery Corps Boston to ?; 7th Co Coast Artillery Corps Boston to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 21 Apr 1919, p 221

BRIER, George W, 4918080, b Pittsfield 19 Apr 1899, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 10 Oct 1918, Army, Pvt, Student Army Training Corps Colby College Waterville to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 12 Dec 1918, p 222

BROWN, Edmund H, 1230282, b Oakland age 18, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Augusta 23 Jul 1917; Federal Service 25 Jul 1917, Army, PFC 2 Mar 1918; Sgt 25 Sep 1918, Battery E 1 Headquarters Field Artillery Me National Guard; 51 Depot Brigade to 13 Feb 1918; Co E 56 Pioneer Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 4 Sep 1918 to 13 Jul 1919; Meuse-Argonne, discharge 21 Jul 1919, p 235

BUBIER, Mont, 2728718, b Oakland 10 May 1896, res Camden, inducted Waterville 24 Jul 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to 5 Aug 1918; Supply Company 74 Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 22 Jan 1919, p 252

BURBANK, Jesse R, 1087518, b Oakland age 33, res Augusta, enlisted Regular Army Ft Slocum NY 3 Feb 1918, Army, PFC 25 Apr 1918; Chauffeur 9 Aug 1918; Sgt 1 Feb 1919, 271 Aeronautics Squadron to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 22 Mar 1919, p 259

BURGESS, Ernest C, ----, b Oakland age 27, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 9 Apr 1917, Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, Pvt, Co M 2 Infantry Me National Guard to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 18 Apr 1917 Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, p 260

BUSH, Arthur H, 2883, b Oakland age 23 6m, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 20 Jun 1916, Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, PFC 15 May 1917, Medical Depot 103 Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to 5 Apr 1919; Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Chemin des Dames; Toul Sector; Defensive Sector, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p 273

BUSH, Lawrence G, 16629, b Oakland age 18 6m, res Oakland, enlisted Regular Army Ft Slocum NY 28 Nov 1917, Army, PFC 25 Jul 1918, Medical Department Ft Oglethorpe GA to 1 Jan 1918; Sn Sq 1 to discharge, overseas service - 10 Feb 1918 to 24 May 1919, discharge 5 Jun 1919, p 274

BUSH, William E, 2895, b Oakland age 19 10m, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 5 Apr 1916; Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, PFC 16 Jul 1917, Medical Department 2nd Me Infantry National Guard (Medical Department 103 Infantry) to discharge, overseas service - 27 Sep 1917 to 5 Apr 1919; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; Defensive sector, wounded 27 Oct 1918, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p 273

BUZZELL, Everett C, 2725125, b Canaan 30 Jul 1892, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 28 May 1918, Army, Pvt, Co G 303 Infantry to 2 Sep 1918; Medical Department to discharge, overseas service - 5 Jul 1918 to 2 Mar 1919, discharge 14 Mar 1919, p 281

COCHRAN, Newton L, 3601847, b Oakland 1 May 1900, res Oakland, enlisted National Army Ft Slocum NY 11 Aug 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 10 Jan 1919, p 376

COTE, Elmer, 3604729, b Waterville 1 Jan 1887, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 1 Oct 1918, Army, Pvt, Unassigned, no overseas service, discharge 9 Dec 1918, p 425

COUGHLIN, Maurice E, 4918092, b Oakland 27 Dec 1898, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 10 Oct 1918, Army, Pvt, Student Army Training Corps Colby College Waterville, no overseas service, discharge 12 Dec 1918, p 430

CROWELL, Morris A, 2728960, b Oakland 27 Jan 1888, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to 21 Aug 1918; Co G 74th Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 27 Jan 1919, p 454

DAMON, Horace B, 2438879, b Oakland 10 Oct 1893, res Pittsfield, enlisted Regular Army Ft Slocum NY 15 Dec 1917, Army, Sgt 23 Mar 1918, Pvt 10 Jun 1918, 155 Depot Brigade to 6 Mar 1918; Detachment Kelly Field TX to 12 Sep 1918; 145 Aeronautics Squadron to 10 Oct 1918; COTS Camp McArthur TX to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 28 Nov 1918, p 486

DAMREN, Clarence E E, 67851, b Belgrade age 21, res Norridgewock, enlisted National Guard Skowhegan, Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, PFC 15 Sep 1917; Ck 3 Sep 1918, Co E 2 Infantry Me National Guard (Co E 103 Infantry), overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to 6 Apr 1919; Xivray; Belleau Wood; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p 487

DAMREN, Clyde L, 67439, b Belgrade age 21 2m, res Gardiner, enlisted National Guard Augusta, Army, Pvt, Co C 2 Infantry Me National Guard (Co E 103 Infantry), overseas service - 27 Sep 1917 to 5 Apr 1919; Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Champagne-Marne; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p 487

DAMREN, Leo A, 4193870, b Oakland 28 Nov 1896, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 3 Sep 1918, Army, Cpl 1 May 1919, 151 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 27 May 1919, p 487

DAVIS, Floyd E, 679428, b Oakland 30 Mar 1897, res Oakland, enlisted Worcester MA 4 Jun 1917, Army, PFC, Medical Detachment 2d Cavalry, overseas service - Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 5 Jul 1919, p 496

DEANE, Blendon F, 67852, b Oakland age 18, res Skowhegan, enlisted National Guard Skowhegan, Army, Pvt 21 Apr 1917; PFC 20 Aug 1917, Co E 2 Infantry Me National Guard (Co E 103 Infantry), overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to death; Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; Defensive Sector, killed 22 Jul 1918, p 507

DECKER, Harry G, 69627, b Oakland age 18, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Augusta 17 Apr 1917, Army, Pvt, Co M 2 Infantry Me National Guard (Co M 103 Infantry), overseas service - 27 Sep 1917 to death; St Mihiel; MeuseArgonne; Defensive Sector, killed in action 31 Oct 1918, p 510

DOYON, Eugene, 131-88-83, b Dexter 16 May 1894, res No Vassalboro, Enrolled USNRF Waterville 15 Jun 1918, Navy, Seaman 2nd Class, NT Camp Hingham MA 6 Aug 1918 to 27 Aug 1918; R/S Boston MA to 11 Nov 1918, inactive 17 Dec 1918, p II:861

DOYON, Philip A, 131-88-85, b Dexter 24 Jul 1897, res Oakland, enlisted USN Portland 18 Apr 1918; Apprentice Seaman 91 days, Navy, Seaman 2nd Class, NTS Newport RI 18 Apr 1918 to 18 Jul 1918; NTS Norfolk VA to 26 Jul 1918; R/S Norfolk VA to 11 Nov 1918, discharge 13 Nov 1919, p II:861

DUDLEY, Carlton, 3595395, b No Anson age 32, res Oakland, enlisted National Army Ft Slocum NY 31 Jul 1918, Army, Pvt, Quartermasters Corps, no overseas service, discharge 14 Dec 1918, p 582

ELLIS, Floyd A, 4193483, b Oakland 23 Oct 1896, res Portland, inducted Portland 3 Sep 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 5 Dec 1918, p 621

ELLIS, Malon D, 164606, b Oakland 11 Sep 1892, res Portland, enlisted Enlisted Reserve Corps Portland 13 Jun 1917, Army, PFC 14 Jul 1917; Pvt 28 Mar 1918, Co C 14 Engineers (Ry) to discharge, overseas service - 25 Jul 1917 to 16 Feb 1919; Somme Def; Aisne-Marne; Oise Aisne; Meuse Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 24 Apr 1919, p 622

ELLIS, Oral R, 388548, b Belgrade 8 Jun 1894, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 31 May 1918, Army, Pvt, Battery A 15 Battalion Field Artillery Replacement Draft to 14 Jul 1918; 4 Co Provisional Replacement Battalion 3 Army Corps to 17 Sep 1918; Battery C 302 Field Artillery to discharge, overseas service - 2 Jul 1918 to 26 Apr 1919; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 30 Apr 1919, p 622

EMERY, Erban B, 4190058, b Waterville 23 Dec 1896, res Oakland, inducted Skowhegan 28 Aug 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to 17 Sep 1918; Medical Department Base Hospital Camp Devens MA to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 2 Jun 1919, p 628

FARR, Kenneth R, 150-13-97, b Oakland 11 Fe b1897, res Oakland, Enr USNRF Portsmouth NH 17 Apr 1917, Navy, Quartermaster 3rd Class 573 days, Served USS Topeka to 26 Apr 1917; NT Camp Bumkin Is MA to 8 Aug 1917; District Enrolling Office Boston to 17 Jul 1917; Naval Section Base 1st Naval District Machias ME to 30 Oct 1918; District Detail Office Boston to 4 Nov 1918; Naval Unit Yale U New Haven CT to 11 Nov 1918, inactive 21 Dec 1918, p II:878

FARR, Otho W B, Col, b Oakland 6 Feb 1871, res Oakland, USMA 15 Jun 1889, Army, Cadet MA 15 Jun 1889; 2d Lt Arty 12 Jun 1893; 1st Lt 2 Mar 1899; Captain Artillery 1 Jul 1901; Maj 13 Apr 1907; Lt Col 1 Jul 1916; Col 15 May 1916, 2nd Arty 12 Jun 1893; 4th Arty 14 Nov 1893; 2nd Art 29 Nov 1893; 5th Field Artillery 20 Mar 1913; 7th Field Artillery 18 Oct 1916; 18th Field Artillery 15 May 1916; 2nd Field Artillery 8 Apr 1919; 77th Field Artillery 24 Aug 1920, overseas service - 30 Apr 1918 to 12 Mar 1919; Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse- Argonne; Troyon; Defensive Sector, continued in service, p 648

FROST, John, ----, b Smithfield 19 Nov 1889, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 25 Jul 1918, Army, Pvt, 46th Co 12th Battalion 151 Depot Brigade, no overseas service, discharge 2 Aug 1918 Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, p 721

GAGE, Stephen, -----, b Oakland 19 Jan 1894, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 19 Jun 1916; Fed Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, Pvt, Co H 2nd Me Infantry National Guard, no overseas service, discharge 16 Apr 1917 (dependents), p 726

GOODMAN, Harry James, 27294133, b Vanceboro 3 May 1893, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt, Franklin Union Training Detachment Boston to 12 Aug 1918; Aug Automatic Replacement Draft to 6 Oct 1918; Quartermasters Corps to discharge, overseas service - 15 Sep 1918 to 18 Jul 1919, discharge 24 Jul 1919, p 784

GOODMAN, Leroy F, 161-28-37, b Vanceboro 14 Nov 1894, res Oakland, Enr USNRF Portland 29 May 1918, Navy, Seaman 2nd Class 166 days, NT Camp Hingham MA to 24 Jul 1918; NT Camp Bumkin Island MA to 21 Aug 1918; Armed Guard Boston to 11 Nov 1918, inactive 11 Feb 1919, p II:908

GOODMAN, Luther E, 161-28-49, b Vanceboro 5 Feb 1897, res Oakland, enlisted USN Portland 8 Apr 1917, Navy, Apprentice Seaman 12 dys; Seaman 2nd Class 437 dys; Electrician 3rd Class R 133 dys; Elec 2nd Class R, Naval Training Station Newport RI to 20 Apr 1917; USS North Carolina to 11 Nov 1918, discharge New York 19 Nov 1919, p II:908

GOOLD, Orrin S, 2522651, b Oakland age 17, res Freeport, enlisted Regular Army Ft Slocum NY 9 May 1917, Army, Pvt; PFC 15 Jun 1918, Co L 22 Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 14 Jun 1919, p 790

HAMLIN, Harold H, 170-43-17, b Vassalboro 27 Oct 1899, res Oakland, enlisted USN Portland 26 Jun 1917, Navy, Apprentice Seaman 108 days; Seaman 2nd Class 385 days, Naval Training Station Newport RI to 12 Oct 1917; R/S New York to 7 Dec 1917; USS Rappahannock to 11 Nov 1918, none, discharge 18 Aug 1919, p II:926

HARTFORD, Charles E, 1st Lt, b Oakland 31 Jul 1884, res Portland, called to service as 1st Lt 27 Nov 1917 from CL, Army, 1st Lt, 302 Infantry to 309 Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 5 Jul 1918 to 1 Jun 1919, discharge 4 Jun 1919, p 890

HODGDON, Basil A, 4189873, b Oakland 27 Jun 1887, res Winslow, inducted Augusta 28 Aug 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 5 Dec 1918, p 941

HOLMES, Harold M, 1687928, b Oakland age 23 4m, res Oakland, inducted Skowhegan 29 Mar 1918, Army, Pvt; wag 16 Jun 1918, 151 Depot Brigade to 16 Apr 1918; Supply Company 302 Infantry to 7 Nov 1918; Co F 163 Infantry to 14 Jan 1919; Headquarters Co 147 Machine Gun Battalion to discharge, overseas service - 5 Jul 1918 to 28 Feb 1919, discharge 14 Mar 1919, p 949

HOLMES, Oral E, 388519, b Oakland 30 Mar 1893, res Lewiston, inducted Lewiston 31 May 1918, Army, Pvt; Ck 15 Jul 1918, Battery D 4 Regiment Field Artillery Repl Depot Camp Jackson SC to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 10 Jan 1919, p 950

HURD, Mark A, from Roll of Honor Board in front of Memorial Hall.

HUTCHINSON, Henry E, 172-33-30, b Oakland 30 Mar 1892, res Oakland, Enr USNRF Portland 22 May 1918, Navy, Seaman 2nd Class 173 days, Headquarters 2nd Naval Dis Newport RI to 31 May 1918; Naval Training Station Newport to 9 Aug 1918; RS at Boston to 11 Nov 1918, inactive Boston MA 17 Dec 1918, p II:958

JOHNSON, Roy E, 1664508, b Oakland 2 Feb 1895, res Madison, inducted Skowhegan 18 Sep 1917, Army, PFC 14 Feb 1918; Pvt 1 Jun 1918, Battery B 303 Field Artillery to discharge, overseas service - 16 Jul 1918 to 26 Apr 1919; Defensive Sector, discharge 1 May 1919, p 1021

KELLEY, Ernest L, 557157, b Norridgewock age 25, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 21 Feb 1918, Army, PFC 13 Apr 1918; Cpl 6 May 1918, Co F 39 Infantry to death, overseas service - 10 May 1918 to 2 Aug 1918; AisneMarne; Defensive Sector, killed in action 2 Aug 1918, p 1052

KELLEY, Lauren F, 4181019, b Oakland 27 Jan 1895, res Belgrade, inducted Waterville 25 Jul 1918, Army, Pvt, Co B 73 Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 17 Jan 1919, p 1054

KING, John E, 2887, b Oakland age 18, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 6 Apr 1917; Fed Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, PFC 18 Aug 1917, Medical Depot to discharge, overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to 5 Apr 1919; Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p 1073

LEONARD, Murray T, 2725120, b Oakland 5 Sep 1890, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 28 May 1918, Army, Pvt, 301 Trench Mortar Battery to discharge, overseas service - 16 Jul 1918 to 22 Jan 1919, discharge 1 Feb 1919, p 1171

LITTLEFIELD, Linwood A, 2803349, b Smithfield 22 Jul 1897, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 24 Oct 1918, Army, Pvt, 17 Co Portland Coast Artillery Corps to 11 Nov 1918, no overseas service, discharge 27 Dec 1918, p 1200

LOVEJOY, Allen P, 2803337, b No Wayne 21 May 1897, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 24 Oct 1918, Army, Pvt; Wagoner 11 Nov 1918; Pvt 24 Dec 1918, 17th Co Coast Artillery Corps Portland ME to 11 Nov 1918; Battery A 29 Artillery Coast Artillery Corps to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 14 Jan 1919, p 1215

LOVEJOY, Earl W, 4181021, b Hallowell 16 Mar 1894, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 25 Jul 1918, Army, PFC 22 Oct 1918, 151 Depot Brigade to 3 Aug 1918; Co B 73 Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 29 Jan 1919, p 1215

MAIRS, Harley P, from Roll of Honor Board in front of Memorial Hall. MARTIN, Fred Jr, 2728486, b Mt Kisco NY 19 May 1892, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to 21 Oct 1918; Battery F 33 Coast Artillery Corps to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 23 Dec 1918, p 1329

McINTYRE, William, 133-43-83, b New Harbor 24 Oct 1897, res Oakland, enlisted USN Portland 8 Apr 1917, Navy, Apprentice Seaman; Seaman 2nd Class 449d; SC 4c 133d, Naval Training Station Newport RI to 20 Apr 1917; USS North Carolina to 11 Nov 1918, discharge USS Helori 13 Jul 1920, p II:1020

MILLS, Charles H, 2722062, b Oakland age 24, res Belgrade, inducted Waterville 29 Apr 1918, Army, Pvt, Co A 301 Ammunition Train to discharge, overseas service - 12 Jul 1918 to 20 Mar 1919, discharge 4 Apr 1919, p 1377

MITHEE, Eldred, -----, b Oakland 18 Mar 1894, res Oakland, enlisted USN Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Navy, Lds Quartermaster 140 days; Quartermaster 2nd Class A, NT Camp Gulfport MS to 2 Oct 1918; Naval Hop Gulfport to 12 Oct 1918; Naval Training Camp Gulfport to 11 Nov 1918, inactive Charlestown MA 11 Aug 1919, p II:1045

MITHEE, Thomas L, 2391981, b Oakland age 25, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Dover 19 Jun 1916; Federal Service 14 Apr 1917, Army, Cpl 19 Jun 1917, Co F 2 Me Infantry National Guard (Co F 103 Infantry) to 3 Oct 1917; Co F 1 Army Headquarters Regiment to 13 Dec 1918; 239 Co MPC to 5 Jan 1919; 236 Military Police Co to discharge, overseas service - 22 Mar 1918 to 19 Jun 1919, discharge 26 Jun 1919, p 1387

MONAHAN, William J, 557162, b Lunenburg VT age 29 2m, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 1 Mar 1918, Army, PFC 22 Apr 1918; Cpl 23 Sep 1918, Co H 39 Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 10 May 1918 to 28 Oct 1919; Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 4 Nov 1919, p 1390

MORIN, Theodore H, 2891, b Wilton age 19 1m, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 6 Apr 1917; Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, PFC 18 Aug 1917, Medical Department 2 Infantry Me National Guard (Medical Department 103 Infantry) to discharge, overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to 5 Apr 1919; Chemin des Dames; Toul Sector; Chateau-Thierry Off; St Mihiel Off; Troyon Sector; Meuse-Argonne, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p 1408

MORTON, Edward, 2725316, b Palmyra 17 May 1892, res Oakland, inducted Skowhegan 29 May 1918, Army, PFC 11 Jul 1918, 151 Depot Brigade to 19 Jun 1918; Co C 301 Ammunition Train to 7 Dec 1918; Co G 116 Ammunition Train to 10 Dec 1918; Co B 116 Supply Train to 15 Jan 1919; Quartermasters Corps Detachment MT Sec 1 Replacement Depot to 8 Apr 1919; Provisional Motor Supply Train 1 Replacement Depot to discharge, overseas service - 12 Jul 1918 to 12 Jul 1919, discharge 18 Jul 1919, p 1419

O'NEAL, Frank, -----, b Bancroft 23 Mar 1897, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 3 Sep 1918, Army, Pvt, 11th Co 3rd Battalion 151st Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 7 Sep 1918 Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, p II:59

OLIVER, Chester A, 2894, b Madison age 21 7m, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Augusta 23 May 1917, Army, PFC 18 Aug 1917, Medical Department 2 Infantry Me National Guard (Medical Department 103 Infantry), overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to 5 Apr 1919; Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; Defensive Sector, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p II:56

OTIS, Carroll M, 68732, b Fairfield age 20, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Augusta 5 Jun 1917, Army, Pvt; Cpl 26 Aug 1917; Pvt 20 Jan 1918; PFC 16 Feb 1919, Co H 2 Infantry Me National Guard; Co H 103 Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to 5 Apr 1919; wounded about 19 Jul 1918; Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p II:65

PAGE, Oral D, 4913546, b Oakland 24 Sep 1897, res Belgrade, inducted Waterville 12 Oct 1918, Army, Pvt, Student Army Training Corps Bates College Lewiston, overseas service - , discharge 14 Dec 1918, p II:74

PEAVEY, William W, 68524, b Brighton age 41 4m, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 10 May 1916, Army, Mess Sgt 15 May 1917; Color Sgt 11 Nov 1918, Co H 2 Infantry Me National Guard (Co H 103 Infantry) to 14 Nov 1918; Headquarters Co 103 Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to 5 Apr 1919; Champagne Marne; Aisne Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p II:104

REYNOLDS, Carl N, 158220, b Pittsfield 23 Jul 1899, res Oakland, enlisted Ft Slocum NY 29 Sep 1917, Army, Pvt; Cpl 3 Dec 1918, Co B 6 Engineers, overseas service - 4 Dec 1917 to 10 Mar 1919; Somme Defensive; Defensive Sector, discharge 17 Mar 1919, p II:222

RICHARDSON, Barton P, 2728847, b Belgrade 13 Jan 1893, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 11 Dec 1918, p II:233

RICHARDSON, Emmett L, 2728926, b Oakland 9 Nov 1895, res Rome, inducted Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt; PFC 1 Nov 1918, 151 Depot Brigade to 10 Aug 1918; Machine Gun Co 73 Infantry to 30 Sep 1918; Co G 73 Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 29 Jan 1919, p II:234

RUTTER, Harold H, 147249, b Oakland age 19 1m, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Augusta 23 Jul 1917; Fed Service 25 Jul 1917, Army, Pvt, Battery E 1 Field Artillery Me National Guard (101 Trench Mortar Battery) to discharge, overseas service - 9 Oct 1917 to 12 Mar 1919; ChampagneMarne; Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 26 Mar 1919, p II:295

SABINE, John I, ----, b No Anson age 22, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Augusta 25 May 1917, Army, Pvt, Co H Me National Guard 103 Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 29 Sep 1917, p II:298

SAWTELLE, Lloyd E C, ----, b Oakland age 18, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Oakland 11 May 1916; Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, Pvt, Co H 2nd Me Infantry Me National Guard to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 16 Apr 1917 (dependent relatives), p II:316

SHAW, Arthur L, ----, b Oakland age 30, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 12 Jun 1915, Army, Pvt, Medical Department 2nd Me Infantry, no overseas service, discharge 21 Apr 1917 (dep relatives), p II:339

SHORES, Ernest M, 70302, b Oakland age 21 8m, res Waterville, enlisted National Guard 20 Jun 1916, Army, Pvt, Co H 2nd Me Infantry, no overseas service, discharge 21 Apr 1917, p II:350

SHORES, Ernest M (2d enlistment), 70302, b Oakland age 21 8m, res Waterville, enlisted National Guard Waterville 7 May 1917, Army, Wagoner May 1917; Pvt, Supply Company 2nd Infantry Me (Supply Company 103 Infantry) to 27 Mar 1918; Co B 103 Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 10 Dec 1917 to 20 Aug 1918; Champagne-Marne; Defensive Sector; wounded 10 May 1918, discharge 28 Feb 1919, p II:350

SKILLINGS, Alanson E, 2725111, b Hinckley 12 May 1887, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 28 May 1918, Army, PFC 10 Aug 1918; Cpl 1 Apr 1919, Headquarters Co 302 Field Artillery to discharge, overseas service - 16 Jul 1918 to 3 May 1919; St Mihiel; Defensive Sector, discharge 7 May 1919, p II:365

SMALL, Deane B, Major, b Oakland 8 Apr 1879, res Portland, appointed Capt Signal Corps 20 Jul 1917 from ORC, Army, Capt 20 Jul 1917; Maj 14 Apr 1918, 101 Field Signal Battalion; 9 Field Signal Battalion to 13 Feb 1918; 3 Army Corps to discharge, overseas service - 23 Sep 1917 to 30 Jun 1919; Meuse-Argonne; St Mihiel; Silver Star, discharge 18 Jul 1919, p II:369

SMITH, Edward A, 69850, b Oakland age 21, res Waterville, enlisted National Guard Waterville 30 Jun 1915; Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, Sgt 19 Apr 1918; Pvt 21 Sep 1918, Headquarters Co 2 Infantry Me National Guard (Headquarters Co 103 Infantry) to 6 Oct 1918; Supply Company 103rd Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 25 Sep 1917 to 5 Apr 1919, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p II:379 SMITH, Frank O, Pvt (killed), Not listed

SMITH, William D, 1054914, b Nova Scotia age 22 8m, res Oakland, enlisted Ft Slocum NY 12 Dec 1917, Army, Cpl 7 Feb 1918, Motor Truck Co 402 to 1 Aug 1918; Ordnance C Picatinny Arsenal NJ to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 25 Mar 1919, p II:393

SMITH, William M, ----, b Oakland age 19 3m, res Waterville, enlisted Waterville 27 May 1916, Army, Pvt, Co H 2 Infantry Me National Guard to 27 Sep 1916; Headquarters Co 2 Infantry National Guard to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 20 Apr 1917 (dependent relatives), p II:394

SPAUDLING, Harry W, 157-18-78, b age 23 7m, res Oakland, enlisted USN Portland 19 Nov 1915, Navy, Apprentice Seaman; F 3rd Class 170d, Naval Hospital Wash DC to 26 Jun 1917; R/S Phila PA to 27 Aug 1917; USS Arizona to 2 Sep 1917, deserted USS Arizona Port Jefferson LI NY 23 Sep 1917, p II:1148

STEVENS, Earland A, 2728913, b Oakland 5 Feb 1896, res Winthrop, inducted Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to 27 Aug 1918; Co A 34 Machine Gun Battalion to 12 Sep 1918; Co C 36 Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 28 Jan 1919, p II:430

STEVENS, Ernest, 4307305, b Belgrade 21 Aug 1889, res No Belgrade, inducted Waterville 5 Aug 1918, Army, PFC 1 Sep 1918, G and F Co 325 to 18 Nov 1918; G and F Co 326 to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 10 Sep 1919, p II:430

STEVENS, Ralph L, 2803338, b Smithfield 10 Jul 1897, res Oakland, enlisted Augusta 12 Jul 1917, Army, Pvt, Battery E 1 Field Artillery Me National Guard to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 14 Aug 1917 Surgeon's Certificate of Disability; inducted Waterville 24 Oct 1918, Army, Pvt, 17 Co Coast Artillery Corps to 11 Nov 1918; Battery A 29 Arty Coast Artillery Corps to 23 Dec 1918; 7 Co Coast Artillery Corps Ft Preble to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 21 Mar 1919, p II:434

STOTT, Gerald R, 2nd Lt, b Bridgton 14 Jul 1894, res Oakland and Sangerville, called to service as 2nd Lt Infantry 15 Aug 1917 from CL, Army, 2d Lt, 69th NY Infantry, 165 Infantry to death, overseas service - 31 Oct 1917 to death, killed 29 Jul 1918, p II:449

STURTEVANT, Charles Alton, Medical Department, Maj, Camp Physician (killed)

TOWNSEND, George M, 104-47-88, b Oakland 4 Feb 1897, res Woodland, enrolled USNRF Bangor 16 Jul 1918, Navy, Apprentice Seaman 118 days; Seaman 2nd Class, Naval Training Camp Hingham MA to 11 Nov 1918, inactive USS City of South Haven 18 Aug 1919, p II:1179

TOZIER, Daniel P, 181650, b Mattawamkeag age 24, res Oakland, enlisted National Army Ft Slocum NY 7 Nov 1917, Army, PFC 10 May 1918; Cpl 23 Sep 1918; Sgt 20 Oct 1918, Co B 30 Engineers to discharge, overseas service - 26 Dec 1917 to 2 Feb 1919; Aisne Marne; Meuse Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 15 Feb 1919, p II:530 TRACY, Malon, ----, b Oakland age 22, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 22 May 1916; Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, Pvt, Medical Corps Detachment 2nd Me Regiment, no overseas service, discharge 21 Apr 1917, p II:532

TRASK, Herbert L, -----, b Fairfield age 23 10m, res Oakland, enlisted National Guard Waterville 24 Jun 1916; Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, Pvt, Co H 2 Me Infantry National Guard to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 16 Apr 1917 (dependents), p II:535

TRASK, Walter E, 2722080, b So Braintree MA 31 Jan 1889, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 29 Apr 1918, Army, Cpl 1 Aug 1918, 151 Depot Brigade to 24 May 1918; Co A 301 Ammunition Train to 19 Jun 1918; Co M 203 Infantry to 21 Jun 1918; 151 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 30 Nov 1918, p II:535

TUTTLE, Joseph H, 2728487, b Waltham MA 15 Feb 1896, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt, 14 Co Coast Artillery Corps to 3 Jan 1919; 2d Co Coast Artillery Corps to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 6 Mar 1919, p II:553

VERVILLE, Eugene J, 2722063, b Waterville 15 Jul 1887, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 29 Apr 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 12 Sep 1918, p II:569

WALLACE, Eldridge W, from Roll of Honor Board in front of Memorial Hall.

WATSON, Lavurne H, 2728706, b New Sharon 4 May 1894, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 24 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to 1 Aug 1918; Co C 42 Infantry to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 22 Jan 1919, p II:603

WHEELER, Fred E, 1st Lt, b Oakland 12 Oct 1872, res West Paris, called to service as 1st Lt Medical Corps 18 Dec 1917 from ORC, Army, 1st Lt, Medical Corps to discharge, overseas service - 8 Jun 1918 to 18 Feb 1919, discharge 24 Feb 1919, p II:629

WITHERELL, Carl H, Maj, b Oakland 19 Feb 1878, res Augusta, 1st Lt Medical Corps Me National Guard 10 Aug 1915, Army, 1st Lt Medical Corps Me National Guard 10 Aug 1915 to 1 Jun 1917; 1st Lt Medical Sec ORC 28 Jun 1917; Captain, 12 Jan 1918; Major, Medical Corps 2 May 1919, Medical Corps Me National Guard, overseas service - 7 Aug 1918 to 21 Jul 1919, continued in service, p II:684

WOODSUM, Gerald R, 2722091, b Peru age 25 4m, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 29 Apr 1918, Army, Cpl 11 Jul 1918; Sgt 11 Oct 1918, 151 Depot Brigade to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 3 Dec 1918, p II:694

WYMAN, Alvah R, 3597640, b Oakland 30 Sep 1889, res Oakland, inducted Rockland MA 5 Aug 1918, Army, Pvt, Battery E 25 Field Artillery to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 3 Feb 1919, p II:702

WYMAN, Harry M, 548057, b Oakland 26 Oct 1884, res Oakland, enlisted Regular Army Camp Syracuse NY 20 Sep 1917, Army, Mech 22 Jan 1918; Sgt 2 Aug 1918; Supply Sgt 20 Aug 1918; Pvt; Mec, Co L 30 Infantry to 9 May 1919; Co D 3 Army Composite Regiment to discharge, overseas service - 2 Apr 1918 to 8 Sep 1919; Aisne; ChampagneMarne; Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 27 Sep 1919, p II:703

WYMAN, Ralph M, 388241, b Oakland 16 Feb 1887, res Winslow, inducted Augusta 31 May 1918, Army, Pvt, Camp Jackson Field Artillery Repl Draft; Battery A 15 Field Artillery to discharge, overseas service - 23 Jul 1918 to 4 Aug 1919; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, 14 Aug 1919, p II:703

YORK, Clayton E, -----, b Claremont NH, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 14 Jun 1918, Army, Pvt, no overseas service, discharge 18 Jun 1918, p II:706

YORK, Ralph J, 2725426, b Brighton 9 May 1895, res Oakland, inducted Skowhegan 28 May 1918, Army, Pvt, Co F 304 Infantry to 1 Aug 1918; Co E Ammunition Train to discharge, overseas service - 8 Jul 1918 to 1 Aug 1919; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne, discharge 9 Aug 1919, p II:708

YOUNG, Andrew L, 2722081, b Oakland 13 Mar 1894, res Oakland, inducted Waterville 29 Apr 1918, Army, Pvt, 151 Depot Brigade to 5 Sep 1917; utilities Detachment Camp Eustis VA to discharge, no overseas service, discharge 8 Jan 1919, p II:709

YOUNG, Ralph E, 70324, b Oakland age 19 11m, res Waterville, enlisted Waterville 7 Apr 1917, Federal Service 13 Apr 1917, Army, Wag 1 Feb 1918, Co H 2 Infantry Me National Guard; Co H 103 Infantry to 25 Aug 1919; Supply Company 103 Infantry to discharge, overseas service - 9 Dec 1917 to 5 Apr 1919; Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector, discharge 28 Apr 1919, p II:714

World War II, 1941-1945

List is probably incomplete, having been printed in town report for 1943, listing men and women in the service as of about January 1944, together with a listing from the 1946 town report listing casualties. Names have also been checked against the Roll of Honor at Memorial Hall.

World War Two Casualties:

Clark, Charles Curtis, died 12 May 1944 in Italy, buried Oakland 1941. Married Nina Sanborn 23 Dec 1933. 14 Nov 1948. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark Sedgley, Norman of Fairfield St, in service from 5 Dec 1942, member Co I Simmons, Clarence R 351st Infantry. Thomas, Gerald S, died 10 Aug 1944 in France, buried Oakland

Cook, Harold C 4 Sep 1948

Dawe, Harry Joseph, died 9 Jan 1945 in Takao Harbor, Formosa. He and Donald Mitchell were listed in the *Sentinel*, 8 Dec 1941, as being stationed in Pearl Harbor, HI at the time of the attack

Folsom, Merle L, died 10 Aug 1944 in France, buried Oakland 3 Nov 1948. He was b Oakland 1 Mar 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Folsom. Enlisted in infantry 16 Feb 1942.

O'Neal, Melvin F, Reg A 351st Inf, died 14 May 1944 in Italy, for 1943, listing men and women in the service as of about buried Oakland 17 Nov 1948. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Neal of Summer St.

Rutter, Ernest A, died 2 July 1943 in Solomon Islands, buried Oakland 6 Feb 1949. He was b Penryn, Cornwall, England, son of Albert and Minnie (_____) Rutter, came to Oakland at age 9. Graduated WHS 1920, member of Maine National Guard Co G. Re-enlisted 26 Sep 1940, inducted 24 Feb 1941. Married Nina Sanborn 23 Dec 1933.

Sedgley, Norman

Simmons, Clarence R

Thomas, Gerald S, died 10 Aug 1944 in France, buried Oakland 4 Sep 1948

Wood, Harold L, died 5 May 1945 in Czechoslovakia, buried (Taiwan), body not recovered Waterville 11 Dec 1948

World War Two Veterans:

Adams, Harold G	Brown, Esther	Cox, Preston	Gallagher, Beecher
Andrews, Lloyd B	Brow, Theodore	Cunningham, Alfred	Garland, Edmond W
Atherton, William	Buker, Norman	Cunningham, Kenneth	Garland, John N
Axtell, Clarence H	Bulmer, Bernard D	Davis, Robert D	Garland, Peter J
Ayers, Stanley	Bunker, Thomas	Dawe, William J	Getchell, John S
Bailey, Robert G	Burton, Donald A	Dean, Woodrow W	Giberson, Hamilton S
Ballman, August	Burwood, Donald	Dearborn, Lewis E	Giberson, Maynard C
Barrett, Rodney Clifford	Burwood, Dorothy	Decker, Durwood	Goodman, Gerald
Bessey, Linwood A	Burwood, Erlon E	Decker, Harry A	Gordon, Howard
Bessey, Stanley	Burwood, Rodney	Decker, Linwood	Grant, Linwood
Bickford, Blynn G	Butler, Stairs Myrtle	Downie, Franklin	Greeley, Arthur W
Bickford, David R	Bush, Lawrence G	Drake, Miles G	Hallett, Ronald
Bickford, Donald	Buzzell, Everett W	Dudley, Edward E	Hanscom, Howard
Bickford, Earle H	Buzzell, Wallace M	Durrell, Harlan	Hanscom, William
Bickford, Herbert L	Cabana, George H	Dustin, John P	Hardy, William
Bickford, John J	Cain, Claude W	Easler, Omer	Houdlette, Harold
Bickford, Lawrence	Cain, Delmar E	Ellis, Donald	Hutchinson, Charles W
Bickford, Maurice	Calder, Timothy	Ellis, Edward R	Johnson, Charles A
Bickford, Otis C	Campbell, Carl	Ellis, Luther M	Johnston, Clinton D
Bickford, Ronald J	Campbell, Gladys Bush	Ellis, Myron A	Judkins, Howard
Bickford, Walter R	Campbell, Harold	Ellis, Roland	Kelley, Charles F
Black, Wendell	Caret, Laurence Paul	Ellis, Rodney C	Kelley, Barbara Mitchell
Blaisdell, Harold	Carroll, Wilbur Jr	Estabrook, Mavard W	Kenniston, Floyd F
Blaisdell, Wallace	Carsley, Lois Andrews	Farnham, Ralph	Kenniston, Gordon M
Blake, Chester J	Carter, Raymond	Fairbrother, Harold L	Kimball, Halsey E
Blake, Robert	Chamberlain, Clarence L	Farrand, Earle M	King, Edward J
Blake, William	Chamberlain, Kenneth	Farrand, Marjorie V	King, Paul
Blanchard, Robert	Clark, Kenneth L	Fenlason, Ralph D	Knauff, Robert
Blanchard, Stanley E	Cochrane, Lafayette A	Fernald, Alfred	Knight, Fred B
Blomiley, William J	Collar, Clifton	Ferren, Errol S	Knight, Stephen
Boiley, Joseph	Collar, Dana L	Fisher, Carl	Knowles, James Jr
Boivin, Emile	Coller, Donald	Fisher, Sampson	LaCroix, Arthur
Bolduc, Albert	Collar, Neil	Follett, Richard	Laflin, Melvin P
Brawn, Francis B B	Collier, Levi B	Folsom, Elwood R	LaPlante, Romeo E
Brawn, William S	Collins, Donald M	Foster, Harry H	Leathers, Lewis D
Brickett, Edward	Cook, Enoch S	Freeman, Martin L	Leavitt, Bernard
Brickett, Ralph	Cook, Wallace A	Frost, Andrew	Leech, Max L
Brooks, William	Cole, Harry B	Frost, Henry	Lermond, Burton E
Brown, Earl L	Coughlin, George	Fuller, Lawrence E	Lothrop, Robert D
Brown, Ernest D Jr	Coughlin, Robert F	Furbush, Donald	Lindvall, William

Livingstone, Clarence
Livingstone, William
Luce, Clarence
Lush, Aubrey S
Lush, Earl
Lush, Elmo C
McFadden, Wesley
McLellan, Woodrow
Mahew, George J
Malcom, Howard
Manson, Parrish
Marshall, June
Marshall, Spellman
Marston, Walter
Millett, Phillip N
Miner, Donald E
Mitchell, Donald K
Mitchell, Francis
Mosher, Bertram
Mullen, Daniel
Mulliken, Everett G
Norman, Erlan J
Norman, Harold W
O'Neal, Merland
Otis, Vernon T
Packard, Edward R
Parker, Lawreston
Parker, Norman
Parker, William

Phillips, Plaisted
Plaisted, Phillip
Plaisted, Thomas A
Pooler, Harold T
Preble, Halles W
Pulcifer, Carlton H
Pullen, Dexter George
Ready, Joseph L
Reed, Thomas P
Reed, Warren S
Reynolds, Lawrence
Richardson, Clarence E
Robinson, Joseph M
Robinson, Richard A
Rockwell, Colby N
Rockwell, Everett A
Rockwell, Everett O
Rockwell, John H
Rosignol, Leo
Rowe, Lawrence L
Rowe, Sterling G
Roy, Ronald M
Rushton, Ernest
Rushton, Kenneth
Salley, Kenneth
Sanborn, Theodore E
Savage, Eugene T
Sawtelle, Kenneth B
Scott, Robert

Sedgley, Lawrence
Sheffield, Courtney A
Shieves, Seoler S
Small, Edson R
Smith, Erman T
Snow, Alfred
Snow, George
Soule, Clyde
Soule, Harry E
Spaulding, George Jr
Spaulding, James L
Spiller, Charles A
Spiller, Harold
Stearns, Virgil
Stone, Frank
Stevens, Gerald
Stevens, Harold A
Stevens, Lorin Jr
Stowell, Ralph M Jr
Stubbert, Warren
Sullivan, James W
Sullivan, Tomas E
Tapley, Jeannette
Taylor, Dwight L
Taylor, Emery A
Thomas, Albert P Jr
Thompson, Blaine
Tobin, Marguerite
Toulouse, Robert

Towle, Carlton H
Towle, Robert
Tuttle, George F
Varney, Bertha
Varney, Charles E
Verkruyse, Emile D
Verkruyse, Norman
Vieta, Alexander Jr
Vieta, John
Warren, Donald E
Warren, Glenn L
Warren, Richard
Warren, Richard E
Watson, Verne Jr
Wedge, John
Wheeler, Harvey S
Wilbur, Alton W
Wilde, Joseph W
Willey, Lewis E
Williams, Lawrence
Williams, Ralph
Witham, Harold C
Young, Richard
York, James Elwood
York, Russell C
York, Vernon

Korean War, 1950-1953

Korean War Casualties:

Corrigan, Herbert

Korean War Veterans:

This list is taken from the Roll of Honor at Memorial Hall.

Abbott, Perley L
Adell, Harold M Jr
Anicetti, Arthur
Bachelder, Robert L
Bailey, Clyde M
Baker, Harold W
Barrett, Earl R
Bean, George F
Bickford, Gary A
Bickford, Gerald M
Bickford, Kenneth
Bickford, Laurel G
Bickford, Raymond C
Bickford, Robert D
Bolduc, Philippe L
Bradley, Theodore H
Brewer, Pauline M
Brown, Donald E
Brown, Robert L

Burwood, Kenneth A
Buzzell, Harold O
Buzzell, Harvey A
Buzzell, Robert E
Buzzell, Robert L
Byerly, Robert C Jr
Campbell, Leslie S
Clapperton, Charles Jr
Clark, Samuel 3d
Collier, Dale R
Collier, Raymond E
Collins, Eugene P
Cook, Alfred R
Cook, Milford E
Coughlin, Robert F
Decker, Adelbert M Jr
Drinkwine, Chester A Jr
Dubois, Robert E
Dudley, Raymond L

Dulac, Nathalie M
Dustin, Harlan E
Eaton, Lorraine D
Fisher, Robert W
Fotter, Robert G
Furbush, Richard N
Furbush, Westley O
Gauthier, Clifton J
George, Andrew
Getchell, Mark W
Gonzales, Moises R
Grady, Daniel E
Gray, Frank S
Greene, Elmer
Harlow, Robert D
Hathaway, Ralph E, Dr
Hosea, Lowell A
Hutchinson, Glenn D
Joler, Wendall

Jolin, Robert E
Jordan, Frank A
Kelley, Lewis M
Knaff, Ada C
Knowles, Gerald S
Knowles, William D
Knox, Gerald G
Lacroix, Leo G
Lacroix, Norman
Lane, Robert
Leclair, Alfred G, Jr
Leighton, George B
Libby, John G
Luce, Harvey B
Luce, Roger A
Marston, Bert N
Martin, Donald B
McCann, James P
McIntire, Beverly L

McKinley, John B	Pierce, Thomas E	Snow, Lawrence C	Walton, John B
McMonagle, Charlene M	Powell, Forest W	Southard, Keith D	Wentworth, Bruce E
Merrow, Stanley B	Preble, Alden A	Southard, Royden D	Wentworth, Robert M
Monahan, Francis E	Preble, Halles W	Stevens, Bradford O	Wheeler, Constance W
Morrisette, Robert C	Principato, Richard P	Stevens, Edward J	Whitaker, Howard R
Mosher, Franklyn R	Pullen, George D Jr	Stowell, Ralph H Jr	White, Albert W
Mullen, Alvah C	Pullen, Horace M	Sullivan, Walter J	Whitney, Robinson I
Murphy, Lawrence E	Redding, Rodney M	Swett, Howard W	Willey, Russell P
Norman, Earlen J Jr	Richards, Wiliam A	Swett, Merle E Jr	Williams, George A
Nutter, George C Jr	Richardson, Maitland E	Tash, Carlton W	Williams, Ralph E
Nutter, Richard	Robinson, Thomas E	Tash, Donald L	Witham, Dana
O'Clair, Joseph A	Romano, Richard E	Tracy, Malon Albert	Witham, David F
Olafson, Bruce M	Sabins, Bernard E	Trainor, James E	Witham, Merle A
Oliver, James A	Sawtelle, William H	Trainor, John A Jr	Wood, Harold E Jr
O'Reilly, Arthur J	Sevey, Clyde E	Trask, Arthur R	Worthley, Kendall B
O'Reilly, Mary Elizabeth	Sheive, Marlene B G	Trask, Stacy	Wright, Chester D
O'Reilly, William Jr	Sheive, Wallace L	Tuttle, Glendon E	Young, Lawrence
Otis, Ernest A	Shorty, Raymond W	Vieta, Eugene L	Young, Rodney E
Owens, Roger L	Small, Robert W	Vigue, Francis J	

Viet Nam War, 1957-1975

Viet Nam War Casualties:

Lofstrom, Leland Eddy, Lance Corporal, US Marine Corps, born 10 SEP 49, died 15 MAY 68. His name is inscribed on Panel 60E Line 025 on the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington DC.

Plourde, Victor M, Specialist-4, US Army, born 01 JUN 49, died 28 AUG 68. His name is inscribed on Panel 46W Line 053 on the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington DC.

Viet Nam War Era Veterans:

This list includes both those who served in Viet Nam and at home in the military, including Oakland men who live elsewhere at the time of enlistment..

Alexander, Melvin A	Buzzell, Wayne	Elkins, Roland N	Hawkins, Robert D
Bacon, Robert H	Capeless, William	Emerson, Harold H	Hichcock, James V Jr
Barker, Gerald A	Caswell, Benson T	Fenlason, Glenn I	Howard, Thomas P
Barry, Hugh J	Caswell, John C	Fenwick, Carl R	Huff, Stuart C
Bartlett, Edwin J	Chabot, Henry L	Field, Maurice F	Hume, Gerald E
Batchelder, Blaine C	Clark, Edward K	Fotter, Richard F	Hutchinson, Glenn D
Benner, Wendell L	Clark, Harold A	Fox, James R	Hutchinson, Marc B
Bessey, Raymond C	Clark, Kenneth L Jr	French, Frederick A	Hutchinson, Raymond B
Bickford, Andrew	Cocco, Anthony W Jr	French, Hugh D	Hutchinson, Rodney F
Bickford, David R	Cochran, Merlin D	Frost, Alan L	Isbister, Harry J
Bickford, Ervin M	Cole, James	Furbush, Donald F Jr	Isbister, William H
Bickford, John A	Collier, David V	Furbush, Archie L	Johnson, Willard
Bickford, Laurel R	Collins, Robert A Sr	George, Gilbert T	Johnston, Sherman Jr
Black, Douglas L	Colson, Carleton K	Gifford, Dale B Jr	Jolin, James R
Blake, Robert Jr	Coughlin, Daniel J	Gilbert, Richard E	Jones, Gary
Bolduc, Roger L	Coughlin, Robert F	Gilfillan, William L	Kelson, Elwood F
Bonnell, Scott	Cummings, Carroll W	Gilman, William Ray	Kenney, Alexander S
Booker, Timothy W	Cummings, Robert E	Gleason, Guy A	Kerschner, Robert A
Bouthot, Joseph R	Davidson, Gerald C	Gradie, Richard W	King, George R
Brown, Timothy J	Denis, Michael J	Gradie, Theodore R	King, Allen R Jr
Burwood, Roger	Drake, Kenneth G	Grivois, Allen E	Kitchen, Robert F
Butler, Jon W	Earle, George L 3d	Hastings, Edward L	Knight, Dana E
Butler, Robert O	Easton, James G	Hawes, Frederick B	Lajoy, David J

Lanteigne, Eugene H	Noel, David A	Roy, Eugene S	Tessier, Paul L
Laplante, Romeo E	Norman, Joseph H	Roy, Marshall G	Thomas, Paul W
Laplante, Thomas P	Palmer, Anthony C	Rushton, Donald W	Tibbetts, Dana S
Leblanc, Edward S	Paradis, Francis X	Salley, Mearl A	Tobey, Winslow S
Libby, Charles S	Paradis, John P	Sanborn, Barry R	Trask, Douglas W
Libby, Glen R	Paradis, Armand D	Sanborn, Wayne E	Trepanier, Leo G
Libby, Richard D	Penney, Richard Keith	Savage, Alton C Jr	Vieta, Edwin T
Maheu, Lance E	Penney, Roger E	Sawtelle, James L	Warren, John L
MacDougall, Michael J	Peterson, Wayne E	Sawtelle, Robert W	Webber, Wayne A
McKenney, Davis F	Philbrick, Robert A	Seavey, Douglas H	Wedge, Evan A
McMorrow, Michael	Phillips, Bruce A	Snow, Lyman L	Wellman, Gene W
Meador, Robert Z	Pierce, Stephen W	Spaulding, Edward W	Wells, Stanley E 3d
Minon, David M	Pierce, William A	Stevens, Carol W	Weston, Joseph S
Moreau, Ronald F	Plourde, Evan J	Stevens, David E	Wheeler, Maurice A
Moser, Francis P	Potter, David H C	Stevens, Edith A	Willey, Michael
Mosher, Gary G	Powell, David A	Stevens, Elwood S	Witham, Wayne D
Moulton, Ernest E	Powell, Robert A	Stronach, Neil	Young, David W
Mullen, David	Proctor, John A	Strout, Maurice D	Young, Stephen R
Mullen, Edwin D	Pullen, Ricky E	Sullivan, Gary M	Young, Peter A
Mutts, Roger W	Roberts, Everett H	Tardiff, Larry J	Young, Thomas R
Muzerolle, David G	Roderick, Edward M	Taylor, Gary A	
Nadeau, Adrian J	Rowe, Ralph S	Terchiak, Raymond E	

"Cold War", 1945-1995

Alexander, Michael	Guite, Leander, USA
Anderson, Ian	Hathaway, Ralph, Dr, USAF
Butler, Craig, USA, 1973-1978	Hathaway, William, USAF, 1973-1996
Brown, Deidre, USAF, Russian Linguist, 1985-1989	Keuter, Jens, USA, German Linguist 1987-1991
Brown, Kean, USN, 1987-1993	Meier, Michael, USA, 1984-2004
Burwood, Roger, 1961-1963	Sawtelle, Richard, USAF, Security Forces 1984-2004
Clough, Fred A, USA, 1985-1986	Vieta, Eugene, Jr, USA 1982-1987

Persian Gulf War, 1990-1991

This list is taken from a listing compiled during the Gulf War by Alberta Porter of the Oakland Area Historical Society (+), as well as my personal research. Some listings are from the Oakland Honor Roll at Memorial Hall (*).

Bartlett, Derek T, BLT 2/8 ECHO Co, Wpns. Plt., 24th MEU Det G (+)	Grivois, Jeffrey, Co C 1 7 INF 3BDE 3ID (+)
Bean, Weldon (*)	Hall, Timothy, 112 th Medevac
Berube, Wayne P, SPC, 89th MP Bgde, 978th MP Co (+)	Judkins, Bruce, S/Sgt, A co, 2-327 Infantry FIST, 101 Assault Div (+)
Bigelow, Wayne, Sgt, HHC 1st ID (+)	Levesque, Kathleen L (*)
Bonnell, John C, 42nd MMS, SAC (+)	Martin, Clyde, USMC
Bowman, Gary A (*)	Meier, Michael, USA
Bridges, Ronald H (*)	Pelletier, David, USMC
Couturier, Scott A, L/CPL, Support Co, 1st CEB, 1st Marine Division (*) (+)	Philbrick, David, LTJG, USS Biddle, CG34 (+)
Dorval, Joseph O (*)	Poulin, Marc, SGT, HHC Div GI/AG, 101st Airborne Div (+)
Dwellely, Lloyd T Jr, Sgt, 354th T F W/AGS/#63 (+)	Powell, Walter
Easler, J E, L/CPL, Dragon Platoon, Weapons Company, 1st Btn, 25th Marines (*) (+)	Shorey, Jimmy L (*)
Fairfield, Matthew, Sgt, 1st FSSG (Deployed), Maint. BN Eng. Co (+)	Spear, Eric, Cpt, 101 st Airborne
Gerrier, Clifford, EMFN, USS Nassau, LH4 Assault Div (+)	Stratton, Stacy, Spec, 218th MP Co, 793 MP Bn, 14th MP Bde (+)
Graham, Larry, Sgt, HHC 4/34 (+)	Sturtevant, Jeffrey Dean, Delta Co 2-1 AVN Reg 1 (+)
Goodrow, James G, ETC, US Navy	Thompson, Joey E (*)
	Worthley, David, PFC, 20th Engr Bde, 62nd Eng Bn (*) (+)

Desert Storm to Iraq, 1991-2001

Bucknam, Gary A, SSG, USAF; Gary and eight others were killed when his plane collided with a German plane off the coast of Namibia, South Africa, on 13 Sep 1997. He was the flight engineer for a C-141 cargo plane on a humanitarian mission.

Alderson, Jeff, USAF, 1998-2003
Blake, Robert Jr
Corbett, Leslie, USA/MP 2000-2005

Meier, Michael, USA 1984-2004
Paradis, Mark, USN 1994-1999
Powell, Veronica, USN 1991-1997

Iraq & Afghanistan, 2001-2021

Carr, Jackie, USA
Clough, Fred A, USA
Couturier, Darcy, USA
Cote, Joshua, USA
Craig, Nathan A, USMC

Duffy, Chris, USMC
Dumais, Jeremiah, USMC
Dumais, Micah, USMC
Goldrup, Michael, USA
Grant, Joshua

Jaques, Michael, USMC
Meier, Michael, USA
Pierce, Michael, USA
Powell, Walter
Thompson, Aaron, USAF

Some Old Homes and Various Street Scenes



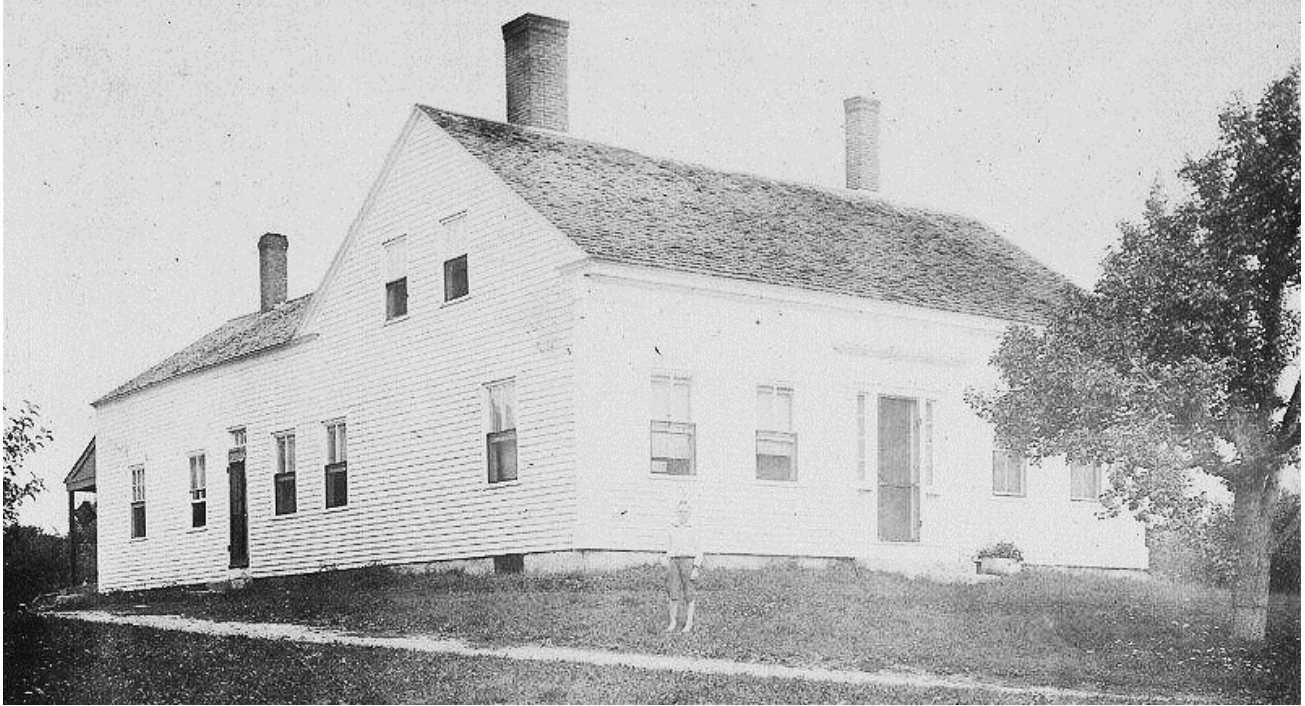
Mathews Home – Caption reads Grandpa Mathews, Lettie Mathews, Carrie Maude Ellis; 5 people in front of house, date of photo about 1900



Pullen Dyer House, Libby Hill. This house was probably built by Cyrus Wheeler, one of the early settlers in the south part of town, on the Middle Road.



Stowell House, corner School and Middle (now Center) St



Gleason Family homestead. The family of Elijah Gleason (1767-1852) has been in Oakland since 1788. The photo says "Arthur Gleason" on the back; one Arthur Augustus Gleason was born in 1874, son of Benjamin and Caroline (McIntyre) Gleason.



Labeling on the back says, "Mrs. B. A. York, Mr. Burt Stevens and Mildred; Myrtie York; Doctor York; Mary is in the house." Mrs. Benjamin Otis York (Lettie Lewis or Matthews) was born 1868; Myrtie York was born in 1884.



G W Field residence



Pressey House, built 1855 by George Pressey. Born about 1801, he and his wife Tabitha had eight children, all born before he built this house. The house is now on the list of National Historic Landmarks.. Pressey himself died in 1861, only 6 years after building the home. Today the Pressey House is a bed and breakfast, having been remodeled, restored and enlarged substantially at the back.



Residence of C Wentworth, Summer St



Main Street scene



Main St, just east of the main business district.



House on Main St about 1905 (in disrepair 1995, demolished 1999), site of present-day Early Bird Restaurant, next to Webber's launderama.



Fairfield Street



Water Street



Haymarket or Winslow's Square about 1935

Documents in Oakland History

Act of Incorporation of the Town of Winslow

26 April 1771

An act for incorporating a certain tract of land in the County of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Winslow.

Whereas the inhabitants of a certain tract of land lying on the east and west side of the Kennebec River, in the County of Lincoln, are desirous of enjoying the privileges that will arise to them by being incorporated into a town.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and House of Representatives,

(Sect. 1) That the tract of land aforesaid, butted and bounded as follows: viz., beginning on the east side of Kennebec River, at a hemlock tree standing on the bank of said river, and one rod west-north west of a large rock, and two miles and half a mile on a north-east course, from Fort Halifax, -- and from said tree, to run, east-south-east, five miles, to a beech tree, marked; thence, to run, south-south-west five miles and one hundred and seventy-eight poles; thence, west-north-west, to the northeast corner of the town of Vassalborough; thence, on the northerly line of said town, west-north-west, five miles, to Kennebeck River; thence to run across said river, the same course, to the end of five miles on the west side of said river, -- butting, thus far on the same northerly course of the said town of Vassalborough; thence, northerly, on such a course, so far as to meet the west end of a line running, from the hemlock-tree above mentioned, west north-west, five miles from Kennebeck River, thence to run, east north-east, on the last mentioned line, five miles, to said Kennebeck River, thence across said river, to the hemlock tree aforesaid, the first mentioned bounds, -- be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Winslow; and that the inhabitants thereof be and hereby are invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which the inhabitants of any of the towns within this province, respectively do, or by law ought to enjoy.

And be it further enacted,

(Sect. 2.) That James Howard Esq, be, and hereby is, empowered to issue his warrant, directed to some principal inhabitant in said town, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to meet at such time and place as shall therein be set forth, to choose all such officers as shall be necessary to manage the affairs of the said town.

And be it further enacted,

(Sect. 3.) That the freeholders of the said town shall be, and hereby are, empowered, at their said first meeting, to bring in their choice for a register of deeds, for the county of Lincoln, also for a treasurer for said county, qualified according to law; and the votes for such register and treasurer shall, at the same time, by a constable (who may be chosen and sworn), be sealed up and by him returned unto the court of general sessions of the peace to be holden in June next, at Pownalborough, for the said county in like manner as is provided by law in like cases for other towns within this province; which court is hereby authorized and required to receive the said votes; which, with the votes of the other towns of said county, shall be opened, sorted and counted as the law directs for determining the choice of such register and treasurer; and such shall be, to all intents and purposes, valid and effectual in law.

And be it further enacted,

(Sect. 4.) That if by reason of sickness, or any other means, the said James Howard Esq. shall be prevented from performing the business, or any part thereof, to which he is appointed by this act, then in that case William Cushing esq. shall be and hereby is empowered to transact the whole or any part of such business, as fully and effectually as the said James Howard Esq. is, by the second clause of this act empowered to transact the same.

Passed and Published April 26, 1771.²³⁴

Petition to Divide the Town of Winslow

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Winslow, in the county of Kennebec, being a committee chosen by said Town in Town meeting assembled, humbly Report to your Honours that it is the wish of the Inhabitants of the said Town that the territory lying on the westerly side of said River, in said Town, as it is now bounded, should be set off

from said Town by the name of Waterville. Your petitioners in behalf of said Town, beg leave to offer to your Honours, the following reasons:

That the value of the property now owned in said Town is nearly equally divided on each side of said river.

That the Town and religious meeting are held alternately at the meeting houses now erected on each side of said river, and that in several parts of the year it is very difficult and almost impossible to cross said river to attend said meetings.

That in the spring season, at the annual meetings held in said town, the Inhabitants thereof living on the opposite side from where the said meeting is to be held, are frequently prevented by the particular situation of said river from crossing the same to attend said meeting.

That said river nearly divides said Town of Winslow in equal halves.

Whereof your Petitioners in behalf of said Town humbly pray that said territory may be set off, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Com. of the Town of Winslow.)

Asa Soule Thomas Rice Nehemiah A Parker Josiah Hayden Reuben Kidder

That the now Town of Winslow shall be divided through the middle of the river Kennebeck as the river usually runs across the width of said Town.

That that part of said Town which lay on the Eastern side of the Kennebeck shall retain the name of Winslow, and the part which lay on the Western side be erected into a town by the name of Waterville.

That all debts except such as concern meeting house that shall be due from the Town when divided, or damages the Town may be liable to pay, shall be apportioned and paid by each Town according to the present valuation.

That Josiah Hayden, Esq., being the only Selectman of the present Town of Winslow, residing on the east side of the Kennebeck river, shall, after a division, have power to call the first meeting without consulting his colleagues.

The above are articles agreed on by us in a division of the now Town of Winslow, in behalf of said town.

Josiah Hayden Reuben Kidder Asa Soule Nehemiah A Parker Thomas Rice, Committee

Waterville, Act of Incorporation

23 June 1802

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to divide the Town of Winslow in the County of Kennebec, and to incorporate the westerly part thereof into a separate Town by the name of Waterville

Section 1st. Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all that part of the town of Winslow which lies on the west side of the Kennebec river, as known by its present bounds, and by a line drawn on the middle of Kennebec river as its future eastern boundary, be and is hereby incorporated into a separate Town by the name of Waterville. And the inhabitants of ye said town are hereby invested with all the powers, privileges, rights, and immunities, with which other Towns are invested by the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth.

Section 2nd. And be it further Enacted, that the said Town of Waterville shall pay all arrears of taxes, which have been assessed upon them, together with their proportion of all debts owned by the said Town of Winslow prior to the date of this Act, excepting such debts as concern the building of their Meeting Houses, which shall be due from the said Town when divided, or damages the town may then be liable to pay, shall be apportioned and paid in proportion according to the present valuation, and all dues and demands, other than those which include the expenses of Meeting Houses, belonging to the Town when divided, shall hereafter be adjusted, divided and paid to each of said Towns in proportions according to the present valuation. And the proceeds of the sales of all pews on the lower floors in the two Meeting Houses standing on the banks of the Kennebec, as also the Monies voted to complete the same, shall be equally divided between the said Towns after a division; and the monies assessed for building a meeting house in the west pond settlement shall be paid and exclusively appropriated for that purpose, and subject to no demand on said town of Winslow.

Section 3rd. And be it further Enacted, that all future State taxes which may be levied on the two Towns aforesaid, previous to a new valuation, shall be assessed and paid in the proportion of two-fifths by the Town of Winslow, and three-fifths by the Town of Waterville.

Section 4th. And be it further Enacted, that all property now belonging to the said Town of Winslow, not mentioned in the foregoing section, shall be divided between the said Towns in the proportion as mentioned in the second section of this act.

Section 5th. And be it further Enacted, that any Justice of the Peace of said County of Kennebec, be and he is hereby authorized upon application thereof, to issue a Warrant directed to some suitable person, an inhabitant of the said Town of Waterville, requiring him to notify and warn the Inhabitants thereof qualified to vote in Town affairs, to assemble at such convenient time and place as shall be expressed in the said Warrant, to choose such officers as Towns are by law empowered to choose in the months of March or April annually.

In the House of Representatives, June 23, 1802. This Bill having had three several readings passed to be Enacted.

John C. Jones, Speaker.

In Senate June 23, 1802. This Bill having had two several readings passed to be Enacted.

David Cobb, President.

June 23, 1802. By the Governor approved.

Caleb Strong.²³⁵

An Act to Establish the Town of Dearborn in the County of Kennebec.

Chapter CXXIV, 1812

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the plantation heretofore called West Pond, in the county of Kennebec, as contained in the following described boundaries, shall be, and hereby is established as a town, by the name of Dearborn, viz. easterly by the town of Waterville, southerly by the town of Belgrade, westerly by the town of Rome, and northerly by the south line of the county of Somerset. And the inhabitants of the said town of Dearborn are hereby vested with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the like other incorporated towns, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace for the county of Kennebec is hereby authorized, upon application therefor, to issue a warrant, directed to a freeholder and inhabitant of the said town of Dearborn, requiring him to notify and warn the free-holders thereof, to meet at such time and place as shall be appointed in the said warrant, for the choice of such officers as towns are by law required to choose at their annual town meetings. (This act passed 22d February 1812)

An Act to Annex Benjamin Corson and Others to the Town of Waterville.

Chapter CXVI, 1815

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That

Benjamin Corson, Robert Hussey, Jonathan Nelson, Samuel Wade, Henry Richardson, 3d., Ebenezer Holmes, Thomas Gleason, Thomas Magrath, Spencer Thayer, Alvin Thayer, Abner Young, and Asa Young, with their families and estates, as contained within the following described lines, be, and they are hereby set off from the town of Dearborn, and annexed to the town of Waterville:

Beginning at the southwest corner of said Waterville, from thence to run a west northwest course, in the southerly line of said Dearborn, till it meets the pond formerly called Richardson's mill pond, which is connected with Magrath's pond by a streight, called the narrows, from thence northerly by the easterly shore of said ponds, till it meets the bog near the head of said Magrath's pond, thence north-easterly, by the easterly edge of said bog, till it meets the southerly line of land owned and occupied by John Magrath, from thence east southeast, in the south line of said Magrath's lot, to the west line of said Waterville, from thence southerly, in the said west line of Waterville, to the bounds first mentioned. And the said lands with the inhabitants thereon, shall hereafter be held and considered a part of the said town of Waterville as fully and completely as though it had been originally incorporated therewith: PROVIDED HOWEVER, that the several persons herein named with

their estates shall be holden to pay their respective taxes due, and payable to the said town of Dearborn, legally assessed, and not paid prior to the passing of this act.

An Act to Set Off Asa Young, With His Estate from the Town of Dearborn and to Annex the Same to the Town of Waterville.

Chapter XCVIII, 1822

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That Asa Young, with his estate, lying within the boundary line of the town of Dearborn, on the east side of the pond, be, and the same hereby is set off from the Town of Dearborn and annexed to the town of Waterville. Provided, That the said Asa Young shall be holden to pay all taxes assessed against him in the said town of Dearborn, prior to the passing of this act. (This Act passed January 21, 1822)

An Act to Set Off Nahum Corson, With His Estate from Dearborn, and Annex the Same to the Town of Waterville.

Chapter CCCCXII, Approved February 28, 1826

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That Nahum Corson, of Dearborn, in the county of Kennebec, with his estate, being about two hundred acres on great lot B Two, it being the same lots he purchased of Charles Vaughan and Robert H Gardiner, as laid down on Solomon Adams' plan, be, and hereby is, set off from said Dearborn and annexed to the town of Waterville: Provided said Corson shall be holden to pay all taxes assessed against him, in said Dearborn, prior to the passing of this Act. (Approved by the Governor, Feb. 28, 1826)

An Act to set Off Peaslee Morrill From Dearborn to Belgrade

Chapter 397, Approved January 29, 1834

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That Peaslee Morrill with his estate, consisting of that part of his farm on which he now lives, within the boundary line of the town of Dearborn, be, and hereby is set off from the town of Dearborn, in the county of Kennebec, and annexed to the town of Belgrade: Provided, That said Morrill shall be held to pay all taxes assessed against him in said Dearborn prior to the passing of this Act.

An Act to Set Off Certain Lands in Dearborn and Annex the Same to Belgrade

Chapter 553, Approved March 22, 1839

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That a part of the town of Dearborn in the county of Kennebec with the inhabitants having a legal settlement thereon, embraced within the following limits, viz: all that part of said town which lies south of a line commencing at the west line of said town on the north line of fifteen mile lot A Two, and running thence easterly on said north line to the east line of the William Varney lot; thence southerly on said east line, and east line of Reuel Williams' plantation, so called, to the south line of said fifteen mile lot A Two, thence easterly on the south line of said fifteen mile lot A Two, to the West line of Waterville, be and the same hereby is set off from said town of Dearborn and annexed to the town of Belgrade in said county.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants and territory set off as aforesaid shall be and are liable for their just proportion of all corporate debts now due or owing from said town of Dearborn; and the same may be assessed by the proper officers of said town of Dearborn in the same manner as if this act had not passed; said inhabitants being entitled also to their just proportion of all moneys due to said town.

An Act to Incorporate the Town of Smithfield

Chapter 27, Approved February 29, 1840

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the territory herein after described, with the inhabitants having a legal settlement thereon, to wit; so much of the town of Mercer in the county of Somerset as lies east of a line commencing at the south west corner of Norridgewock, and running thence southerly in the west line of land possessed by Caleb Gilman, and continuing thence the same course to the north line of land possessed by William Allen; thence westerly in said Allen's north line to the Bog Stream; thence southerly in the thread of said stream to the North Pond; and thence south to the north line of the county of Kennebec; - Also the territory called East Pond Plantation; - Also so much of the town of Dearborn in the county of Kennebec as lies west of a line formed by the west line of Stephen Willey's farm, and the extension of said line northerly in the same course to the south line of Somerset County, and southerly in the same course to the north line of Belgrade, -be, and the same is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Smithfield...

Sec. 5. that the boundaries of the counties of Kennebec and Somerset be, and they hereby are, so far altered as to include said town of Smithfield within the county of Somerset...

An Act Dissolving the Incorporation of the Town of Dearborn

Chapter 200, Approved April 20, 1841

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the act incorporating the town of Dearborn, in the county of Kennebec, be and the same hereby is repealed and that said incorporation is dissolved.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the territory and inhabitants, comprising the present town of Dearborn, be and the same hereby are created a plantation, by the name of Dearborn Plantation, with all the privileges, immunities and liabilities, to plantations incorporate incident.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said plantation and inhabitants shall be, and are liable for all debts now due or owing from said town in its corporate capacity. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

An Act to Annex Dearborn Plantation to the Town of Waterville

Chapter 90, Approved March 17, 1843

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Sec. 1. That the territory comprising Dearborn Plantation in the county of Kennebec, together with the inhabitants dwelling and having their home, and being now residents thereon, be, and the same are hereby annexed to the town of Waterville, in said county.

Sec. 2. The inhabitants and property of said plantation shall remain liable for all corporate debts of said plantation, and the same may be enforced by the creditors, by suit or otherwise in the same manner as if this act had not passed, and the existing officers of said plantation and such as may be selected to succeed them, and may be necessary to discharge said corporate debts

and incidental charges. And said town of Waterville shall in no respect be liable for said debts.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor.

West Waterville, 1873, Incorporation of the Town.

Reported in the Waterville Mail, 21 February 1873, along with several other articles on the division of the town.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives - (Boundaries - all Waterville west of a line) "... commencing in the north line of the town of Sidney about two miles west of Kennebec River, in the range of the west line of the second mile rangeway of the town of Waterville; thence northerly to said west line of said rangeway to the center of the cross road leading from Emerson Bridge to West Waterville village; thence northerly on the westerly line of said second mile rangeway road to the south line of the McKechnie road; thence westerly in the south line of said McKechnie road about forty rods to the east line of Henry J Morrill's land, and in the same course to the southerly line of the Marston road; thence westerly in the southerly line of said Marston road to the thread of the Emerson stream; thence northerly down the thread of said stream to the mouth of the Tuby brook; thence up said Tuby brook, in the south line of the town of Fairfield ..."

Other Documents

Letters, Diaries, Newspaper Articles and Recollections Of The Early Days Of Oakland

Lewiston Journal Illustrated Magazine Section, pp 8-9.

(This is transcribed from a PDF file of a scanned photocopied page; errors in transcription are to be expected – MJD)

Rev. William Allen Hatch, Now of St. Louis, Recalls “West Waterville” as a “mere Hamlet.” – The Rival Upper and Lower Mills – A Country Grocer of the Old Days. – The Adventurous Youth of Oakland’s Postmaster. – New Industries.

[Written for Lewiston Journal.]

The old and long established industries of Oakland were described in our issue of last Saturday, but within the last year other and equally important ones have come in and these have given the village the greatest boom in its history. For example, the Forster Manfg. Co. of Dixfield has established a new toothpick factory in this place and will hereafter do business on a much larger scale. They have just completed the new building in the outskirts of the village, and this covers a space of 168 x 80 feet, with a storehouse 80 x 80 feet in addition to the wings. The factory is now practically in operation and a force of some 150 men and women will soon be given constant employment. This plant will be run by electricity, and the machinery is all of the most modern type. The president of the company is M. W. Forster; Albert Hall is general superintendent, and the master mechanic is J O Eaton. A 300-horse-power motor has been installed and this shows the scale on which the business will be conducted. Truly the village is fortunate in securing this great manufacturing establishment.

Still another important industry that has just settled in Oakland is the Schmick Handle and Lumber Company from William, West Virginia, and Hamburg, Penn. The two plants are virtually one and the same and they have come to Maine because their lumber can be procured more easily. The manufacture of broom handles is the specialty of this company as it is claimed to be cheaper to do this than to ship the broom corn here and the finished product back again. This is the largest company of the kind in the world and they market their goods in every part of the country.

The company have been here less than one year and their plant has caused a great boom in the place. The building is 200 x 100 feet in size and both steam and electricity will be used for power. On so large a scale do they carry on business that six car loads of lumber, containing 20,000 feet are required every day in the manufacture of broom handles. W. E. Schmick is the president and general manager of the company. C. J. Tobias is the local superintendent and G. H. Plunkett mill foreman. The office force is in charge of A. C. Glazier, and with the great volume of business all of these are kept busy. No less than 40,000 handles are turned out every day as one item, while their chair stock is another large branch. The company has purchased from the Hollinsworth & Whitney corporation two townships of wild land near Bald mountain and from this source will furnish their own lumber. They have constructed an artificial pond at the mill and into this the lumber is taken from the cars and then drawn up by endless carriers into the building. It is certainly a great enterprise and coming as it does from another state a large force of workmen are brought into the village for whom homes must be provided. Here is a great chance for the investment of capital in building cottages and already this work is well under way.

Oakland has many able and energetic business men, and among these G. W. Goulding, postmaster, and president of the Messalonskee National Bank, is one of the foremost. This gentleman has a history that reads like a romance. Brought to West Waterville when a small child, where he lived until he was twelve, he was then sent to Minnesota to be brought up by an uncle. Not relishing the sort of treatment that he received from this relative, the young lad ran away, and constructing a rude raft, he boldly started up the Mississippi river, where he soon landed among hostile Indians. These he managed to escape and held down his scalp until the breaking out of the Civil war, when at 19 years of age he enlisted in the First Minnesota Regiment and hiked 200 miles to Fort Ripley, where a regiment of regular soldiers were relieved. That was the outpost of civilization and there he had all sorts of experiences with the Indians until his regiment was sent to Washington and Alexandria where he was in camp for a short time. He was in that city when Col. Ellsworth was shot and passed there all those exciting scenes.

From that time young Goulding followed all the fortunes of his regiment. He was in a score of battles, among which some of the most bloody were Bull Run, Battle Bluff, Yorktown, Withamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bristow Station, Mine Run, and for a time in that conflict with Moseby's guerrillas. At Gettysburg his regiment lost 88 [33?] out of every hundred men in its ranks but fortunately he was in the hospital nursing a wound at that time or he would probably have been left in a trench with the others.

Not until late in 1866 was Mr. Goulding discharged and then he came directly to Oakland and sort of grew up with the place. He has represented the town in many honorable positions and for thirteen years has been the village postmaster having been appointed by President McKinley and reappointed by Roosevelt and Taft. It was this hustling gentleman who was guide of the writer in looking over the big manufacturing plants of Oakland and a swift auto managed by Gayford, of the garage, was placed at his disposal. With the ex-member of the legislature and all-around hustler and also with the assistance of one of the brightest women in town, it would have been the fault of the writer had he failed to get plenty of material for an article. In fact, they filled him so full that this second story of Oakland is the result.

In the former article on Oakland mention was made of the Hatch brothers who were born in this village and whose old home is still standing in good preservation. It is situated on Summer street, and tradition says that the first store in the community stood on the same spot. The place is now owned by Mrs. Olive Briggs and it may well be called one of the historic landmarks of the town, The Shepherd home is on Water street, and as near as can be learned was built by a pioneer named Samuel Kimball about 125 years ago. At a later day it passed into the possession of Obed Shepherd and is now the property

and home of his grandson, Richard Shepherd. This is undoubtedly the oldest house in Oakland that is still standing at this time, and as a historic structure is indeed venerable.

The article written by Henry Hatch and published in our last story was supplemented in the Tuesday club of Oakland by an equally interesting paper by his brother, the Rev. Wm. Allen Hatch, of St. Louis. This was read before the club by his niece, Miss Helen A. Smiley, and kindly loaned by her to the Journal. Like the story of his Los Angeles brother it is full of reminiscent anecdote and extremely interesting. With the permission of Miss Smiley we herewith print the letter in full.

Recollections of West Waterville By Rev. William Allen Hatch.

When my father moved to West Waterville, there was on his property, near the shore of the lake, the ruins of an old potash factory, and near this were two old apple trees, one of which (I think about 1860) father estimated to be about 100 years old. This tree bore fruit for twenty years or more afterwards. This potash factory may have been the earliest industry of the new settlement of the Winthrop Company.

The first settlers, the Halletts, Crowells, Cornforths, Husseys, etc., were all from the same town on Cape Cod, and originally from the same locality in England – having certain peculiarities of dialect and manner.

The hamlet – it was hardly more than that, in my childhood – of West Waterville, was separated into two very distinct and sometimes hostile divisions – the Upper and Lower Mills. Each division had its little red schoolhouse; the furniture and even the doorposts and doors were ornamented by the rude carvings of unskilled hands. What a pity that the boyish tendency to cut and to carve had not been richly directed. We might have had a village of skilled carvers, instead of mere whittlers.

Up to the age of nine years, my boyish horizon was limited on the west by father's pasture and woods. The last house on the road, where I always loved to stop, was simply a one room with lean-to and a loft reached by a ladder. This was the residence of Madison Soule. Returning east, there were the houses of Nahum Wilbur and Squire Hitchings – a man who knew more than anyone else in the community – and then the old Benson tavern, opposite the turn of the Belgrade road. There were no houses on that road till you came to Bainbridge Crowell's which was, if I remember rightly, out of our school district. East of the Tavern, beyond the hollow, was the house of Elder Hill, John Hubbard, and the new house of Dr. North, and directly opposite, the house where I was born, with the store close by, and the rather pretentious colonial residence of Jonathan Coombs. Silas Bailey's house just beyond this, was built during my early childhood. Directly opposite this, on the corner, was B. C. Benson's carriage factory, and just below it, the blacksmith shop of Russell Benson. On the corner below this was the store of Samuel Kimball; then the gristmill of Silas Bailey and the tannery of Alfred Winslow.

Across the bridge, the blacksmith of Kenelm Blackwell, and the sawmill and chair factory of Thomas Baker. On the Sidney road, within the school district, were the houses of Cyrus Wheeler, Kenelm Pullen and David Munsey. On the east side were the houses of Daniel Lord, Kenelm Blackwell, and I think one or two others, whose names I do not recall. On the west side of the stream, on the little street leading from Kimball's store to what was afterwards Folsom's store, were the houses of Baker and Sheppard, and the shoe shop of David Davis.

On Church street, after you passed the schoolhouse going north, was the residence of Mr. Coombs (Mrs. Boies) B. C. Benson, Alfred Winslow, Samuel Kimball, and then the church, then Union, now Universalist; at the turn of the road, the tavern and store of Guy Hubbard; beyond the turn Clark Stanley's Tavern and William Macartney.

On the Fairfield road were the houses of John Cornforth and Mr. Hale. Mr. Cornforth's store was at the corner – worth remembering now from the fact that one who was a clerk in his employ was one of four brothers who were representatives in Congress at the same time from four different states, and he was governor of Maine at the outbreak of the Civil War. I have three commissions with the signature of Israel Washburn, Jr.

I think there was a carding mill at the dam, but I am not certain. Below the Cascade was a scythe factory of Hale & Stevens,. Their whole output was sold and delivered from a one-horse wagon which traveled in the course of the year over the greater part of southern Maine and eastern New Hampshire. The young man whom I knew who traveled with this outfit afterwards became the head of the Boston show firm of Field, Thayer & Whitcomb.

One quaint old house at the top of the steep bank of the river stands out in my memory, the name of the occupant stands out from my memory (Dexter Pullen). Mr. Lord built a hoe and axe factory in my childhood days which afterwards was Hubbard, Blake & Co.

From Church street west to the river was solid woods with the exception of one little patch of half an acre or so which they called the "wheat-field" There we children used to go for picnics, near the Bates Mill.

One day a bear, driven from the woods of the northwest, was seen in these woods and the whole male adult population turned out to hunt the poor beast. He was finally shot under the lower bridge and his body was brought to the upper mills to lie in state, in the rear of Kimball's store. Our hired man, a great good-natured fellow, kindly offered to lead me down the hill to see the bear, but it took much persuasion and some gentle force to bring my little hand to touch the dead bear.

Freshets of the destructive sort were very rare on the stream but one spring at unusually high water the stone pillars under the grist mill were knocked out and the grist mill was floated almost to the lower bridge. Silas Bailey hunted among the ruins for a certain inside door and recovered it. On this were kept his accounts.

The post office was at the Upper Mills. When the democrats were in power, Mr. Coombs was postmaster and had his office in Mr. Kimball's store. Mr. Kimball was his brother-in-law. When the Whigs were in, Father was postmaster. When I was about nine years old I made up the mail, of course under Father's oversight, and had it ready for the carrier. We had mail connection with Waterville twice a week. Every letter had to be marked paid five cents, or collect ten cents. After envelopes came in, they had to be sealed with wafers or sealing wax. The first stamp, 2 cts., had to be cut from the sheet with scissors. The building of the railroad was a great event in the history of the little village. It spelled prosperity with a big P. The greater part of the laborers were Irish and boarded in the shanty, some of the more quiet sort preferred boarding in private families. We had a bunch of four or five at one house, and Mother provided slippers for them to put on before entering the house. If any of the boarders came in showing signs of intoxication a quiet warning the next morning prevented any repetition of the offense. To our sober and sedate New Englanders the frolics and occasional fights, at the shanty, were very scandalous.

We little dreamed that children of these wild Irish would rule our great cities, not only in the kitchen, but on the street and in the highest offices of the City Hall.

The greatest part of these laborers were honest and resented any trickery on the part of others.

One, a giant in size, had little appetite for work. His name was on the pay-roll and he proceeded to try his credit.

Father furnished him a complete outfit [...] by some of the men [...] was already on the road walking to Waterville and [...] by steamboat. Father followed and overtook him at the foot of [...] Hill, and recovered every scrap [...] to hat and handkerchief. The man had his old clothes on under the new. This was collecting debt without due process of law and it required two kinds of courage to do it.

There were some serious difficulties in railroad construction which would seem quite trivial at this day. For instance, there was a very deep quagmire in the rear of the home that father built, which seemed to resist all efforts to overcome. After a year of filling and pile driving the spring showed the piles leaving in all directions. It was then determined to fill the hole with dirt, but the process of wheel-barrow and dump cart was altogether too slow. Gravel could be brought on the north side and a locomotive with flat cars was brought from Winthrop over the stage road.

When we boys saw the dust flying on the Belgrade Road, we went out to meet the coming stranger, and a wonderful sight it was. Twelve yoke of oxen drawing a very heavy wagon and on the wagon in diminished dignity stood the mighty locomotive, The Pathfinder. The hole was filled before frost came.

The first station agent was Mr. Tozier, but the duties did not occupy all of his time. He fitted up a photograph studio in the station. The process then was on polished silver, requiring long exposure. There had been before a studio in the Johnathan Coombs house.

Up to the time of the building of the railway most of the trade was barter. There had to be money for taxes, and a little for doctors and preachers. Wool pelts and furs brought cash, but hardly any other produce. Mr. Benson would pay his workmen out of the store as did the other employers, and we had a large box under the counter to hold the checks or orders. These were not sorted but held only in case of a dispute on the account. Some were written on paper, others on shavings, tan bark, birch bark, chips, etc.

Father was the first to pay our cash for country produce, beginning with beans and dried apples for the California trade. We packed the apples in molasses hogsheads, pounding and tramping them down as firmly as possible, for they were to go the long voyage round Cape Horn.

There was always some money to be handled. There was the big copper cent which disappeared when the copper was worth more than the coin. The bank notes were the greatest bother. We had to have a big counterfeit detector which gave us a list of all known counterfeits and broken banks, and we very frequently had to refer to this. Among the silver coins was a three-cent piece which came in with the three cent postage stamp and went out with it.

The religious life of the community was centered in the Meetinghouse with occasional lectures and concerts week nights. For evening affairs each attendant was requested to bring a lamp or candle and evening services were announced as beginning at “early candle lighting.”

We had a Sunday school but it was not highly successful. Kenelm Blackwell was my teacher. He did not teach, but he made us commit to memory the first part of the Gospel according to St. John and I have since been profoundly thankful to him for having at my tongue’s end this marvelous bit of philosophy and theology.

One great church enterprise was undertaken by the women, to furnish a bell for the church. I do not know how long it took them to raise the money, at least a year or two of quilting, knitting, cooking – and I well remember some marvelous crullers that were made by Mrs. Blackwell. The bell was purchased and raised into the tower. Clark Stanley was the chief engineer. The only casualty that occurred to mar this important achievement was in throwing out some of the scantlings from the belfry Clark Stanley’s dog was killed – a real calamity to our boyish minds, for he was the inseparable companion of Mr. Stanley and was highly educated.

In this great enterprise, the dividing line between the Upper and Lower Mills was wiped off the map never to appear again.

I have already written of the little red school houses, in which pupils of all ages from four to twenty-one met, studied, absorbed and learned from each other – having some advantage over the later system of graded schools. But the reform started by Horace Mann was bound to spread. One of the teachers just before my time was Mr. Pennell. He left an impression on the community that was very lasting. He afterwards became the superintendent of Minnesota schools and long before he died was acknowledged to be one of the great educators in the country. The public school was supplanted by a fall term of private school at the upper or lower schoolhouse. When it was at the lower schoolhouse, I would go with my sisters, following the trail thru the woods which is now Water Street.

This wood as far as Memorial hall was the property of David Coombs and when the doctor told him he could prolong his life by going to Florida he decided to sell. He surveyed it off into lots but as there was not a brisk market in lots, he put the sale in the form of a lottery and all the neighbors in their desire to help him, laid aside their scruples and bought tickets. My father, who was opposed to gambling in any form, bought a ticket for each member of the family. Sister Sarah drew a lot to which there was no sale for many years.

Before the passage of the prohibitory law, there were two licensed places where liquors were sold. They both stopped when prohibition came in. In the early years of enforcement there were some queer scenes. Quite a quantity of liquor was spilled and ran down the gutter in front of David Davis’ shoemakers’ shop, and I remember seeing some of the neighbors dipping it up in their tin cups and drinking to their satisfaction.

One man in Rome (Walter Warren) was determined to defy the law and threatened dire results to any officer who attempted to put him out of business. Frank Crowell, a son of Uncle Hiram Crowell, was deputy sheriff and armed with a warrant, he arrested the fire eater and brought him to West Waterville for trial. There was no jail in the village and as Father was one of Mr. Crowell’s bondsmen, he allowed the prisoner the privilege of sleeping in the guest room of his new house. There were two keepers, Loren Corson and Thos. Baker, both prohibitionists, but for such important duty they were provided with a private bottle. During the night, both got sound asleep and the sound awoke the prisoner. He saw his opportunity and took advantage of it – not by flight or attempt to escape – but by crawling out of bed and under it. Corson was the first to awake and seeing the bed empty he shook his partner, saying, “Tom, Tom, he is gone.”

And the prisoner had his laugh. Isaac Bates kept a little shop where he sold candy, cakes and soft drinks. Once he experimented in a batch of strong beer. I was offered a taste of it but I could not see how anyone could drink such stuff. Some of the young men, however, seemed to like it and drank several glasses each. I think Mr. Bates learned that sort of traffic had better cease.

One of the features of the simple life of the village was the annual visit of the traveling tinker – when all the pans and pails were mended up. He was a welcome guest, not only for his useful work but for his exceptional qualities of heart and mind. He was a singer of strange ditties, highly interesting to us children, could preach forcibly, and talk entertainingly. His children or grandchildren are and have been very successful Chiropodists in Boston and St. Louis.

In mid-winter we had other welcome visitors. An adventurous dealer would bring from the coast a pung load of clams, which meant for us in the interior a delicious feast. Lobsters and salt water fish were also a welcome variant in our winter diet.

Father used to put in cold storage sometimes a hundred sheep and lambs. The cold storage was affected by first freezing and then packing in snow.

You may get some idea of what you have gained in the way of a larger and easier life, of what you have lost of the more leisurely simple life. On the whole, let us think we have advanced into a broadened outlook, a larger partnership in the worldwide humanity, and with that broader outlook and feeling of partnership, a sense of responsibility for the welfare of all. Without this, luxury is ruinous. With it, a going on and on to higher ideals and greater achievements.

Readers of the Journal will feel grateful to Miss Smiley for furnishing such interesting matter for these articles. It has made possible two illustrated stories instead of one, and will be the means of preserving much historical data for future reference. More could easily be said of this good old town and some other time this will be done. It is a town where the blood of the pioneers may still be found and where the virtues of a former age are still preserved.

Letter from Henry Hatch to his Niece, Helen, 1912

Later owned by Mrs. Alvah Kerr, Oakland

Los Angeles, California, September 24, 1912

Dear Helen:

Your letter of the 7th inst., requesting a few facts about West Waterville as it was in my early days, has been received, and shall have attention according to my best ability.

Your grandfather [William H Hatch -- ed.] moved to that place (in 1836) from Augusta. At that time West Waterville had three taverns and seven stores (probably more than you have now). In each of the public houses and six of the stores ardent spirits were sold freely and openly -- and your grandfather was told, if he did not sell it as the rest did he would fail in his business. He said, that would be the reason if he failed, but he did not fail and lived to see every place of that kind closed.

Early in the forties the Washingtonian Temperance Movement started [in] Baltimore, Maryland, and spread over the entire eastern part of the United States, including Maine, and nearly every leading citizen in West Waterville joined in that Movement. Some of the farmers modified their pledge, claiming it was necessary to have ardent spirits during haying time. This course was followed a few years. They gradually changed off onto lighter drinks, learning that the use of ardent spirits was an injury instead of a benefit.

The public houses (then universally called Taverns) were considered exorbitant in their rates. They charged 37-½c for keeping a team over night together with supper, lodging and breakfast for one. They got 12-½c for a dinner, and the meals were as good as in the average hotel anywhere today. Their knives and forks were of steel and when three tine forks came into use they were considered a wonder. Twenty-five cents a bushel was a fair price for potatoes. Other vegetables in about the same proportion. Butter was from 8 to 12-½c per pound. The latter price late in the season. Eggs were on the average about 10c a dozen. Sometimes there was absolutely no market for them. Hay was from Six to Ten Dollars per ton. Corn brought about 75c a bushel. Cod fish, 3-1/3c to 5c per lb. -- the latter price when it was very scarce. Mackerel brought from 6 to 10c per lb.

As a boy, I can remember, that almost every year ... the Penobscot Indians used to pass through the place, begging as they went, and we children were generally afraid of them, although they were very peaceable. I have picked up near the shores of the lake, arrowheads, so it is probable Indians formerly lived round about there.

There was one church building, (now owned by the Universalists) which had 52 pews -- one for each Sunday in the year. Various sects and societies worshiped there, and assignments were made by the different beliefs occupying the pews. It was quite amusing at the annual meeting when the assignments were made. That church was surrounded by woods and timber for quite a distance each side, and a large body of timber in front reached to the stream. It was many years before it was cleared and a road built -- now called "Water Street."

There were two saw mills: one at the upper, the other at the lower bridge. There was quite a business done in lumber. Rafted shingles were made and hauled down to Augusta and shipped from there. Lumber was cut, rafted and brought down the pond. That belonging to the lower mill was run over the upper dam. At the lower mills, so called, there was a grist mill also a carding mill, where people carried their wool to be spun into yarn, to be made into cloth. The most of the cloth used was made in private families; many families having their own loom. Every one had a spinning wheel. Some quite handsome carpets were made by the inhabitants -- colored and woven in stripes -- really handsome carpets and very durable. Your grandfather brought the first English carpet ever put down in the place. Your grandmother kept it hidden for months, fearing people would talk about it, until one day a neighbor, to whom she showed it, prevailed upon her to make it up and use it.

There was a grist mill also and a tannery at the upper mills, and late in the forties, or early in the fifties, Mr. Bachelor Senior had a chair factory in that part of the place. There were a few chairs, however, made before that by Mr. Baker and Mr.

Pond. At the lower mills there was a scythe factory, owned by Eusebius and Sherman Hale. This was afterwards run by the firm of Hale and Stevens and later merged and became part of the Dunn Edge Tool Co.

According to the size of the town, there was more business done in trade then at the present time -- people coming from quite a large section to the mills and doing their trading in the town. People from "Ten Lots" -- the Bates, Sturtevant, etc came there to church and to do their shopping. The Cornforths, Gages, Rickers and Lewis's lived on the lower road. Dexter Pullen lived by the lower bridge on the hill, the Halletts and Crowells on the Belgrade Road; the Blakes, Holmes, Tiltons, Ellis's and Pages around McGraw Pond. In the village proper, there were three Combs families, besides their father, who was then living. I heard the latter tell this story: He was not, he said, much given to bragging, but he had reaped, bound and shocked seven acres of wheat in one day. (It was burnt land, and except in spots the wheat did not take, but where it did, it was of such fine quality that he had to save it.) These Combs owned the upper saw mill and the Cornforths the lower saw mill. Mr. Thomas, the upper grist mill and Mr. Lovejoy the lower one.

There were two families of Wheelers, three of Pullens, two Winslows (Alfred and John) who owned the tannery. Mr. Kimball was for many years the leading trader. Some of his family still live with you. The people, as a whole, would compare favorably in every respect with the same number anywhere today.

Your grandfather was Post Master of the village seven years of my boyhood days. We had, when he first commenced in 1841 one mail a week from Waterville; he kept all the letters in one little box. People would come to the Post Office and wait for their mail, and discuss the different questions of the day, as well as politics and religion, and as I look back upon that people, I consider it a wonder that they could be so well posted under the circumstances -- so few papers, no magazines to speak of, and yet they discussed in an intelligent manner almost everything. There were quite a number of people at that time, however, who believed that the earth was flat, and that the sun went around it once in 24 hours. It was looked upon as a heresy by many if it was said that the world was more than 6,000 years old.

There were but few of the children of the families that attained eminence. The Morrell family, near Ellis Pond, were some of them eminent nationally. Lot M Morrell was a Governor, and his brother (Anson P) was Governor and Member of Congress.

The brightest boy I ever knew was Eugene Kimball who died at the age of ten. To show what a reasoner he was I will tell the following story: As little boys, he and I had been in swimming down by the shore of the pond, and on the way home we came across a patch of corn. Eugene said, "Let's pull up this corn." I said, "That wouldn't be right, would it?" He said, "Yes -- if it grows up, Mr. Thomas will sell it for rum and it would be better to pull it up than have him do that." There had been a slight summer shower and we were each bare-footed. When we got to the road Eugene went to his home and I to mine. We took the soft places in the road, where the wheels had run, and left the imprint of our feet, so that Mr. Thomas had no difficulty in tracing the culprits. Mr. Kimball and your grandfather agreed upon a punishment. We were to be kept in the attics of our respective homes three days on bread and water. I received my full punishment, but Mr. Kimball's heart failed him so he cut short Eugene's time.

The District School which I first attended was on the Belgrade road, nearly opposite the old burying ground. In 1839 or 1840 the school house was built in what was then the upper district. There was also one in the lower district (both painted red.) The very first school I attended was a private one, held in the Benson house by Miss Clements, the daughter of the only Physician in the place.

It may be interesting to call to mind the locating of what is your High School building. For many years the upper and lower districts had been in somewhat of a neighborhood war, each trying to out-rival the other in regard to their schools. It was finally agreed to form one district, using the old school houses for primary grades, choose a location and build a house for the grammar and high school grades. When Mr. David Combs lotted the land in front of the Church (Universalist -- the only one then) and laid out the road, he gave a lot for school purposes. They chose a committee to put the stakes where the school house should be placed. Your grandfather wanted to have it parallel with School Street, but the others were opposed to that; they wanted it set further back from the street and could not agree to have it parallel with it; so the stakes were driven without any regard to the street or the compass.



G.A.R. Memorial Hall.

When West Waterville's Civil War veterans returned, John U. Hubbard was determined that the town would have a suitable memorial to its veterans, not the least of whom was Hubbard's brother, Andrew. It was said that what John Hubbard wanted, John Hubbard got, and so by 1870, this beautiful hall was built. Upstairs is an auditorium with a stage and a proscenium arch; downstairs housed at various times, a bank, the library, the town offices, and at the present time, the Messalonskee High School alternative education program. For years, the downstairs rooms were the town's polling place as well. On the building, and on a tablet outside are listed Oakland's war veterans from 1861 to the present. As of this writing, Summer, 2021, the town of Oakland is attempting to sell the building to whomever would take over maintenance.

Another episode may be of interest: After the Civil War there was a desire on the part of the people to erect a monument to the memory of those who were killed, or died in the army, during that period. They voted to put up a monument -- a shaft -- (in spite of opposition) on a lot presented by Mr. Guy Hubbard. There was quite an element in favor of a hall, and they kept to work until they thought they had a majority in favor of the hall. Finally some one moved to substitute a hall for the shaft and it was carried. This is the history of how they have a hall instead of a mere monument. Your grandfather was the first President of the Association and was always in favor of the hall. I was Superintendent of the erection of the Memorial Hall.

You and your friends may also like to hear my recollections regarding the building of the railroad -- then called "The Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad." That was much more of a struggle on the part of the people at that time than the building of the Panama Canal is today to the government of the United States. The people, almost universally, subscribed for the stock to the extent of their ability to pay. I think the cars first ran to Waterville over the line in the latter part of 1848. The first year after it was started it was completed as far as Lewiston -- from the Grand Trunk Line. Within a year or two, to Winthrop. Stages ran from that point between the Androscoggin & Kennebec Rivers, and one of the highest points in the State.

Back of the church was a high hill and where the station now stands was another quite high hill. When they were locating, the Engineer, a Mr. Appleton, came to father's store to get his mail. While there he met Mr. David Combs, who was a man of great sense and ability. Mr. Combs said to Mr. Appleton: "I was down back of where I live and I noticed where your stakes are." And added, "If you would diverge to the east a few rods you would save a great deal of money. That bog which your lines cross is very deep. I never could find a tree that I could handle, long enough to reach the bottom. Instead of occupying where you are, if you would diverge and follow the edge of the pond from beyond the grave yard and keep to the

edge until you are in back of the church, it is my opinion that you would save a little in distance and a great deal in money." Mr. Appleton replied, "You said your name was Combs?" He said, yes. "Well," Appleton said, "Mr. Combs when I want you to help locate I will send for you." The road was located where the stakes were driven. The Railroad Co, as they had a right cancelled the first contract and built a pile bridge across that bog, but they couldn't get a footing for the piles -- they kept slipping. They let a new contract for filling, after having [illegible] the bridge, and the Co saved \$60,000 between the first and last contracts, using a large amount of earth back of the church for the fill. I have known a dumping poll to lay in one place in the bog for ten weeks at a time -- teams constantly hauling and dumping dirt there. Your grandmother kept a number of the workmen as boarders at \$1.75 a week, and she paid her help the magnificent salary of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week.

The first two years that the RR was operated, it had no snow fences, and a number of times they got stuck in Mr. Crowell's pasture -- the big cut there -- and they sent down to the village and we all turned out with shovels, walked up there and dug out the cut, and were remunerated by a free ride back to the station. However in doing so we got our mail through and accommodated the few passengers.

Early in the forties almost every neighborhood had a company of militia. West Waterville had one. The officers were elected annually. After an election it was expected the Captain chosen would treat his soldiers. At one election I witnessed the treat. It took place where Mr. Benson had his carriage and sleigh shop for many years, and Mr. Madison Crowell had a general store. The Captain got a pail, brought some rum and molasses, mixed the two and added enough water to fill the pail. He then took a tin cup and passed the drink around, each drinking from the same cup and putting it back in the pail after drinking. Only two of the company refused to imbibe. I doubt if two would partake in the same public way today. Times change.

Mr. Madison Crowell, mentioned above, with Elbridge, Bainbridge and Albert, were sons of Baxter Crowell. Baxter was a well-to-do man who owned the farm where he lived before he moved to Canaan. This story was told of him: He had killed his hogs and was packing his pork in the presence of a neighbor -- putting the worst on the bottom, the better next and the best on top of the barrel. The neighbor asked him why he did that. He said he wanted the best himself and might not live to finish all of it. He was an innocent party to another story: Mr. Nat McGraw was always a pauper, or at least occasionally had help from the town. McGraw was a fine cooper and used to go from town to town, manufacturing tubs and pails for those wanting them. He was well posted, a free and pleasant talker and once in China he was asked from what the farmers in his locality derived their main profits. He said: "Largely dairying." He said, "Capt Crowell and I have more cows than any other two men in town." (All of Waterville then). The inquirer learned afterward that Capt Crowell had 24 cows and McGraw had one which had been purchased for him by the town.

At the corner of where Church Street joins the Belgrade Road, nearly opposite where your grandfather lived and had his store adjoining, was a large church, built under the old law where every one was taxed to support the Parish. (Church and State.) I could show you two buildings chiefly built from the material which was in this church. Except Cyrus Wheeler and George Hubbard there are few left that remember that noble structure.

This church and one at Winslow, exactly like it, were built by the State of Massachusetts, when Maine was a part of that State, and while Waterville was a part of Winslow.

Money. Except Bank Bills (State Banks) and an occasional silver dollar, copper cents and one-half cent Spanish coins were universally used; also 6-¼, 12-½, and 25 cents pieces.

Wages. Men worked from sun to sun for 37-½ cents per day -- breakfast and supper at home -- except in summer when 50 cents and 62-½ cents were the ruling prices per day. Thirteen Dollars per month generally paid during the farming season. In your grandfather's early manhood he worked for \$18 per month the year around.

Transportation: Up and down the rivers, sailing vessels carried all the freight to and from Boston; also many passengers.

From the valley of the Androscoggin, Portland had the business.

Our part of the State knew little about Portland.

When I was born there were only two or three short pieces of railroad in the United States -- no telegraphs or telephones. There were some small woolen mills. If any cotton mills, not more than two or three. I knew the man who made the first circular saw ever used; have seen the man who made the first successful sewing machine; was in your village when the first message went over the Atlantic Cable from President Buchanan to which Queen Victoria begun her answer: "Peace on earth, good will to men" when the cable snapped. There is hardly a thing entering into the use of the people that has not

been invented -- or so improved, that is equivalent to a new invention - during my life time. I have lived under all but six of the Presidents; drew down, with your mother and Aunt Albina, my share of the excess revenue, divided under Jackson.

Now, my dear niece, it is possible that I might think of other items that would be of interest to you and your friends, but fear I may weary you if I continue. I hope what is written may give you as much pleasure as it has me to recall these memories.

Trusting it may, I am,

Very affectionately your uncle,

Henry Hatch

Reminiscences of Nonagenarians -- Oakland a Century Ago

As Related by Cyrus Wheeler (1827-1922) to Louise M Benson about 1918

When I was a boy ten years old, and I have lived here about ninety years, a square mile would include all the inhabitants of this town. There were perhaps thirty houses in both the Upper and Lower Mills, as we used to designate the two sections of the village. We had two carding mills, two grist mills, and two saw mills.

My father owned this lot of land [in 1918, home of Mr. Wheeler's daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dingley], and when the railroad was built in 1849, it cut the lot in two and he sold it and took part of the pay in railroad shares. He kept the shares as long as he lived, but I think he didn't get any interest on them. After he died, I bought the shares and I sold the last of them for about \$85 a share. The price they were bought at was \$8 a share.

The work on the railroad was let out in sections to different parties, and it took about three years to build this strip, on account of the boggy land. They tried putting in piles, with a pile driver, but it was not practicable, because the piling sank into the bog. Then Jim Wall and Sanders took this strip from the depot towards Belgrade to build. They dumped in dirt and rock, which would disappear in the bog over night, but they continued the process until they had made the fill across the bog.

The people were much pleased to have the railroad go through. We felt that Boston seemed within thirty miles of us. I recollect that Aunt Blake, my father's sister, William Blake's mother, went down to the depot to see the first train, and when she came back she said it looked to her like a city going in on trucks. Sometimes the snow blocked the road for a week at a time. We didn't have any big snow plows then. Everyone had to turn out and shovel out the cut at Ben Crowell's.

There was a little red schoolhouse in the square. The teachers I remember were Llewellyn Weston of Belgrade, Mary Hubbard (Andrew Rice's mother), Sarah Coombs (Uncle David's daughter). The scholars had to toe the line pretty well. Weston ferruled fourteen one night. The rule was "no whispering;" but one girl whispered and it went through the class and we all had to take a ferruling. He was kind of partial to Betsey Hitchings. Now and then he used to appoint one scholar to watch the others. He appointed me and I saw Betsey whisper. Lots of the others whispered, too, but I only told on Betsey, because I knew he was partial to her.

We had singing schools and dancing schools, and a debating club called a Lyceum, where we met and discussed different questions. The singing school was in the school house. Ansel Thurston of Madison taught the dancing one winter and he was a good teacher. There were two bowling alleys one down in the mill yard, the other back of Jim Holmes' shop.

Before 1850, there was plenty of rum sold here. My father told me that when he was first married, if anyone came in for a social call or to spend the evening, all kinds of liquor would be set on the table. It was the custom in those days. There was an old fellow by the name of Jim Shores, a big, strong man who went into the woods to work in the winter time. I have seen him go into Kimball's store and take a pint dipper and go to the rum barrel, fill the dipper full and drink it right down without stopping. We gave him the nickname of "Jim Boots," on account of the size of his footwear, He wore a No 12 shoe, and it was commonly said that he had his boots made on a turn of the road, no last being large enough.

There was a time when the boys in school got pretty unruly and they took delight in putting a teacher out of school. One day they filled the chimney of the schoolhouse full of snow, to make the fire smoke, so that the scholars would have to be let out. The agents who hired the teachers went off and hired an old sailor to keep school one term and subdue the boys. The old sailor didn't know much about teaching, but he could fight, and he knocked one fellow clear down under the seats. I was about ten years old, -- too young to get into the trouble that the older boys had. The sailor teacher made the pupils read a verse in the Bible every morning, and if the verse was not read to suit him, he would punish them. I was afraid of him, and I think the others were, for he got them straightened out in time.

Some of the young fellows got together and formed a society to have good times, and to meet at different houses. Somehow they got the name of The Shad Eyes. When they held meetings, they would appoint a few members to get the rations. This committee was supposed to go out and steal a turkey or a few chickens or something of that kind, go back to the meeting, where the plunder would be cooked and eaten. They thought they had great fun doing that. One time they met at Elijah Gleason's (John Gleason's grandfather). Elijah was one of the members of the Shad Eyes and they planned to have a feast, as usual. Two were appointed to go out and get something to cook, and they were gone a long time, but at last came back with a turkey, which was cooked and enjoyed. It was Lige's own turkey, but he didn't find out until the next day.

Uncle David Wheeler used to keep bees, and Pullen kept bees, but one year he didn't have many, and Uncle David had a swarm come out and they went into one of Pullen's empty hives. The Shad Eyes stole it and carried it off and took it down next the pond, across the fields and into the woods, and there they killed the bees and took out the honey. People didn't know where it went to. The boys quarreled so about it that they came pretty near having a fight on the road, but some of us stepped in between and stopped it.

Every little while a tin peddler used to drive in. His name was Jordan and he made his headquarters at John Hallett's, where they had three or four girls. The Shad Eyes rather took offence at the peddler's being there so much, so they stole his cart, and hauled it down to the bridge. There were a lot of bags of wool in the cart that the peddler took from the farmers in payment for the tin ware he sold them, and the boys hung these bags of wool all over the bridge.²⁵⁷

Newspaper Account of the Welcome Home Parade for World War I, 25 June 1919

Waterville Morning Sentinel, Thursday, June 26, 1919

OAKLAND BOYS GIVEN MAGNIFICENT WELCOME HOME

Spectacular Parade Is Held; Lunches Are Served; An Entertainment Given



Dusty Block, Main St, corner of Middle (now Center) St. This building has housed dozens of small businesses over the years, including Michaud's Red and White among others. It no longer stands, but is now a parking lot.

Wednesday, June 25th, 1919, will go down in the annals of the history of this town as one of the greatest days that Oakland ever saw, and it is safe to say that the boys of the town who went forth to the World's War will never forget the "welcome home" day that was given in their honor. The weather was ideal and early in the morning people from out of town began coming in. The stores and

many of the houses were decorated with the national colors and presented a fine appearance. Special mention should be made of the Dusty block which was finely decorated with flags and bunting. The festivities were heralded at five o'clock by the ringing of the church bells. About 8 o'clock peo ___ town began to gather on the streets and by nine the different floats began to appear to take their places in the parade. The forenoon was given over to the parade which was a genuine success. The returned soldiers and sailors were entertained at dinner and supper at the hall in the bank block and with free tickets to the Toy theatre, a baseball game and band concert in the afternoon and a brief speaking program and dancing in the evening at Messalonskee hall. The day was well filled and was greatly appreciated by the guests of the occasion.

THE PARADE



Parade on Water St in front of the Intermediate School.

The parade started shortly after 10 o'clock and was one that would do credit to a much larger town than Oakland. All along the way crowds had gathered at points of vantage to witness the parade and cheer for the different features.

The parade was led by George Pullen as Uncle Sam followed by a selected mounted platoon consisting of Lieut. Walter Blake, representing the army, Henry Hutchinson, representing the navy, Arthur Bartlett and Constable Benjamin York, who rode a horse 28 years of age; a decorated automobile driven by Rev. Franklin H. Bates in which was seated Mrs. Alice Gilman a member of the committee; the Waterville Military band, J. Wesley Gilman Camp, Sons of Veterans, in full uniform and carrying a flag, a camp banner and a service flag, escorting the returned soldiers and sailors, who marched together under the command of Capt. Earl C. Goodwin; Sergt. Wyman Post, G.A.R., in a decorated hay rack with placards along the rail on which

were printed the names of the battles in which they participated during the Civil War.



***World War I
Homecoming
Parade – Oakland's
war veterans
posing in front of
Foster's Drug Store***

showing in a float decorated with blue and white with arches of white fringed paper. In the float stood Mrs. Bert Stevens representing America, while the Misses Louise Benson, Charlotte Bickford, Mildred Boynton and Georgia Youngman represented the Allied Nations.

JOAN OF ARC

Miss Mildred Penney represented Joan of Arc. She wore a handsome costume and carried the shield and rode a beautiful horse. She was followed by a float representing the Allied Nations by young ladies dressed in the various costumes of that country. The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary rode in a large hayrack trimmed with white with the members carrying flags. The Oakland Branch of the Red Cross was represented with one of the prettiest outfits in the parade. The ladies were in uniform and rode in an express wagon, handsomely decorated in white with the symbol of the organization freely displayed. The horse also wore a white blanket with the red cross and was driven by Mrs. James Stevens.

Immediately behind the Red Cross float was an automobile trimmed in white on which were Red Cross nurses and a patient who was receiving their care. This display was made by Miss Edye Grant, a registered nurse. Then came an automobile decorated with red, white and blue with the occupants wearing hats of the national colors, and a second automobile profusely decorated with small flags.

Drew's Waterville band led the American Woolen Company's display which consisted of a large float on the side of which was inscribed, "We did our bit to keep this ringing," which indicated a large liberty bell suspended in the float and which was rung at intervals. The roof of the float was of red, white and blue checks and the base of evergreen. On the side also was placed "\$35,460" indicating the amount given in support of war relief. Behind walked the employees of the company. They were followed by several decorated automobiles, one of which was driven by Miss Florence Talberth and represented the Daughters of Zion.

WOMEN'S CLUB

The members of the Tuesday club of Oakland marched headed by boy drummers. They carried flags and were lead by Mrs. Edwin M. Foster, president of the club. The ladies were draped with a red scarf across their shoulders forming a V for victory. They were followed by an automobile containing the members of the club who were unable to walk. The Priscilla club occupied an automobile beautifully decorated in white and green, the club colors which was driven by Mrs. C. R. Blaisdell. Behind them came a decorated pony team in which Miss Goldie Nickerson and Miss Doris Adams, in the Red Cross uniforms, [sic]

One of the handsomest displays in the parade was that of the Free Baptist Sunday School. This was headed by Walter Brooks as Uncle Sam carrying a service flag on which were 14 stars, a large flag carried horizontally by girls with boys carrying the flags of the allied countries. On a large float built of evergreen was a large monument on which was inscribed, "Peace." On top of the monument were the cross and crown in white and before it sat Miss Gladys Grotto, representing the Goddess of Peace. At each corner was seated a young lady wearing a crown of greens and carrying a palm leaf. Those were Miss Alice Tapley, Miss Marion Durell, Miss Alice Rushton and Miss Icy Carroll. The float was driven by Miss Alice Hunton.

***Rebekahs' float, driven
by Mrs. Edwin Gallagher.***

The Rebekah float was also very handsome, being decorated in pink and green, the colors of the order. The dove of peace fluttered overhead, the ladies wearing pink and green caps, and carrying the banners of the order. This float was driven by Mrs. Edwin Gallagher. The Degree of Honor was represented with a pink and white float, which was very artistic, the ladies being gowned in the same colors. On the white blanket which covered the horse was inscribed, "Welcome."



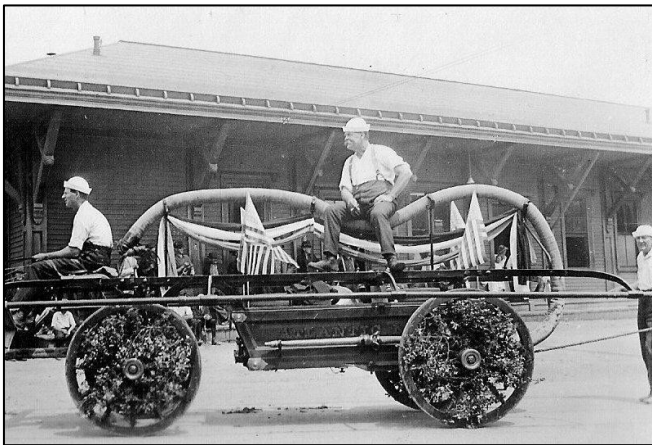
One decorated automobile which attracted a good deal of attention was that of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Witherell, whose son, Dr. C. H. Witherell is in France in the medical service. The auto was decorated in purple and white flowers and on the front was the inscription, "Over There."

GRANGE FLOAT

George Boynton. On June 25, 1919, the town celebrated the return of its World War One veterans. Boynton had a float representing the old home of Barbara Fritchie, of American Revolutionary fame.

The Patrons of Husbandry in a large hayrack profusely decorated with the emblems of the order, such as corn, grains and grasses was an attractive feature of the parade. At the back was the service flag of the Oakland Grange.

The Oakland Water Co. was represented by a four horse team on which was an old hand tub and hose, and several employees of the company. The decorations were of blue and white with red rosettes placed at intervals.



One of the best features of the parade was entered by George Boynton. This was a float representing the old home of Barbara Fritchie. In the window was Barbara herself waving a tattered and bullet ridden flag.

The Cascade Woolen company's display was led by the Clan Campbell Bagpipe band of Lewiston and consisted of a float on which was a cabin with a tiny service flag in the window. Persons representing Uncle Sam, Liberty the army, and navy and the Red Cross were seated on the float the base of which was evergreen.

The fire department of Oakland and the company following, all wearing white caps, made a fine display **(Photo Left.**

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

The three firms, the Dunn Edge Tool Co., the Emerson & Stevens Manufacturing Co. and the Getchell & Wing Foundry Co., were grouped together and were headed by the Monson band. On the float of the Dunn Edge Tool company was the inscription, "Workmen and Tools Helped Win the War." Behind the float marched employees carrying a flag horizontally and behind them more employees marched. The Emerson & Stevens Co. was represented by the float built of evergreen and trimming with red, white and blue. Small trees were arranged on the float among which sat the employees. The Getchell & Wing Foundry Co. was also represented by an attractive display.

The float of the Toy Theatre was one of the most attractive of the parade. This was an evergreen float which was surmounted by a rocking horse on which sat a large doll, suggestive of the name of the theater.

H. W. Greeley's grist mill was represented by a wagon load of flour in bags and the motto, "We Robbed the Pig to Win the War." A very handsome and attractive float was that of A. H. Oliver, whose truck was made to represent a ship on the blue sea. The ship was fitted with a wireless outfit and trimmed in red, white and blue. This was driven by Chester Dunlap.

Among the automobiles was that of John King, a returned YD man. On the back of the automobile was a large toy balloon which was labeled, "Kaiser Bill's hot water bottle." This was driven by Mrs. King.



Emerson and Stevens Manufacturing Company's float, evergreens trimmed with red, white and blue, seating several employees of the factory.



Toy Theater float, evergreens topped by a rocking horse and a large doll.

At noon a lunch was served by the Red Cross in the banquet hall in the bank building with a delicious menu consisting of baked beans, hot scallops, hot rolls, lettuce, cucumbers, strawberries and cream, doughnuts, cake and coffee. Forty six sat down to the lunch which was much enjoyed. At two o'clock the soldiers, sailors and marines were guests of George D. Pullen at the Toy theatre. The Waterville Military band gave concerts in the afternoon which were much enjoyed. At three o'clock the Oakland team crossed bats with the Knights of Columbus team of Lewiston. At six o'clock a banquet was served to returning soldiers, sailors and marines in the Post rooms with the following menu: Grapefruit cocktail, cold boiled ham, pressed chicken, mashed potatoes, hot chicken pies, olives, celery, cucumbers, tomatoes and lettuce salad, fruit salad, hot rolls, pies, cake, ice cream, coffee.



World War I Homecoming Parade - Walter Blake, Army (l); Henry Hutchinson, Navy (r); center unknown

At eight o'clock in Messalonskee hall brief exercises were held, an address given by George W. Goulding, remarks by the soldiers and Francis H. Bate, a chaplain in the navy, and by Rev. P. A. A. Killam of Allston, Mass. Music was furnished by Miss Mildred Penney, Miss Grace Brown and Miss Bessie Ormiston.

After these exercises dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Much credit is due to the committee in charge of which George W. Goulding was the chairman. He was aided by Fred H. Leech, H. H. Hatfield, H. L. Hunton and Mrs. Alice Gilman, who all did their best to make the day one that the citizens of the town would be proud of.

Messalonskee hall was decorated with flags and bunting last night in honor of the soldiers and sailors, ending the day of celebration taking place there. Pullen's orchestra furnished music for the occasion. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. L. Wheaton, pastor of the Free Baptist church. The address of welcome was given by George W. Goulding who in a most eloquent manner gave tribute to the valor of the soldiers and saluted them as worthy successors of the boys of '61. Rev. P. A. A. Killam of Alston, Mass., sang a song called "A Parody On The Watch On The Rhine," written by Mr. Goulding, which received much applause and then in a few well chosen words spoke of the pleasure he experienced once more before an Oakland audience and highly praised the work done by the Red Cross and war drives in this town.

The next on the program was a song by Miss Mildred Penney. Mr. Goulding next introduced Francis H. Bate, a chaplain in the Navy who had crossed the ocean fourteen times. He was greeted most enthusiastically. He spoke briefly of his experiences in the Navy and closed with a glowing tribute to the soldiers.

H. L. Hunton was the last speaker of the evening and Rev. Mr. Killam then proposed three cheers and a tiger for the committee which was given. The entertainment closed by singing "America." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. P. Holman pastor of the Methodist church.

A dance followed the exercises the grand march being led by Past Division Commander of the Sons of Veterans, Fred H. Leech and Mrs. George O. Hallett, followed by Capt. Ora C. Goodwin and Mrs. Walter Goodwin.

Sketch of Oakland, written by George H. Bryant, 1924

Given to John S. Tapley, Supt. of Schools

The town of Oakland Maine, is situated in Kennebec County on what is known as the Upper Route of the Maine Central Railroad, about 16 miles north of Augusta, the capital of the state by most direct route, its village being located at the outlet of Snow Pond, sometimes called Messalonskee Lake.

When the town of Winslow was incorporated in 1771, it included Waterville and Oakland within its limits, Oakland then being a part of Waterville.

Waterville was set off from Winslow in 1802, and Oakland, then called West Waterville, from Waterville February 26, 1873 by act of the legislature.

The name was changed to Oakland March 10, 1883. Some years previous to that time a strip of the western or northern part included a part of a town named Dearborn which town was divided up among contiguous towns and the name Dearborn as a town became obsolete.

The first three settlers, about the year 1788 in what is now Oakland, were Elijah Gleason, Lot Sturtevant, and a man who spelled his name Hossom, who was the progenitor of those in town who spell the name Hersom, and these three men built themselves log cabins at about the same time.

Previously a man by the name of Howe who made his home in the winter time at Fort Halifax, had a camp near the logging road where it intersects High street where he spent his summers. The three first settlers spent the night with him on their first visit to his camp and were entertained at supper with nothing but baked pumpkin and milk.

Elijah Gleason built his house on the Gleason farm on the road from Oakland to Belgrade near what is now the village, Lot Sturtevant on the farm at Ten Lots now owned by Charles B. Sturtevant, and Hossom on Mutton Hill. Among the names of other settlers in the town were Thomas Bates, Solomon and Elisha Hallett, Manoah and Levi Crowell, who were soldiers of the Revolution, David, Lemuel and Moody Crowell, Asa Emerson, Elijah Smith, Jonathan Combs and John Farrin.

The census of 1920 gave the population of Oakland 2473, polls 761, estates \$1,496,799.

The manufacturing interests are principally carried on by two concerns in the making of scythes and axes and some other edged tools which have markets in nearly every part of the world, and two woolen mill corporations. There is a toothpick factory, last factory, shovel handle factory, saw mill, foundry and machine shop, corn canning shop, creamery and other utilities. Water works amply supply the village and its outskirts with pure water from the lake which is fed by springs and give protection against fire. A dam at a famous waterfall called the "Cascade" and other dams on the stream furnish power for electric light, heat and power and for the other industries.

There are more than 20 other places of business which supply the market with everything needed.

There is a modern macadamized road through the village extending to Belgrade depot and Belgrade Lakes and to Waterville, and other state roads leading from the village.

A trolley line five miles in length connects Oakland with Waterville and gives service every hour and every half hour every day from 5:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.

There are about 350 telephones installed and in use in the town. All the industries and educational institutions are supported and encouraged by a live Chamber of Commerce composed of the business men and enterprising citizens of the town.

The first meeting house built in West Waterville in about the year 1800, stood on the corner of Church and Summer Streets. In 1841 it was metamorphosed into a near by dwelling house and adjoining stable and buildings are notable for their peculiar appearance.

Waterville town meetings were held alternately in this house and at some places in what was the village of Waterville. This locality was then known as "Waterville Back Meeting House" or sometimes as "West Waterville Back Meeting House." The oldest meeting house now standing is the Universalist which was formerly a union house. Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith on one occasion preached in this house. It was built in 1833, the United Baptist in 1847 and the Methodist Episcopal in 1874.

Soldiers Memorial Hall in which the Roman Catholics hold services was erected in 1870.

Carnegie Library was erected and occupied in 1915. It has over 5000 books and periodicals.

There are now in this year of 1924 six schoolhouses in the town with eight graded schools and a staff of 18 teachers, and there is another brick house in process of construction and nearly completed that will accommodate 175 pupils, to be named the Milton Laforest Williams High School, which with four and one half acres of ground that will enclose an athletic field for baseball, foot ball, tennis court and a quarter mile foot race course, will cost nearly \$100,000.

Messalonskee Lodge of Free Masons was chartered May 16, 1862, Drummond Chapter Royal Arch Masons 1867, Mount Lebanon Council May 2, 1877, Amon Lodge of Odd Fellows November 2, 1882, Acme Rebecca Lodge. March 25, 1896, Sergeant Wyman Post G.A.R. December 7, 1883, Sergt. Wyman Woman's Relief Corps April 11 1895, Sarah Sampson Tent Daughters of Veterans June 26, 1916, J Wesley Gilman Camp Sons of Veterans April 24, 1894, Sons of Veterans Auxiliary February 25, 1910, Oakland Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen July 23, 1884, Hamilton Lodge Degree of Honor July 17, 1890, Modern Woodmen April 7, 1902, United Order of the Grand Cross August 16, 1889, Cascade Grange Patrons of Husbandry January 22, 1875, Harry G. Decker Post American Legion, September 22, 1919, Harry G. Decker Post Auxiliary December 18, 1919.

A Mens Social Club has rooms over the post office.

There is a Country Club house with golf grounds in Oakland near the Waterville line.

Revolutionary soldiers buried in the town cemeteries are: Solomon and Elisha Hallett, Manoah and Levi Crowell and John James; War of 1812, William Stevens, William Philbrick, Seth Gage, Elisha James, Eben Hussey, Silas Richardson, Jehiah Soule, Asa Bates and John Hallett; Aroostook War, William Lewis; Mexican War, Daniel E. Manter.

The names of those lost in the Civil, Spanish and World Wars who were citizens of Oakland are inscribed on bronze tablets on Memorial Hall.

For other events in the history of the town, reference may be had to the History of Kennebec County, to a letter of Rev. William Allen Hatch published November 15, 1913 in the Lewiston Journal; to a letter from Henry Hatch in possession of Miss Helen A. Smiley, to the Gazetteer of the State of Maine, Geo. F. Varney, author, B. B. Russell Publisher, 576 Cornhill in 1881 in which on page 587 is an excellent picture of the Cascade as it formerly was, and The Oakland Register

compiled and published by H. E. Mitchell at Kents Hill in 1903 which gives full details of all the town matters at that time. The last two named publications are in the possession of Mr. Walter Welch of Oak Street and probably of others in the town.

Memorial Hall

As related by George H Bryant, December 16, 1928, To Louise M Benson

The first I knew about Memorial Hall was about 1866, soon after the close of the Civil War, when I heard John U Hubbard speak of it. He said "We are going to have a soldiers' monument here," and when he said we were to have anything, we had it. He and his brother said they had lost a brother in the war, Andrew Hubbard, and they wanted his name on the monument.

Several meetings were held with this project in view, in the old school building on Water street. At one of the meetings it was decided that a **hall** should be built as a memorial to the soldiers, and the West Waterville Soldiers' Monument Association was formed.

For some time we had been holding levees and entertainments to raise money for a soldiers' monument. First they were held in Wheeler's Hall; then in Mechanics Hall, which was a hall above the grocery store of Watson Leonard. The building was later destroyed by fire. It stood just south of the present grain store of H W Greeley.

After some discussion as to the site, the present location of the hall was selected. The land was owned by Guy Hubbard, father of John U and George W Hubbard, and he gave the land to the Association. It was grown up to bushes and oak trees, and I remember when they were cut away. It was in the fall of 1870, and the walls of the building were begun that year.

The slate in the building was procured from the banks of what was known as Emerson's stream, near the place where the Cascade Woolen Mill stands. There was a scythe and axe shop there then, and the place had gained the soubriquet of "Sluegundy." The recently built electric power house of the Central Maine Power Co was built of stone from the same quarry.

The cost of the hall was about \$12,000.

Eventually, the building was taken over by Sergt. Wyman Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and by that organization was finally deeded to the Town of Oakland.

The basement of Memorial Hall was first occupied by the West Waterville Savings Bank, and later the central room was furnished for a post office. The eastern part of the basement was used for the fire apparatus -- the old hand tub engine. The post office was moved, and then the central part was used for a hall for Sergt. Wyman post, which was organized in 1883, and this lower hall was enlarged about 1917 into its present form.

John U Hubbard was one of the leading spirits in our levees, as he was in all matters concerning the town. Others who took part in the dramas, whose names I recollect, were George W Hubbard, his sister Frances (the mother of George W Goulding); Hiram C Winslow and his wife (Ellen Cornforth); also his sister Eliza (Mrs. William Wheeler); myself and wife (Albina Kimball Bryant); Mrs. Lucy Roy; George T Benson, who was working in Fairfield then and used to drive down for rehearsals with horse and buggy or sleigh; Frank W Sawtelle and his wife (Martha Benson); Andrew Rice; Herbert Benson and his wife (Sabra P Townsend); Ed Blackwell; Henry Stevens; J Wesley Gilman; Lovisa Allen, who was a sister to Dr Allen; Julia Bates; Will Breck; Carrie F Nash (Mrs. Underwood); Eliza Bartlett; and Charles Rowell.

Some of the plays given in the old Wheeler Hall were: "The Only Young Man in Town," given about 1863 or 64, with Albert Parker as the star, and Lovisa Allena and Carrie Nash among the actresses; and "William Tell," produced about 1867, I think. In this latter drama, George T Benson took the part of the old blind father, and his make-up was so realistic that when he appeared on the stage with supposedly sightless eyes, a lady in the audience fainted.

Other dramas that I recall were: "Damon and Pythias," "Ingomar," "Poor Pillicoddy," "Sudden Thoughts," "Turn Him Out," "Time Tries All," "Out to Nurse," "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," "The Broken Sword." In the cast of the latter play were: John U Hubbard, Charles Rowell, Lucy Roy, George H Bryant, who enacted an escaped galley slave. Another play was "The Slasher and Crasher," with Mrs. Louis Belanger in a leading role. She was an exceptionally good actress, and in later years her daughters, Emma, Lillian and Edna used to take part in local entertainments, all showing marked ability. Some of the later plays given were "The Little Rebel" and "Hands Across the Sea."

The proceeds of these dramas went to the Association for the cost and upkeep of Memorial Hall.²³⁶

There are four plaques mounted on Memorial Hall, two to the left of the front door, one to the right, and one on the School Street side. One to the left of the entrance reads:

THIS BUILDING IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO WERE CITIZENS OF
THIS TOWN WHOSE LIVES WERE SACRIFICED FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF THE UNION IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1861 TO 1865.

ROLL OF HONOR

DAVID BATES	ROSCOE G YOUNG
ALBRO HUBBARD	ALVIN MESSER
WM H BACON	JOHN N NESSER
WM K BARRETT	ORRIS R MESSER
JAMES F RICKER	JASON P STEVENS
CHAS BACON	WM CHAPMAN
HIRAM COCHRAN	GEO A E BLAKE
ALGERNON P HERRICK	WM T BATES
GEO L WHEELER	THOS A GIBBS
EBEN W YOUNG	ADIN B THAYER

RICHARD SHEPHERD

An identical plaque on the right side of the entrance adds the following names:

ANDREW J HUBBARD	BENNETT BICKFORD
BENJ C ALLEN	ALBERT QUINBY
ISAAC W. CLARK	WM. H. HAM
LORENZO D. CLARK	WM. H. HANSON
WM. W. WYMAN	GEO. M TILLEY
STEPHEN ELLIS	ISAAC W. BATES
WM. H. FARNHAM	PHINEAS BATES
EDWIN PLUMMER	EDWARD B. HERBERT
ROYAL RICHARDSON	WM. H. MARSTON
JAMES W. PULLEN	ERASTUS WOODMAN

JOHN O. JAMES

Another plaque on the left of the entrance reads:

IN MEMORY OF THE LOST IN THE SPANISH WAR

ARDACTON SMITH

IN THE WORLD WAR

HARRY G. DECKER

GERALD R. STOTT

EDWARD R. BLAISDELL FRANK O. SMITH

C. ALTON STURTEVANT

ERNEST L. KELLEY

Finally, a white marble stone is mounted in the side of the building facing School Street. It reads:

SOLDIERS

MEMORIAL
HALL.
1870.

Some Early Recollections By George T Benson (1841 - 1944), in 1932

Old Houses

I am asked, oftentimes, "Which is the oldest house in town?" I cannot answer that question definitely, but I can remember back nearly ninety years, and the houses that I recall as being the oldest houses at that time, and which are now standing are:

The Kenelm Blackwell house on Alpine street, now owned by Mrs. Anna Bailey.

The Sanford Pullen house, now the cottage house owned by Walter S Dyer.

The William Page farm house, now the A D Libby homestead.

The Daniel B Lord house on Alpine street, now the residence of Mrs. N P Beverage.

The old home of the Bachelder family, now the residence of C E Small.

The home of my grandfather, Stephen Benson, formerly the old Ball Tavern, now the residence of Mrs. Carrie Russell.

Captain Joseph Hitching's house, now the residence of Charles Wentworth, Summer street.

The early home of the Hatch family, now owned by Mrs. Mabel Stevens.

The Benjamin C Benson home, on Church street, now the residence of Mrs. Emma Marsh.

The home of the Parker family, now the residence of Mrs. Gladys Blaisdell, and the house next north of it on Church street, the Coombs house, now the residence of Judson Lemnah.

The above are among the older houses of the "Upper Mills" so-called.

At the "Lower Mills" there were: The Guy T Hubbard house on the corner of Church and Main streets, which was used as a hotel for many years, but that was before my day. It is now called the "Rice" house.

Another house formerly used as a hotel, was owned by Clark Stanley, and is now the residence of Mrs. Nellie Brookins, Main street.

The Frank Pullen house on Main street, now the residence of Dwight P Macartney.

The Dexter Pullen house, opposite the residence of George D Pullen.

These houses have all been kept in good repair and modernized, and some of them completely remodeled.

Churches

The Universalist meeting house is the oldest church building in town. It was built in 1832 as a union church, and the different denominations held services there in turn, -- Universalist, Baptist, Free Will Baptist and Methodist. There was no resident minister. The building, as I first remember it, had two front entrances, and there was a gallery on the street side, with wings extending nearly half way down the church on both sides, and the pulpit was under the front of the gallery. The choir sat in the gallery. For instrumental music they had a violin, bass horn, probably a tenor horn and trombone, and a cornet. Clark Stanley played the bass viol. The building was heated by two stoves.

Later on the Methodists built a chapel just north of the Union Church, on the site of the present St Theresa Catholic Church. The Methodists sold this lot to the Free Will Baptists and moved their chapel to a lot on the other side of the street, where now stands the residence of George H Winegar. Daniel Safford bought that lot, and intended to use the chapel in erecting a house, but found it impracticable, and tore down the structure. About 1874 the Methodists erected a permanent building on School street.

The Free Will Baptists, who were organized as early as 1832, built on the lot purchased from the Methodists and occupied that building until their union with the Baptists, May 26, 1921.

About 1847, the Baptists built a small church just south of the Union Church, and have occupied the same premises ever since. The name of the church is now the United Baptist Church of Oakland, being a union of the Baptist and Free Baptist churches.

The Universalists came into possession of the old Union Church building, and have continued to occupy it to the present time.

Early Families

Early settlements were made on the Belgrade road, principally by the Crowells and Halletts. All the families on the road were related by kinship or marriage. As I remember it, the first farm southwest of the railroad track was that of Wyman Richardson. Next came that of Elijah Gleason, then Bainbridge

Crowell, John Hallett, Jonathan Hallett, Charles Hallett, Rodney Crowell, Hiram Crowell, all on the west side of the lake. On the east side of Snow Pond on the Sidney road lived the Wheelers. Cyrus Wheeler was called the Square. The place is now occupied by his grandson, Charles Wheeler. Next came Sanford Pullen's farm (now the Dyer place), then came the farm of William Page, who was a hatter by trade and came from Massachusetts. The Page farm was bought later by John Girdler who sold it to Deacon Blaisdell and his son Samuel lived there for some time. John M Libby bought it, and it is still the Libby farm. Then came the farms of two or three Wheeler brothers, who went to California as "forty-niners." Their tract comprised the properties now owned by Roy Bacon, Merton Bacheller and others.

On the Back Road [in 2011 now Town Farm Road -- ed.] -- formerly called Prison Street, because of its being so badly blocked in by snow storms and drifts in winter -- there lived George Gleason at the south end, then Jonathan Nelson, Henry Richardson, Isaiah Holmes and his brother Eben on adjoining farms, two Ellises, Cornelius Tilton, George Dearborn (on Mutton Hill, so-called), and Philip Thayer (now E D Bessey's place).

In the northwestern part of the town, on the road to Smithfield, lived John M Libby, Peter Libby, John Hersom (now Alden's Camps.), and Benjamin Witham (afterwards the Asa Brickett farm, once famed for its chowder house).

South [North? -- ed.] of the town on the Fairfield Center road lived John and Robert Cornforth, Isaac Gage, Isaiah James, the Hersoms, and others.

On the Waterville road, near the foot of Swan's Hill lived Reuben Ricker. Nearer Waterville lived Stephen Parker, George Shores, and Adrastus Branch.

In the village, the Coombs family was one of the oldest that I remember. John and Jonathan Coombs were lumbermen and operated the saw mill. One lived in the house next the car barn, now owned by the Central Maine Power Co., and the other on Church street, where the Lemnabs now live. The Coombses owned a large part of the land in the village, principally along the shores of the stream as far down as School street, and up to Church street. Water street was not built then. The land was divided into lots and sold by lottery about 1850 and all the Coombs family went west about that time. They owned the upper dam on the stream and had a saw mill on the east side of the stream. The saw mill had an old-fashioned up and down saw, and it would cut 2000 to 3000 feet of lumber per day, depending on the logs. For a series of years, Greenleaf Shaw was the mill man. He operated the saw, and a tailman (Adam Davis, I think) cut the logs off the right length and tended the tailstock. These two constituted the mill crew, but sometimes there was a third man to tend the slip.

One of the public spirited citizens of early days was Square Wheeler. He had a very decided anti-slavery convictions. He built Wheeler's Liberty Hall, at the junction of Alpine and Summer streets, in order that there might be a place where any kind of a gathering might be held. The town had no public hall, and meetings were held in school houses or churches. Square Wheeler erected a three story building. The first floor was used as a store -- The Farmer's Union Store, which did not keep open long on account of too much credit being given. This building was afterwards used as a shirt factory (Farr's Shirt Factory); then it became Grange Hall for many years, and is now a tenement building.

Sanford Pullen's farm was next to Square Wheeler's. At some time in his life he had been a militia man, and he was quite a neat marksman with the rifle. His brag was that he could "plunk it" every time, and for a joke we called him "Col. Plunkett." At one time when the Shad Eyes were having one of their sprees, they stole Pullen's bees. Someone made a couplet about it: -- "While Col. Plunkett was taking his ease, The Shad Eyes came and stole his bees."

About 1856, there was a Scotchman, George Mairs, who came here from the old country. He had been a soldier and he organized some men to train for the Fourth of July celebration. The company was called the String Bean Company. He drilled us in the manual of arms. I was about 15 years old, and I derived considerable benefit from the drilling I got then, for when I enlisted in the Civil War, I could drill more easily, I found, than others who had not been in the String Bean Company. The Fourth of July parade was an annual event, and they always had "Horribles." One year some of us rode in the parade on a cart drawn by a horse. We had bellows, anvil, forge and fire. I was dressed like a devil, in grey underwear. It was a cold day, and had it not been for the fire and the work I was doing I should have been cold.

Another old resident was Kenelm Blackwell, a blacksmith, with a shop on the east side of the upper bridge. I had a carriage shop on that site at one time; then occupied it in company with my brother, Herbert Benson. I sold out to my brother, and he took a partner, and for a long time the shop was run by Benson and Wing, later by Edward Wing alone, and the building has lately been removed from the lot.

My grandfather, Stephen Benson, came here with his family in 1834, and ran the old tavern at the junction of the Belgrade Road and Summer Street. This was on the stage road from Winthrop to Waterville. Three of his six sons made their homes in this town: Benjamin Chandler Benson, a carriage maker; Russell C Benson (my father) a carriage smith; and George B Benson, a scythe worker. B C Benson's carriage shop was at the corner of Summer and Church streets. He made wheel hubs, last blocks, etc. Before he occupied that building it was a store, run by one of the Crowells, and is now the residence of Alton Wood.

Next beyond the Benson tavern was the home of Capt Joseph Hitchings. His second wife had a daughter named Keziah Wilbur, who owned the first piano brought into the town. I think Isaac B Morgan bought the second one. The Morgans lived in what is called the Morrison Libby house, after Elder Hill, who formerly lived there, had built a house on Church street (now the Mrs. Alice Mower residence).

William Hatch kept a general store on the lot that is now occupied by Ware's garage, and lived in the next house west. Across the street was the Dr North place, which was later owned and occupied by Dr S A Allen and family. (Now the Bert Holmes residence).

Samuel Kimball kept a store in the building owned and occupied as a grocery store for many years by the Libby family. It was customary for the grocers to sell rum, genuine Medford rum. It is said that the traders bought this rum by the barrel and reduced it about one-half before selling it to their customers. Hatch did not sell rum in his store, but most of the store-keepers did.

Daniel B Lord built a dam near what is now the School street bridge, for his hoe and axe factory. Hoes were made without shanks, but had a round eye welded on the back of the plate, to put the handle in. My father did that part of the work in the Hale and Stevens shop at Sluegundy, where the Cascade Woolen Mill is now. It was so-called because the land was clay, and you had to go through this clay land, and in the spring and fall it was almost impossible to get up or down the hill, it was so sticky and slippery.

About 1850, Joseph Bachelder came here from Waterville and began the manufacture of chairs, kitchen chairs and rocking chairs. They had wooden seats with high wooden spindle backs. Obed Shepard turned the rungs, legs and rods for the backs. The Bachelder chairs were sold all over this and Somerset county. The factory was on the east side of the stream by the upper dam, on the south side of Summer street. Later the machinery was moved to the other side of the stream, about where the woolen mill storehouse stands. The Bachelders also made settees. At first, the seats were hollowed out by hand with an adze or shaver, specially made for this purpose. Henry, one of the sons, arranged machinery so that the seats could be hollowed under a planer. He also invented a disc shaped saw to saw the backs of the chairs into the right shape and save

the process of steaming and bending. The legs, rungs, rods, and back tops were made of white birch wood. The seats were of basswood.

I could tell other interesting facts about the early families and industries of this town, but space forbids. I would like to mention, however, the "Know Nothing" political party, in existence about 1856, and opposed to slavery.

Our local society held meetings in Wheeler's Liberty Hall. The manner in which notice of a meeting was given was to salute a member by pointing to the eye, the nose, and the open mouth, and the following conversation would take place: "Have you seen Sam?" "No." "We will see him tonight at Liberty Hall." There was a song about it, the chorus something like this:

"Have you seen Sam?

Have you seen Sam?

I hear where'er I go.

Who is this Sam?

Who is this Sam?

Does anybody know?"

The Know Nothings held torchlight processions. Only voters belonged to the organization but their young sons marched in the parades. We wore black enamel cloth capes which kept us warm and also protected clothing from the drippings of the torches. These torches were made of tin, and oil was burned in them. They were carried on poles about four feet long. After the parade, refreshments would be served, such as crackers and cheese, dry codfish, lemonade, or coffee.

List of Members of the West Waterville Baptist Church From Its Organization, Sept. 12 ,1844 to 1880.

Copied From Original Records of the Church Clerk

From a typescript copy found in the LDS Family History Library, Waterville. The following abbreviations are used:

Bp or Bap ----- Received by Baptism

Dis ----- Dismissed

Let ----- By Letter

Exc ----- Excluded

Exp ----- By Experience

Dp ----- Dropped

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|--|---|
| 1. Bates, Constantine, Sept 12, 1844, Died March 15 1873 | 15. Lewis, Asa, Sept 12, 1844, Died June 24, 1862 16 Lewis, Asa B, Sept 12, 1844, Dismissed |
| 2. Bates, Sally wife of Dea CB, Sept 12, 1844, Died Aug 20, 1872 | 16. Jackson, Benjamin, Sept 12, 1844, Dis Oct 1859 |
| 3. Bates, Asa, Sept 12, 1844 | 17. Lewis, Geo Alfred, Sept 12, 1844, Died June 1852 |
| 4. Bates, Fanny wife of AB, Sept 12, 1844 | 18. Manison, Bartholomew, Sept 12, 1844, Died 1887 |
| 5. Bates, Asa B Deacon, Sept 12, 1844, Died 1890 | 19. Manison, Caroline E wife of BM, Sept 12, 1844 |
| 6. Bates, Azuba S wife of ABB, Sept 12, 1844, Died 1890 | 20. Tozer, Isaac B, Sept 12, 1844, Dis Aug 1858 |
| 7. Bates, Anson, Sept 12, 1844 | 21. Tozer, Mary B wife of IBT, Sept 12, 1844, Dis Aug 1858 |
| 8. Bates, Sally 2d, wife of Anson B, Sept 12, 1844, Died July 12, 1845 | 22. Bates, Geo W, Sept 12, 1844, Exc Mar 1851 |
| 9. Benson, Russel C Deacon, Sept 12, 1844, Died Aug 10, 1887 | 23. Gibbs, Nathan, Sept 12, 1844, Died Sep 1854 |
| 10. Benson, Benj Chandler, Sept 12, 1844, Died 1894 | 24. Gibbs, Sally wife of NG, Sept 12, 1844, Died Nov 1860 |
| 11. Benson, Lucy D wife of BCB, Sept 12, 1844, Died Mar '79 | 25. Bates, Willson, Sept 12, 1844, Dis April 16, '76 |
| 12. Tozer, Lewis, Sept 12, 1844, Died Nov 1856 | 26. Bates, Apollo S, Sept 12, 1844, Died 1896 |
| 13. Tozer, Ruth wife of LT, Sept 12, 1844, Died Mar 1860 | 27. 28 Bates, Phinehas, Sept 12, 1844, Dis June 1861 |
| 14. Blackwell, Kenelm M, Sept 12, 1844, Died | 29 Bates, Jonathan, Sept 12, 1844, Died 1888 |
| | 28. Allen, Asenath wife of Elijah A, Sept 12, 1844, Died |

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29. Lewis, Charlotte J widow of Benj L, Sept 12, 1844, Died May 1858
 30. Bates, Cynthia wife of Solomon B, Sept 12, 1844
 31. Bates, Ellen A Mower, Sept 12, 1844, Dis Aug 1855
 32. Sturtevant, Mary, Sept 12, 1844, Died Aug 1880
 33. Gibbs, Abigail wife of Heman G, Sept 12, 1844, Died
 34. Bates, Harriet M, Sept 12, 1844, Dis Nov 1844
 35. Williams, T Dianna Bates, Sept 12, 1844, Died July 1864
 36. Norcross, Deborah R Bates, Sept 12, 1844, Dis Mar 1860
 37. Gibbs, Mary wife of David BG, Sept 12, 1844, Dismis'd 1861
 38. Bates, Charlotte, Sept 12, 1844, Dis Feb 1850
 39. Jackson, Mary F, Sept 12, 1844, Died 1856
 40. Huston, Mary, Sept 12, 1844, Dis June, 1850
 41. Huston, Lydia, Sept 12, 1844, Died Sep 16, 1861
 42. Goodwin, Eliza Ann Bates wife of Sylvanus G (Fairfield), Sept 12, 1844, Dis June 8, 1879
 43. Goodwin, Elizabeth Knowles wife of Geo G, Sept 12, 1844, Died May 1868
 44. Blackwell, Shubael, Let Oct 1844, Dis June, 1855
 45. Blackwell, Eliza A wife of SB, Let Oct 1844, Dis June, 1855
 46. Blackwell, Eliza M wife of KMB, Let Oct 1844, Died 1883
 47. Marston, Sarah wife of Joseph M, Let Oct 1844, Died Apr 1846
 48. Lewis, Deborah Gage wife of Asa L, Let Oct 1844, Died Feb 1856 51
 49. Benson, Rebecca wife of Stephen B, Let Oct 1844, Died Dec 1854
 50. Benson, Abigail S wife of Dea RCB, Bap Oct 1844, Died 1888
 51. Cummings, Betsey, Let Oct 1844, Died Feb 1858
 52. Lewis, William, Deacon, Let Nov 1844, Died Jany 24 / 78
 53. Lewis, Susan P wife of Dea WL, Let Nov 1844, Died May 1845
 54. Stevens, Susan Amanda Lewis wife of JosES, Let Nov 1844
 55. Lewis, William B Let Nov 1844, Dis Jan 1855
 56. Witherspoon, Reliance S Let Nov 1844, Dis Nov 1846
 57. Tilton, A F, Rev Pastor about two years, Let Nov 1844, Dis June, 1849
 58. Tilton, Rebecca E wife of Rev AFT, Let Nov 1844, Dis Dis April, 1853
 59. Bates, Constantine 2d, Let Nov 1844, Dp Sep 1858
 60. Benson, Stephen Let Mar 1845, Died in 1851
 61. Burgess, Eunice wife of James B, Let May 1845, Died Nov 11, 1865
 62. Storer, Mary A Lewis Let May 1845, Dp Sep 1854
 63. Davidson, Saray E Lewis Let May 1845, Dis Sep 1854
 64. Goodwin, Mercy Let June 1845
 65. Allen, Elijah Bap June 1845, Died
 66. Bates, Lucy wife of WmB Fairfield, Bap June 1845, Died
 67. Taylor, Joshua Let Jan 1846, Died Nov 1857
 68. Taylor, Fanny wife of JT, Let Jan 1846, Died Nov 1859
 69. Hopkinson, Susanna Let Jan 1846, Died Oct, 1848
 70. Hopkinson, Ann Let Jan 1846, Dismissed
 71. Bates, Thomas Jr, Let Jan 1846, Died May, 1851
 72. Bates, Harriet wife of ThosB, Let July, 1846, Drp Aug, 1864
 73. Fance, Love Bpt July, 1846, Dis Jan, 1850
 74. Bates, Thomas 3d, Let July, 1846, Drp Aug, 1864
 75. Bates, Lucy M wife of GeoWB, Let July, 1846, Drp Aug, 1864
 76. Hanscom, Almena Coombs Bpt Sept 1846, Dis Aug 1858
 77. Weeks, Abigail Bpt Sept 1846, Dis June, 1848
 78. Bates, Hiram Bpt May, 1847, Dis Aug 1857
 79. Folsom, Mary Shackley wife of ChEF, Bpt May, 1847, Dis Oct 4, 1864
 80. Jackson, Arvilla Bpt May, 1847, Died Oct 1850
 81. Hovey, Hannah E Weeks Bpt May, 1847, Dis Dec 1859
 82. Soule, Clarissa Bpt May, 1847, Dp Oct, 1850
 83. Clark, Arvesta H Lewis Bpt May, 1847, Dis Jan, 1852
 84. Lewis, Armenia Bpt May, 1847, Died Mar 1849
 85. Barrows, Ann Lewis wife of RevLB, Bpt May, 1847, Dis Oct 1853
 86. Freeman, Olive Marston Bpt May, 1847, Dis Sep 5, 1863
 87. Bates, Cordelia wife of Anson B, Exp May, 1847, Died Oct 1867
 88. Lewis, Annis wife of DeaWmL, Exp May, 1847
 89. Branch, Mrs. Bpt June 1847, Died Sep 1848
 90. Barrows, Sarah Bpt Oct 1847
 91. Merriam, Mylon Rev Pastor about one year, Let Mar 1849, Dis Feb 1850
 92. Merriam, R wife of Rev MM, Let Mar 1849, Dis Feb 1850
 93. Barker, Sarah B wife of ChB Fairfield, Let Apr 1849, Died
 94. Lewis, Addison W (Boothbay), Bap May 1850, Dis to Boston Apr '54, Ret'd by Let Nov '56, Dis to Boston Jan '59, Ret'd Feb, 1860

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95. Hatch, Betsey wife of WHH, Bap Sep 1850, Died 1894
96. Bates, Martha T wife of Phinehas B, Bap Sep 1850, Died Dec 1854
97. Lewis, Rosanna Staples wife of GeoAL, Bap Sep 1850, Dis July, 1863
98. Moore, Christiana B wife of Reuben M, Let Mar 1851, Died Mar 4, 1866
99. Barrows, Lewis Rev Pastor between one & two years, Let Apr 1851, Dis Oct, 1853
100. Corson, Mary A Clark Let April, 1852, Dis June, 1863
101. Gibbs, David B Exp May, 1852, Exc Apr 1859
102. Galagher, Nicholas Bap May 1852, Dis Jan 1861
103. Bates, Elijah Bap May 1852, Letters granted Dec 1891
104. Bates, Charlotte Campello, Mass wife of Elijah B, Bap May 1852, Letters granted Dec 1891
105. Bates, Maria wife of Jonathan B, Bap May 1852, Died Dec 1896
106. Doe, David Bap May 1852, Dis Mar 1859
107. Gibbs, John Bap May 1852, Dismissed
108. Bates, Erastus W Bap May 1852
109. Lewis, Luther Bap May 1852, Died Sep 1866
110. Bates, George G Bap May 1852, Dis 1859
111. Bates, William T (Killed in Battle at Gettysburg, Pa), Bap May 1852, Died July 1, 1863
112. Jackson, Benjamin Jr, Bap May 1852, Died Sep 1855
113. Philbrook, Sylvia Gibbs Bap May 1852, Dis June, 1862
114. Sawtelle, Jane Lewis wife of Levander S (in Sidney), Bap May 1852, Dis July 13, 1872
115. Bates, Lovina Jackson wife of Lorenzo B, Bap May 1852, Drp Oct, 1864
116. Balch, Ellen Bap May 1852, Died June, 1861
117. Hatch, Albina B Bap June, 1853, Died June 21, 1877
118. Bates, Eliza Jane Lewis wife of Erastus WB, Bap June, 1853, Dis Mar 1857, Ret'd by Let July, 1859, Died 1888
119. Reid, James D Rev Pastor about three years, Let Sep 1853, Dis May 1856
120. Reid, Jane N wife of Rev JDR, Let Sep 1853, Dis May 1856
121. Decker, Reuel W Bap June, 1854, Drp Aug 1864
122. Johnson, Avis W Bap June, 1854, Exc Oct, 1854
123. Bates, Emma R Lewis wife of Erastus WB, Bap June, 1854, Died Dec 1862
124. Blaisdell, Daniel Deacon, Let June, 1854, Died Apr 25, 1864 127 Smiley, Henry R Let June, 1854, Dis Apr 1857
125. Smiley, Jane wife of Henry RS, Bap June, 1854, Dis Apr 1857
126. Benson, George B Let July 1854, Died June 1900
127. Tilley, William Rev Pastor 5 years, Let Sep 1856, Dis Apr 1862
128. Tilley, Elizabeth P wife of Rev WT, Let Sep 1856, Dis Apr 1862
129. Marston, Constantine B Let Dec 1856, Died Dec 1897
130. Marston, Sophia G wife of CBM, Let Dec 1856, Died June, 1895
131. Blaisdell, Sarah wife of Dea DB, Let Dec 1857, Died Oct 19, 1868
132. Pullen, Martha S wife of Franklin P, Let June 1857
133. Thayer, Stephen Let June 1857, Died Dec 1861
134. Thayer, Hannah wife of Stephen T, Let June 1857, Died Feb 1st, 1871
135. Jackson, Ruth Exp Feb 1857, Dis Mar 1861
136. Lewis, Celia wife of Asa L, Bap 1857, Died
137. Bates, Prudentia wife of Phinehas B, Bap Sep 1857, Dis June, 1861
138. Howard, Didama B Sawyer Exp Oct 1857, Dis July, 1864
139. Soule, Asa Bap May, 1858, Died 1885
140. Soule, Melinda S wife of Asa S, Bap May, 1858, Died May, 1878
141. Soule, Josiah Bap May, 1858
142. Sawtelle, Martha A Soule Bap May, 1858
143. Merrifield, Relief (Belgrade), Bap May, 1858, Died 1885
144. Merrifield, Alonzo F (California), Bap May, 1858, Dp 1890
145. Watson, Stephen C Bap May, 1858
146. Jackson, Silas P (Augusta), Bap May, 1858, Dis Feb 5, 1871
147. Smith, Roxcinda Burgess Bap May, 1858, Dis Jan 1863
148. Bates, Mary E wife of Const B 2d, Bap May, 1858, Dp Sep 1858
149. Bates, Sarah E Bap May, 1858, Died Mar 19, 1864
150. Farr, Lizzie M Bates Bap May, 1858, Died Apr 11, 1900
151. Burnham, Amanda M Bates (Portland), Bap May, 1858
152. Hersom, Martha F Bates Bap May, 1858
153. Sturtevant, Reward A Exp May 1858
154. Shaw, Greenlief Let July 1858, Died
155. Ham, James M Let Oct 1858, Died Nov 1
156. Ham, Isabella A wife of James H, Let Oct 1858, Died 1890
157. Sturtevant, J Edwin Exp July, 1859
158. Sturtevant, H Josephine wife of J Edwin S, Let July, 1859, Died Aug 1868

159. Lewis, Frances T wife of Addison WL (Boothbay), Exp Mar 1860
160. Lewis, Lizzie S wife of Luther L, Let May, 1861
161. Kelton, William H Rev, Pastor 5 years, Let Feb 1862, Dis Aug 1868
162. Kelton, Amelia A S wife of Rev WHK, Let Feb 1862, Dis Aug 1868
163. Tilley, Wm Henry (Poughkeepsie, NY), Bap May, 1863, Dis Feb 1867
164. Whiting, Mary B Bates (So Norridgewock), Bap May, 1863, Dis Aug 1895
165. Ayer, Ellen B Bap May, 1863
166. Smiley, Sarah H Bap May, 1863, Died 1884
167. Jordan, Mary E (Waterville), Bap June 1863, Dis Aug 18, 1867
168. Emerson, Dulcina M wife of Luther DE, Let Jan, 1864, Died July, 1900
169. Kelton, Mary K Let Mar 1864, Dis Aug 1, 1868
170. Morse, Ambrose P Bap May 1864, Died 1890
171. Woodard, Estelle Blaisdell (Sidney), Bap May 1864
172. Emery, Kate I (Waterville), Bap May 1864, No trace of
173. Wheeler, Agnes T wife of Cyrus W, Let May 1864, Died 1864
174. Savage, Horace E Bap July 1864, Died 1888
175. Bates, Henry A Bap July 1864, Dis Jany 15, 1871, Rec'd into the Steward St Bap Ch Providence, RI 3d March '71
176. Watson, Emma J Bates Bap July, 1864
177. Bates, Aurilla A Bap July, 1864
178. Brownville, Sarah M Manison Bap July, 1864, Dis 1884
179. Wheeler, John Let Oct 1864, Died 1894
180. Wheeler, Margaret wife of Jn W, Let Oct 1864, Died
181. Smiley, Mary wife of Oren S, Let Nov 1865, Dis Dec 4 / 80
182. Ham, Ellen O Bap July, 1866, Dis 1892 186 Burgess, David H, Exp Jan 1867, Died 187 Morgan, Joseph H, Exp Jan 1867
183. Bartlett, Horace, Exp Apr 1867, Dis Oct 2, '70
184. Pinkham, William R, Bap May 1867
185. Bates, Henry Edward, Bap May 1867
186. Bates, Julia A, Bap May 1867, Dis 1889
187. Davis, Emily S Watson, Bap May 1867, Dis Nov 6, 1875 193 Hodges, Julia M, Bap May 1867, Dis Jany, 1877
188. Pinkham, Mary K Benson wife of W R P, Bap May 1867
189. Bickford, Betsey A, Bap May 1867
190. Phillips, Jairus P, Bap May 1867, Dis Died July 1900
191. Phillips, Ellen M wife of JPP, Bap May 1867
192. Small, Abner R, Bap May, 1867
193. Small, Julia M wife of ARS, Bap May, 1867, Died 1885
194. Allen, Lovisa A wife of DrSAA, Exp May 1867, Died 1883 201 Bartlett, Marcus M, Bap Aug 1867
195. Blaisdell, Mary B wife of Sam'l B, Ltr Feb 5, 1871
196. Bachelder, Henry A, Bap June 4, 1871
197. Bachelder, Vira A wife of HA, Bap June 4, 1871, Died Nov 4, 1874
198. Farr, Warren A, Bap June 4, 1871
199. Small, Francis M, Bap June 4, 1871, Dis 1888
200. Thayer, Albert, Bap June 4, 1871, Dis'd June 5, '75
201. Thayer, Mary, Bap June 4, 1871, Dis 1887
202. Bailey, Horace, Bap June 4, 1871
203. Emerson, Miss Mabel (Mrs. A Gleason), Bap June, 1872, Dropped 1899
204. Emerson, Miss Sophia (Mrs. Jackson), Bap June, 1872, Dis 1891
205. Bickford, Clara F, Bap June, 1872
206. Blaisdell, Samuel, Exp April 5, 1874, Died 1887
207. Bates, Ellen wife of HEBates, Let April 5, 1874, Died 1898
208. Arnold, Chas H, Let April 5, 1874, Died Feb 1877
209. Arnold, ----- wife of CHA, Let April 5, 1874, Dis Feb 6, 1881
210. Small, ----- wife of FMS, Let April 5, 1874, Dis 1888
211. Hall, Chas W, Bap May 31, 1874, Died May 5, 1899
212. Benson, Harry R, Bap May 31, 1874
213. Stevens, George W, Bap May 31, 1874, Dis 1894
214. Thayer, Chas, Bap May 31, 1874, Dis Mar 11, /76
215. Booker, Joseph, Bap May 31, 1874
216. Morrill, Rebecca, Bap May 31, 1874, Dp 1890
217. Bates, Lillian F, Bap May 31, 1874, Dis 1894
218. Dudley, Alice, Wing, Bap May 31, 1874
219. Dudley, Grace Goodwin, Bap May 31, 1874
220. Ayer, Olive A, Bap May 31, 1874, Dp 1890
221. Smiley, Mary E, Bap May 31, 1874, Dis Feb 5, 1881
222. Marston, Ellen, Bap May 31, 1874
223. Emerson, Alice M, Bap May 31, 1874
224. Allen, Myra A, Bap May 31, 1874, Dis 1883
225. Rowell, Julia, Bap May 31, 1874, Dismissed Sept 17, /76
226. Smiley, Edward L, Bap May 31, 1874, Died 1886

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| 227. Mitchell, Edward, Bap May 31, 1874, Dp 1890 | 238. Pinkham, Annie M, Bap Oct 29, 1876, Dis |
| 228. Mitchell, Frank, Bap May 31, 1874, Dis 1893 | 239. Tuffts, George E, By Letter June 29, '77, Dis Mar 6 |
| 229. Small, Chester, Bap May 31, 1874 | 240. Wilbur, Sam'l H, Bap July 20, '79 |
| 230. Johnson, Lucilla E, Ex June 7, 1874 | 241. Wilbur, Margaret wife of SHW, Bap July 20, '79 |
| 231. Patten, Fernandena, Ex June 7, 1874, Dis Dec '75 | 242. Fellows, H, Letter July 20, '79, Dis 1891 |
| 232. Patten, Mrs. wife of F, Ex June 7, 1874, Dis Dec 1875 | 243. Fellows, Clara E, Bap July 20, '79, Died 1886 |
| 233. Davis, Ann P, Mrs., Ex Feby 5, 1876, Dis July '80 | 244. Benjamin, Jeannette, Bap July 20, '79 |
| 234. Benson, Susan P, Mrs., Letter Feby 5, 1876 | 245. Gage, Lillian, Bap July 20, '79, Dis 1890 |
| 235. Sawtelle, Henry A, Sep 2, 1876, Dis Sep 30 | 246. Bates, Nellie, Dis 1893 |
| 236. Sawtelle, Elizabeth wife of HAS, Sep 2, 1876, Dis Sep 30 | 247. Blake, ----, Ltr June 6, '80, Dis 1884 |
| 237. Sawtelle, Mary A Daughter of HAS, Sep 2, 1876, Dis Sep 30 | 248. Stevens, Violette wife of Geo, May 31 '74, Dis 1894 |

A Visit To The Peavey Factory Site, Oakland, Maine, John S. Kebabian, *Chronicle of the Early American Industries Association*, 21 (1968), pp62-63

While planning a vacation trip to Nova Scotia in 1967, it occurred to me that a visit to the *Peavey Manufacturing Company* would not take me far out of the way. Consultation of a business directory in the local public library gave me the address of Oakland, Maine. However, the information was outdated, but was rather fortunate, for after turning off the Maine Turnpike, it was only a mile or two to Oakland. A gas attendant, in his dry Yankee wit, informed me that I was two years too late as the Peavey Factory was the heap of ashes just the other side of the bridge I had just crossed. I went to the local hardware store, sadly purchased a brand-new Peavey, and was on my way out of town when my wife suggested we take a photograph of the Peavey site. I saw a little road running by the factory site and drove onto it.

The factory was indeed a total loss. It was evidently made of wood and had apparently burned down to its foundations. The place had been cleaned up by bulldozing the ashes and miscellaneous debris into the cellar hole. Ashes mixed with dirt had also been pushed over the banks of the little stream near which the factory stood. We got out of the car and began to walk over the ashes. You can imagine our astonishment when we saw, scattered all over the surface of the ashes, various pieces of old iron Peavey hooks; sockets; cant hook clasps; cant hook toe rings; ferrules for log driving poles; pickaroon heads; etc. Besides these, there were the various implements used in the manufacture of the Peavey logging tools: hammers, punches, etc. Two crumpled pieces of sheet iron proved to be *Patterns* for hatchets or light axes.

All of this material was ruined, for any practical use, by the heat of the fire; axe eyes had collapsed from the intense heat and the weight of the ruins, some tool eyes were filled with charcoal, and half-burned Peavey handles, as well as, pieces of heavy machinery parts, stuck out of the ashes. From the amount of such materials lying about, I estimated that there must have been several tons of such iron and steel in the ruins.

We were just about to leave, when my son pointed out a pattern for a double-edge axe, with a handle made of tin-plated sheet iron. A call to the former Peavey agent in town secured permission to pick up some of these pieces. They are, of course, not antiques, but simply what was in the stock room when the fire occurred. However, they are virtually identical in design and function with the earlier production of this firm, which played so large a part in the American lumbering industry.

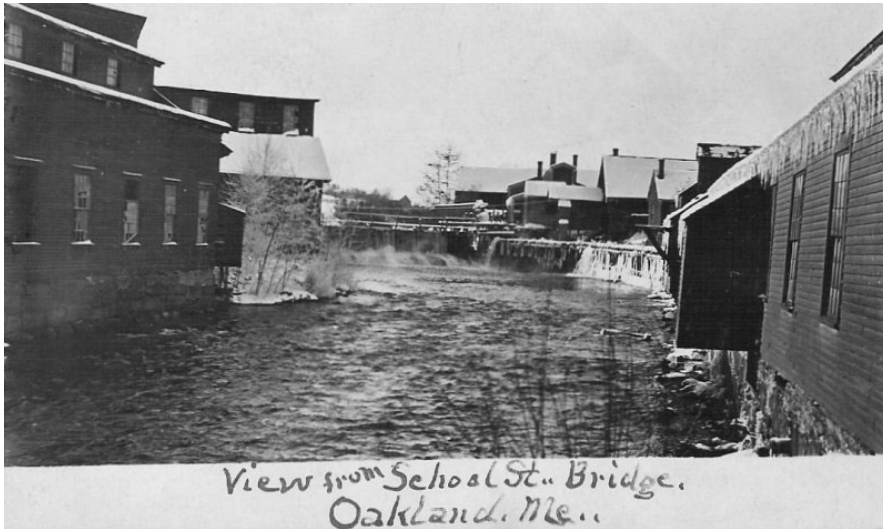
I had not realized the Peavey firm was a manufacturer of axes, but an EAIA member informed me, at Sturbridge, that the best axe he ever used was a Peavey. As none of the examples I gathered bore any markings, whatsoever, so far as one could see, in their much rusted and pitted condition, identification of a Peavey axe would be difficult.

A check of the files of the Portland, Maine, *Press Herald* elicited the information that there had been *two* recent destructive fires at the Peavey works, one in March, 1956, and then the one of May, 1965, which leveled the factory and destroyed a nearby home. A *Portland Sunday Telegram* story, dated January 25, 1942, told of the production of Peaveys for war works. The firm was evidently prospering the, but at the time of the 1965 fire, there were only six employees.

The Peavey Company has, since 1965, relocated in Brewer, Maine, near Bangor, with a factory at Eddington, Maine. There they continue to turn out such exotic tools as copper-zinc-magnesium-aluminum alloy pickeroons with steel tips. These were made of soft alloy so that the tool could run through the paper mill machinery without causing damage, also, 24

foot long driving poles (\$40.00 each); "bulkhead rakes, for use at dams, cleaning debris"; tapered telegraph shovel and spoon handles"; as well as the familiar lumbermen's tools, cant hooks, carrier hooks, timber carriers, and of course, the *Peavey*.

The Old Axe Shop In Oakland, Down East Magazine, June 1969, pp40-42



*View from School St. Bridge,
Oakland, Me.*

Woodsmen and farmers who know how to wield an axe or scythe as it should be handled pride themselves if they own one that was made in Oakland, Maine. There for more than a century small foundries located along Messalonskee Stream manufactured the famed blades that felled forests and mowed fields of hay and grain across the nation. An axe made in Oakland by such concerns as King Axe & Tool, Marsh & Sons, Spiller Axe & Tool, North Wayne Tool, and Emerson & Stevens had a reputation for balancing true and for possessing a cutting edge that retained its sharpness. And Oakland scythes were swung by winning contestants in hand mowing

bees throughout the New England countryside.

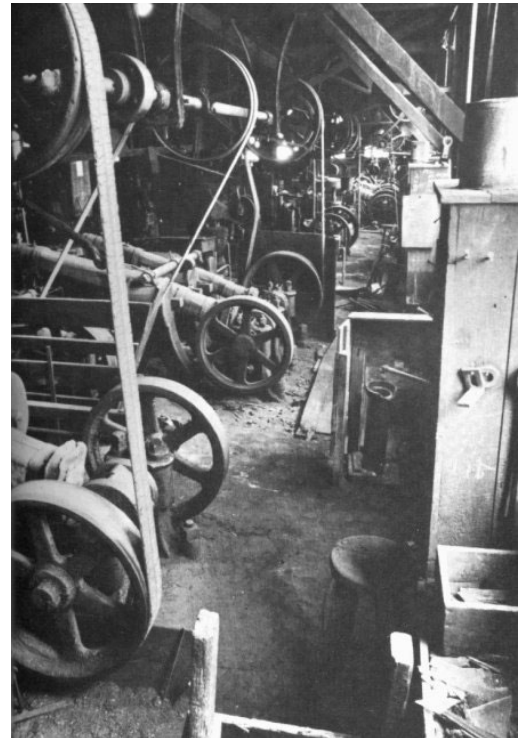
Today, the little factories that fashioned these two all important tools for rural America are closed or have turned to other lines of manufacture. They were forced out of business both by a lessening of demand for their products, due in part to the modern chainsaw and the tractor-powered mowing machine, and by competition from mass-produced foreign imports that undersold them by nearly half the price. No longer, too, could young apprentices be found to take their turn at the ross of triphammers and grindstones and learn the trade of hand-crafting blades by carefully hammering and drawing pieces of steel.

The last of the Oakland axe and scythe makers to close its doors was Emerson & Stevens Manufacturing Company, Inc., which was founded in 1870 by Luther D. Emerson, Joseph E. Stevens, W. R. Pinkham and George W. Stevens. Four successive generations of men who had trained in the business under their predecessors ran the company until it ceased production in 1967. At that time, Ralph W. Stowell, who revived the company after a disastrous fire in 1923, was the principal owner with the title of treasurer; his son, Ralph Stowell Jr., a Navy dentist, was president; and Harold E. York, a Bowdoin graduate, general manager.

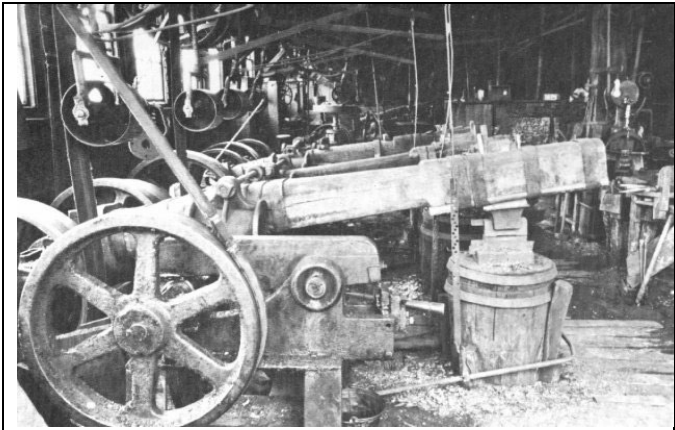
Forty men ran the battery of trip hammers at the Emerson & Stevens Manufacturing Co.

Until the end, Emerson & Stevens advertised its axes and scythes as made "the old time way." That is, "all hammered" from bars of steel so that the hard cutting edge of the blade was welded to the softer metal part which would be fitted to the helve or snath. Then the blades were carefully ground, hardened and individually tempered "thin and straight." This process took longer and cost more than the method of drop-forging a single piece of steel, but the finished product was stronger and better shaped.

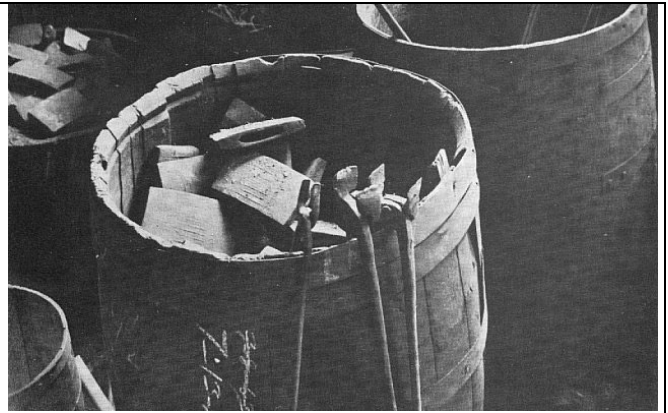
Emerson & Stevens scythes carried such familiar brand names as "Hurricane," "Rough and Ready" and "MeadowBrook," and came in various lengths and widths, depending on whether they were to be used for cutting grass, weeds or bushes. For an axe made by the same company one could choose from among the "Diamond," "Pioneer," "Lumberman's Pride," and "Victory" - single or double bit, with or without a handle of hickory, curved or straight.



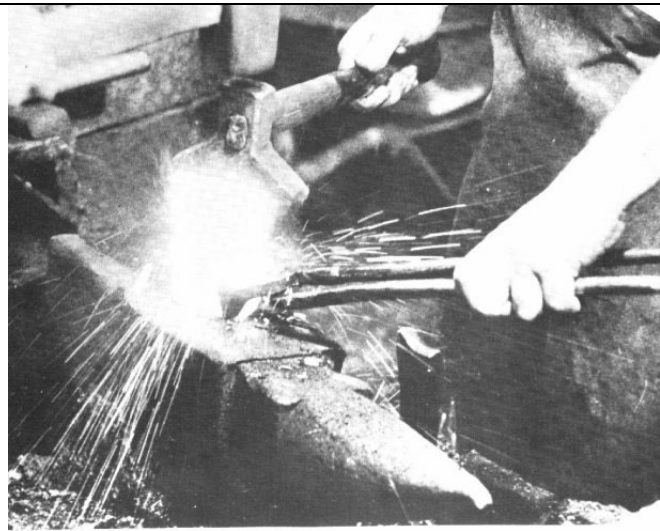
Although Emerson & Stevens no longer produces these well-known blades, some still may be found on the back shelves of country hardware stores - sharp reminders of a by-gone craft that reached its apogee in the old axe and scythe shops of Oakland, Maine.



Huge trip hammers weld soft and hard metals into heads for axes.



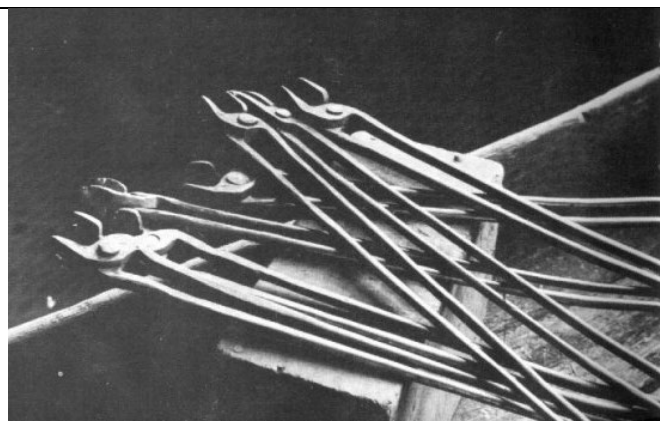
A barrel of partly formed axe heads.



Each blade was hammered and individually tempered (Scott Mitchell)



A lot depended on a man's strength and the keenness of his eye. (Pic probably includes Chester Drinkwine? (left) and Elwood Manson (rt)



Long-handled tongs were used to hold the pieces of hot steel and iron that went into blades for axes and scythes.

The House That Would Not Die

By Frances Fox Sandmel

Maine Life, May 1982, pp42-45

Oakland, Maine. The out-of-stater hardly notices it. A tidy small town, typical of New England. A service station, laundromat, two banks (one, dignified modern brick, one, nostalgic white clapboard), a supermarket and a superette, a Post office with flowering window boxes, a pharmacy, a hardware and-gift shop and a variety store (what you don't find in one is sure to be in the other), a railroad crossing without a station, five churches, a Public Library and a Civil War Memorial Hall, all ascending a hill that levels off into a street of generous houses and elms, and then again into the highway.

Who knows that it was once an important railroad junction for trains that went from the metropolitan East to the almost mythical tourist outposts of Moosehead and Kineo, from whose rockface mountain an Indian princess once leapt to her lovelorn death? Who knows that not long ago, as the crow of time flies, it was the axe and scythe handle capital of New England? Who knows that it is presently home to the manufacturer of a large percentage of the nation's toothpicks, and in another tiny mill, of woolens that last as long as ancestral tartans? Who knows that its past citizens were numerous among those members of the famous Twentieth Maine, to whom Lee surrendered?

Who knows that in its center is the "House That Would Not Die?"

The Oakland Area Historical Society knows. The story of this recently formed organization, nucleus of fifty members in a community of five thousand, and of the house that gave it being. is a heartening example of civic pride and preservationist initiative.

The "House that Would Not Die" dates from about 1815, close to the beginning of Oakland itself. One-of-a-kind in detail, it is kin to countless other homes that may stand in Maine, self-sufficient in a stand of sentinel trees "miles from "nowhere," or among the newer structures in a town. They are landmarks to residents, joyful surprises to summer travelers, inspiring survivors of a stable past, and a time of craftsmanship.

The craftsman of the Oakland house is thought to be Leonard Cornforth, who emigrated to Maine from England in 1797. He had already built carding, fulling, grist and saw mills in the rising young town (first called Coombs Mills) before he built the "Macartney House," which still bears the name of its three generations of occupants.

The house moved several times in the course of 165 years without changing its site at all. When it was built it was situated in the woods nearly a mile from the village, which by then was known as West Waterville. By 1890 it found itself on the main street of the industrial town of Oakland, the expanding settlement declaring its independence from neighboring Waterville. There, in the buildup of the Oakland town center, the house, without moving, moved from solitary prominence and one family occupancy to become one more dwelling in a row that began filling the lots from the railroad station to the power-producing stream and woolen mill. But, in 1978 the house was moved seventy-five feet back from its long dug-in position, and its life as a historical landmark began.

The Macartney House owes its new life to the Heritage Committee, a statewide endeavor urged upon Maine communities as a part of the nation's bicentennial celebration. Brought during 1976 to a refreshed awareness of area history, a group of citizens turned the pro-tem organization into a Historical Society, and set about looking for a project, and the Macartney house was forced out of obscurity. It had been empty for some time, and occupying prime space, when the Main Street curb of the property was purchased by the Waterville Savings Bank for its new Oakland Branch. The Bank's Board of Directors recognized the worth of the early nineteenth century house, and offered to give it to whomever would accept it and move it from the new construction site. The bank also offered property adjoining the rear of its own, an advantageous central location, on which the house could be placed. With enthusiasm, faith, a treasury of \$500 the Historical Society accepted the challenge.

The purchase by the Bank, and the incorporation of the Oakland Area Historical Society (OAHS) both occurred in 1977. The Town Council appropriated \$4,000 toward moving the house. The Bank, which triggered the whole undertaking further facilitated with loans totaling \$7,000. Although refused a HEW grant, the new Society was able to interest a private foundation concerned with small historical projects, and a lifesaving \$3,000 was awarded. Meanwhile, membership fees, donations from individuals and organizations, flea markets, food sales, sponsorship of craft shows have nourished the seemingly bottomless need for money; not to mention many, many hours invested in hard work by committed volunteers.

Moving a one-and-a-half story, nine room house is a formidable operation under any circumstances; but what about a house with three eight-foot-high granite arches supporting the elaborate brick chimney, which serves three separate fireplaces, one with a beehive oven? Unfortunately, the first step was to remove a small original shed to the east ell, and an ell to the west end (not original), in order to accommodate the house to its new property. The new cellar hole was dug the first autumn (1977), the town lending its trucks to cart away rubbish. Early fall storms created an immediate anxiety: a new foundation open to the elements, without a floor or the weight of a house to hold them would be vulnerable to cracking and heaving from the extreme cold to come. The town trucks returned to fill the cellar hole with snow, and damage was successfully prevented.

In the spring and summer of 1978, the house was moved one house-width off its old foundation, the massive granite arches were positioned in the waiting cellar hole, and the house and new foundation were joined. A new winter problem now presented itself. The house could still freeze in its unheated state, so bales of hay were piled around it to keep the frost from penetrating the foundation. The hay was in turn covered with sheets of plastic, to repel moisture. The cellar floor was poured in the summer of 1980.

The old storm windows were rebuilt with plexiglass and installed over eight-by-eight pane sashes (the handy chunks of stone in the bank parking lot were too tempting for some, and it became impossible to keep up with the broken glass). The house has been winterized, the site cleaned, the roof resingled, and some trees moved for future landscaping. Fresh yellow paint has slowly crept over the peeling exterior. Most of the work has been accomplished by devoted volunteers, who sometimes cannot spend more than one hour at a given time. But volunteers cannot completely take the place of money. Property insurance, fire insurance, security! "Many times I'd go to bed wondering if we all were crazy," a leader in the OAHS confessed. "At least we knew that if the project fell through we could turn valuable property back to the town."

Today, the appearance of the Macartney House is authentically old, and distinctively handsome. It is a one-and-a-half story Cape Cod building with Federal trim, a blend of styles popular in the early part of the nineteenth century. The neat facade is centered by a door with a fan above it, and flanked by two windows on either side. Apertures caused by the removal of the wings have been closed over by matching clapboard. The inner structure built by Leonard Cornforth has not been greatly changed since 1815. During its three generations in the Macartney family it underwent some remodeling that was fashionable rather than radical; and the alterations made after 1900, when it became a multiple dwelling, sub-divided rather than destroyed the original interior. Plans for its complete restoration are impatiently waiting to be implemented, detained only by inching finances and a conscientious respect for the seriousness of the job at hand. "Authenticity is our major concern," says the OAHS Newsletter. "Whatever we do must be done accurately, even if we must wait a while to do it. We will probably be needing outside help in determining the historical and architectural fine points, and we must be open to ideas of those who know better than we do."

All the identifying features from the deleted wings: the rare nine-over-six pane windows, beams, knobs, floorboards and pegs have been saved and will be incorporated into the completed restoration. The insulating lining of bricks which was discovered between the walls (a luxury made possible because the builder's father is thought to have owned a brickyard) will be left exposed in one place as an instructive point of construction history. It is planned that the rooms altered by the Macartneys themselves will be left as they are to illustrate changes of taste over the nine decades of family ownership.

One of these is the dining room, remodeled in Greek revival style about 1840 (the original Federal window moldings remain). The parlor, across the entrance hall from the dining room, has predominantly Federal trim and illustrates an earlier decor.

The back stairway, still identifiable by a boarded-up area which will be left visible, was turned into that housewife's necessity, an extra closet. Prosperity in the form of more possessions can also be seen in the master bedroom where closets and built-in drawers were added in the 1880's. Outlines of a previous door leading from the front staircase mark the earlier plan of this room.

Bare of any furniture throughout, and dirty from long disuse, the rooms are already returned to beauty and authenticity in the mind's eye of the OAHS. There are attics all over town where treasured family pieces are being kept until the house is ready to receive them. A civic club has pledged to restore an entire room, and a leading citizen will equip another. The hardworking regulars who collect, sort out and sell the amazing jumble of flea market articles (ranging on one summer Saturday from a child's sled to a slim purple leather Edwardian cigar case) constantly set aside objects -- a kerosene lamp, a ponderous table Bible -- that will contribute to the living quality of the "House that Would Not Die." But, lurking behind these attractive plans, the basics wait to be provided: electricity, water, heat. "Even when you work on a shoestring, you have to pay for the shoestring."

And so they keep on tirelessly repairing; painting; submitting grants; and spreading the news by word of mouth, well placed newspaper articles, and a traveling slide show called "Oakland Yesterdays. They delve deeper and deeper into the area history. They do so much that one can forget what a small number they are, in a small town, determined to "keep the things of Oakland in Oakland;" and to put the integrity of an established, proud community, part of the state, part of the nation, in its right perspective.

"The guide books call Oakland the Gateway to the Belgrade Lakes Region," says one member. "The Macartney House is one statement that we're not on the way to somewhere else. We're here, and always have been."

"The House is an educational facility." says another. "Something that will teach our children, something that will remind our older people who they are."

"We want people to do research on their own houses. We want the house to be a museum where school children throughout the Kennebec Valley can come and learn. There will be a resource file for genealogical records, a browsing room ... That will be the day, when we throw open the doors!"

"If we only had more money!" says one.

"Never mind," says another, "a lot of work and frustration has gone into this, but it's been good and we've kept our heads above water." Besides, the Macartney House just will not die.

Population and Valuation Statistics

<i>Year</i>	<i>Winslow</i>	<i>Waterville</i>			
1800	1,250a	----	1830		2,216c
1802 --- --		800d	1840		2,939c
1810	658	1,314c	1850	1,796	3,964c
1820	935	1,719c	1860	1,739	4,392c
1828		2,200cd	1870	1,437	4,852c

a = Includes Waterville and Oakland

b = Pop of Waterville, included in Winslow figure

c = Includes Oakland

d = Estimate

<i>Year</i>	<i>Winslow</i>	<i>Waterville</i>	<i>Oakland</i>	<i>Gain</i>	<i>Polls</i>	<i>Valuation</i>
1880	1,467	4,672	1,646	N/A	453	661,157
1890	1,814	7,107	2,044	398	542	1,113,356
1900	2,277	9,477	1,913	-131	621	926,425
1910	2,709	11,458	2,257	344	723	1,129,631
1920	3,280	13,351	2,473	216	761	1,496,799
1930	3,917	15,454	2,664	191	725	1,708,363
1940	4,153	16,688	2,730	66	815	1,660,322
1950	4,413	18,287	2,679	-51	864	2,047,514
1960	5,891	18,695	3,075	396	922	2,224,325
1970	7,299	18,192	3,535	460	-----	67,700,000
1980	8,051	17,748	5,176	1,651	-----	73,101,260
1990	7,997	17,173	5,551	375	-----	145,200,000
2000	7,743	15,605	5,959	408	-----	
2010	7,823	15,722	6,240	281		
2020	7,638	15,828	6,230	-10		

Facsimile of A&K Timetable, 1849

TIME TABLE

Androscoggin and Kennebec Rail Road

Commencing December 3, 1849

UP TRAINS		No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	FREIGHT TRAIN
Leave	PORTLAND	7.30 A.M.	2.30 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	
"	JUNCTION	8.45 "	3.45 "	5.30 "	10.45 A.M.
"	AUBURN	9 "	4 "	5.45 "	11.30 "
"	LEWISTON	.....	.....		.....
"	GREENE	9.25 "	4.25 "		12.15 P.M. "
"	LEEDS	9.34 "	4.34 "		12.30 "
"	MONMOUTH	9.45 "	4.45 "		12.45 "
"	WINTHROP	10 "	5 "		1.15 "
"	READFIELD	10.15 "	5.15 "		1.50 "
"	BELGRADE	10.50 "	5.50 "		2.25 "
"	NO. BELGRADE	.....	.....		.....
"	W. WATERVILLE	11.20 "	6.20 "		3.10 "
Arrive at	WATERVILLE	11.45 "	6.45 "		3.40 "
DOWN TRAINS		No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 1.	FREIGHT TRAIN
Leave	WATERVILLE	8.45 A.M.	2.45 P.M.		5.45 A.M.
"	W. WATERVILLE	9.10 "	3.10 "		6.15 "
"	NO. BELGRADE	.....	.....		.....
"	BELGRADE	9.40 "	3.40 "		7 "
"	READFIELD	10.15 "	4.15 "		7.50 "
"	WINTHROP	10.30 "	4.30 "		8.15 "
"	MONMOUTH	10.45 "	4.45 "		8.45 "
"	LEEDS	10.56 "	4.56 "		9....."
"	GREENE	11.05 "	5.05 "		9.25 "
"	LEWISTON	.....	.....	.....
"	AUBURN	11.30 "	5.30 "	7.25 A.M.	10.05 "
"	JUNCTION	11.45 "	5.45 "	7.40 "	10.30 "
Arrive at	PORTLAND	1 "	7 "	8.55 "	

TRAINS Numbered Two and Three pass at Readfield, at 10.15 A.M.

TRAINS Numbered Four and Five pass at Monmouth, at 4:45 P.M.

Wheeler, William A. The Maine Central Railroad, 1847-1947. [Portland]: Maine Central Railroad Company, 1947, p17.

Telephone Listings, 1927

From the Waterville District Telephone Directory, Spring-Summer 1927 (© 1927, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company), the following information is given for Oakland residents. For people who are used to E-mail, or at least "Touchtone Dialing", the old form of a telephone number, for example, would have been, "97-5" as in Perley Abbott's number. This means that his phone number was "97" which was shared by Harry A Bickford (97-3), Herbert J Collier (97-11), William N Savage (97-4), and Carl D Smith (97-12). Since all five of these people shared the same line, it was called a "party line" and in order to call Abbott, the operator would ring the telephone five times. Bickford (97-3) would ring three times; Collier (97-11) would ring once then once again; Savage (97-4) would ring four times; and Smith (97-12) would ring once then twice.

Those numbers with a "-0" would have been single-person or private lines, not being shared with anyone. Since they were more expensive than party lines, one might be able to conclude that the owners of private lines either had more money, or needed a line that wasn't shared, such as in an emergency, or in a business.

Note also that some businesses shared a line with the owner's home telephone. Samuel J Foster, the druggist on the corner of Main and Middle Streets, had "45-2" for his business, and "45-3" for his home numbers, like having an extension phone in both places. If the phone in either place rang twice, he'd know it was a business call, and if it rang three times, it was a home call.

Name, Address, Telephone Number, Ring.

Abbott, Perley; Alpine St; 97; 5	Bickford, A M; 529 Summer St; 130; 0
Alden Farm & Camps; East Pond Rd; 49; 15	Bickford, Guy E; 75 Ayer St; 62; 14
American Express; Main St; 76; 2	Bickford, Harry A; Alpine St; 97; 3
American Woolen Co; Summer St; 58; 0	Bills, Claude S; Belgrade Rd; 38; 23
Ames, Justin D; 72 High; 64; 5	Blaisdell, C R; 438 Church St; 10; 0
Ames, Justin D, phys; Church St; 138; 0	Blake, Clyde G; Belgrade Av; 26; 2
Anderson, Lora; Summer St; 131; 4	Blake, G P; Belgrade Rd; 38; 24
Andrews, Lester M; Grove St; 140; 0	Blake, Walter W; 228 Fairfield St; 77; 3
Augusta Trust Co; Main St; 24; 0	Blake, William A; Middle St; 107; 5
Austin, Bert; Hussey Hill; 36; 3	Bowden, E C & O H; Middle Rd; 65; 32
Axtell, H E; Belgrade Rd; 123; 11	Bowen, Andrew D; 29 Water St; 177; 0
Ayer, W M; Church St; 66; 2	Bowen, Ralph H; Fairfield St; 207; 13
Bacheller, Guy M; Middle Rd; 93; 6	Bowman, Alton; Middle Rd; 65; 15
Bacon, Roy S; Sidney Rd; 93; 4	Boynton, George P grocers; Haymarket Square; 117; 0
Baker, R R; 393 Oak St; 179; 0	Boynton, Nina M; Church St; 162; 0
Ballard, John; Pond Rd; 34; 3	Bragg, Theo A Mrs.; Alpine St; 205; 0
Barker, Fred; Middle Rd; 93; 14	Branch, T Harold; McGrath Pond Rd ; 33; 25
Barraclough, George; 338 Church St; 169; 0	Brewer, Llewellyn; Trafton Rd; 65; 23
Barrett, Rodney; 541 Alpine St; 101; 3	Bridges, Chester; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 5
Bates, C D; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 22	Bridges, H F; Fairfield Rd; 37; 14
Bates, Milfred A; Main St; 142; 4	Brier, Roy; Church St; 55; 0
Beane, Mark D; Water St; 118; 0	Brown, B W; 25 Market St; 141; 0
Benson, E C; Belgrade Rd; 79; 0	Bryant, George J; Church St; 100; 0
Benson, Louise M; 41 Maple St; 112; 3	Bushey, Luke W; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 12
Benson, Oral; Belgrade Av; 57; 0	Buzzell, Omar L; 393 High St; 64; 4
Bernauer, F S; 33 Maple St; 159; 0	Cameron, Philip J; 11 Hubbard St; 25; 12
Berst-Forster Dixfield; Toothpick Factory; 54; 0	Carrell, J W; North Belgrade Rd; 38; 4
Bessey, Edwin; Smithfield Rd; 35; 11	Carrell, Wilbur J; 110 Fairfield St; 152; 3
	Cascade Motor Co; Main St; 160; 0

Cascade Woolen Co Mills; Fairfield St; 104; 0
Cayford's Rocky Shore Camps ; East Pond Rd; 47; 5
Cayford, A B; Pleasant St; 156; 0
Central Maine Power Co; Main St; 152; 2
Clark, Charles D; Back Rd; 35; 24
Clement's Camp; East Pond Rd; 47; 4
Cochran, Ai; 442 Oak St; 63; 9
Cochran, Ruby E; 534 Oak St; 43; 0
Collar, Herbert; McGrath Pond Rd ; 35; 2
Collier, Herbert J; Waterville Rd; 97; 11
Cook, Eugene F; Fairfield St; 155; 0
Cook, Hattie F Mrs.; Main St; 62; 3
Cookson, Harry L; 40 School St; 66; 11
Cornforth, L H Mrs.; Fairfield St; 28; 15
Cote, Napoleon Z; Davies Rd; 34; 11
Cottle, Angie Mrs.; 174 Main St; 61; 2
Coughlin, Maurice E; 203 Fairiield St; 28; 4
Cummings, Warren; Belgrade Rd; 38; 32
Dame, H L; Main St; 62; 2
Damon, M L; Grove St; 119; 3
Damon, M L dentist; Main St; 73; 11
Davies, Cheston E; Sidney; 34; 33
Dingley, Frank E; 36 Belgrade Av; 81; 3
Ditson, Roy; Water St; 111; 12
Dudley, Earl L; 27 Summer St; 206; 3
Dudley, R E; Middle Rd; 65; 4
Dusty, C A; 49 Main St; 142; 3
Dyer, Herbert C; 122 High St; 63; 5
Eaylor, Emily B; 415 Water St; 95; 3
Eldredge, Perl C; 437 Water St; 166; 2
Elliott, Frank L; Fairfield St; 164; 0
Ellis, David; 22 Main St; 61; 11
Emerson & Stevens Mfg Co scythe mfrs; School St; 96; 0
Farrand, Walter E; High St; 64; 2
Farrar, H O Mrs.; Fairfield St; 28; 12
Field, James A; Belgrade Av; 123; 4
Fletcher, W H; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 31
Flint, M W; 50 Main St; 135; 0
Folsom, Phebe R; 341 Summer St; 60; 0
Foss, William H; Water St; 131; 2
Foster, Harry L; McGrath Pond Rd ; 33; 12
Foster, Samuel; 46 Grove St; 45; 3
Foster, Samuel J druggist; Main St; 45; 2
Fotter, Elmer W; 247 Alpine St; 102; 11
Fowlie, Harry F; 615 Water St; 131; 11
Fox, Charles Edwin; McGrath Pond Rd ; 69; 0
Fuller, George R; 117 Oak St; 158; 3
Gallagher, E T; 188 Oak St; 63; 13
Garland, Everett; 464 Alpine St; 101; 5
Getchell Foundry & Machine Works; Water St; 88; 0
Gibbs, Walter W; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 24
Gilbert's Cash Market; Main St; 175; 0
Gilman, Alice S; Church St; 51; 0
Gleason, A A; Belgrade Rd; 38; 3
Gleason, John S; Belgrade Av; 26; 3
Goodrich, Augustin S; East Pond Rd; 47; 13
Goodwin, W A; Fairfield Rd; 77; 4
Gordon, H A; 94 Oak St; 158; 2
Gower, E R; Alpine St; 87; 4
Grant, Edye N; 293 Pleasant St; 63; 11
Greeley & Getchell garage; Church St; 80; 0
Greeley, H W Co Grist mill ; Oak St; 200; 0
Greeley, Horace W; Church St; 66; 3
Gregoire, G M; 261 Church St; 201; 0
Groves, W O; Baker Av; 64; 13
Gullifer, Fred; East Pond Rd; 33; 14
Hallett, A J, Mrs.; 19 Summer St; 26; 11
Hallett, J A; 174 Main St; 142; 11
Ham, J B Co, grain; Oak St; 106; 11
Harris, J E; Church St; 119; 2
Hatfield, Harry; 58 School St; 25; 4
Helms, M B; Church St; 127; 0
Higgins, Everett E; Smithfield Rd; 47; 11
Hoar, Spurgeon S; 361 Oak St; 41; 0
Holmes, E P; East Pond Rd; 47; 3
Holmes, M S, phys; 40 Church St; 90; 0
Horne, Henry; 775 Oak St; 210; 0
Hurd, B P; No Belgrade Rd; 38; 31
Hutchinson, H E; 34 Heath St; 158; 11
Hutchinson, Raymond L; 255 Heath St; 178; 0

Hutchinson, Walter L; Summer St; 26; 4
Ireland, Fred P; Webb Rd; 65; 22
Johnson, Thomas E; 176 Main St; 61; 4
Kelley, Elizabeth F; 45 High St; 64; 3
Kelley, Herbert F; Hubbard St; 107; 11
Kerr, Alton S; Trafton Rd; 168; 12
Kerr, Alva D; 39 Summer St; 168; 11
Kerr, Lena; 46 Alpine St; 168; 13
Knight, S D; Fairfield Center Rd; 37; 2
Knox, A J; Middle Rd; 65; 5
Knox, George; Oak St; 36; 14
Knox, S W; Oak St; 36; 32
Laflin, Lottie M, Mrs.; 518 Alpine St; 165; 0
Lambert, Harry; Alpine St; 101; 2
Lambert, Lizzie E; Gage Rd; 33; 3
Larkin, Marshall M; McGrath Pond Rd; 35; 17
Larsen, Carl J; Mutton Hill Rd; 35; 6
Lewis, Arthur; 794 Oak St; 36; 11
Lewis, Fred; Cottle Rd; 65; 2
Libby, B J; Alpine St; 101; 12
Libby, Harold D; Middle Rd; 166; 3
Libby, M, hrd, groc, paints; Summer St; 92; 0
Livingstone, L W; 236 High St; 46; 0
Livingstone, Minnie L; Main St; 40; 0
Lord, A H, gen insurance; Main St; 76; 5
Lord, C M; Country Club Rd; 65; 11
Lothrop, Norman; 71 Ayer; 62; 13
Lovejoy, Allen; McGrath Pond Rd; 33; 6
Lufkin, Charles B; 45 Market St; 131; 12
Maine Central RR Co freight office; Main St; 109; 0
Marks, E M; Water St; 111; 5
Marsh, Franklin A; 390 Church St; 25; 13
Marshall, Arthur B; Summer St; 172; 0
Marshall, D M Co, hardware; Main St; 76; 3
Marshall, Daniel M, Mrs.; 31 Church St; 66; 4
Martha Washington Cafe; Main St; 75; 0
Martin, C H, confy, periodicals; Church St; 71; 0
Matthews, Bessie; Fairfield Rd; 37; 5
McTaggart's Drug Store; Main St; 73; 2
Merrow, Charles E; McGrath Pond Rd; 33; 11
Merrow, Harry H; Oakland Town Farm; 33; 2
Mitchell, Una O; Middle Rd; 65; 3
Mitchell, Warren, garage; 203 School St; 73; 4
Moore, Alden M; 155 High St; 144; 0
Morang, Emily, Mrs.; High St; 64; 12
Morrissette, J E; 29 Church St; 116; 12
Morse, J H; School St; 116; 4
Morse, J H Co, clothing, hats, shoes; Main St; 76; 12
Mosher, Guy L; Waterville Rd; 143; 4
Mower, Charles W; 262 Church St; 116; 2
New England Creamery; Oak St; 106; 2
North Wayne Tool Co; Main St; 108; 0
O'Neill, Mary B; 90 Pleasant St; 61; 3
O'Reilly, John; 39 Goodwin St; 95; 2
Oakland Water Co; Summer St; 87; 2
Oakland, High School; Pleasant St; 153; 0
Oakland, Town of; Church St; 50; 0
Oliver, A H, grocer, provisions; Main St; 59; 0
Oliver, A H, Mrs.; Mechanic St; 107; 4
Oliver, Clarence; Middle Rd; 65; 13
Oliver, George E; Country Club Rd; 65; 14
Ormiston, George; Fairfield St; 21; 0
Otis, T M; 34 Oak St; 136; 0
Page, Andrew E; Belgrade Rd; 32; 12
Page, Charles O; Belgrade Rd; 32; 24
Page, Frank L; 681 Summer St; 81; 12
Parkman, F H; Main St; 56; 0
Parkman, Henry O; Belgrade Rd; 38; 2
Peavey, C A; Peavey Rd; 34; 4
Penney, Susan C; School St; 78; 0
Perkins, W L; High St; 33; 5
Perrin, Harold G; Fairfield Rd; 37; 11
Perry, O E; Main St; 52; 0
Pine, A J; Heath St; 158; 4
Pinkerton, J L, Rev; 59 Maple; 112; 13
Plaisted, Louise T, Mrs.; Country Club Rd; 65; 21
Portland Packing Co; Belgrade Ave; 202; 0
Pressey, John; High St; 33; 13
Pullen, George D; Waterville Rd; 143; 3
Rancourt, Walter J; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 23

Richardson, M J; Belgrade Rd; 38; 13
Richardson, Marjorie, Mrs.; McGrath Pond Rd; 33; 4
Ridley & Flanders, dry goods; Main St; 73; 3
Robinson, Thomas; Middle Rd; 93; 11
Rowe, Fred A; Fairfield St; 77; 2
Savage, Alden A; 164 Church St; 112; 11
Savage, Emma N, Mrs.; McGrath Pond Rd; 33; 31
Savage, William N; Waterville Rd; 97; 4
Sawtelle, H P; Alpine St; 102; 13
Sawtelle, Hazel I; 148 High St; 134; 0
Sawtelle, W P; Back Rd; 35; 5
Scribner, J H; Mechanic St; 25; 3
Sheffield, James E; Gage Rd; 33; 32
Simmons, C R, physician; Church St; 23; 0
Simons, William P; 66 Ayer St; 161; 0
Simpson, Edward L, garage; 107 Church St; 83; 11
Smiley, Helen A; 172 Church St; 116; 3
Smith, Carl D; Tukey Rd; 97; 12
Smith, F W; 849 Oak St; 67; 0
Snell, Evelyn E; Hussey Hill Rd; 36; 33
Soule, Fred H; 450 Alpine St; 132; 0
Southern, James P; 325 Fairfield St; 78; 0
Spiller, Floyd; 53 Belgrade Ave; 94; 0
Stevens, J H; 45 Main St; 91; 3
Stevens, J H & Co, mens clothing; Main St; 91; 2
Stevens, L C; Middle St; 168; 2
Stobie, Robert; Pond Rd; 34; 2
Stott, George J; Water St; 207; 2
Stowell, Ralph; School St; 107; 2
Strong, Leon E; Pond Rd; 34; 12
Sturtevant, Charles B; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 13
Sturtevant, E Will; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 15
Sturtevant, Howard F; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 4
Sturtevant, J N; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 21
Sullivan, Robert T; Heath St; 133; 0
Sweeney, John J, Mrs.; Pleasant St; 89; 0
Tapley, J S; Mechanic St; 206; 2
Taylor, L L; Belgrade Rd; 38; 21
Thomas, Milo; Mutton Hill Rd; 35; 3
Totman, Virgil C, Dr; 49 Church St; 113; 0
Toulouse, Edward E; Belgrade Rd; 38; 12
Toulouse, George; East Pond Rd; 49; 14
Toulouse, Zedor; Ten Lots Rd; 36; 2
Towle, Archie C; Waterville Rd; 143; 21
Towne, Fred H; Belgrade Rd; 32; 4
Tozier, Hannah, Mrs.; Fairfield St; 37; 12
Tracy, George; Fairfield St; 37; 4
Tracy, R P, saw mill; Water St; 86; 0
Trainer, F E; 164 Water St; 111; 2
Veazie, William Dawes, Rev; 190 Church St; 119; 4
Walker, Thomas; 109 High St; 129; 0
Walton, Charles W; 221 Oak St; 115; 0
Walton, John C; 173 High St; 121; 0
Ware, Harry; Pond Rd; 34; 13
Warren, Sargie L; 513 Water St; 95; 11
Watson, E A; Alpine St; 102; 5
Webb, A W; 197 Water St; 111; 11
Wells, H W; Alpine St; 102; 6
Wentworth, C Maurice; Summer St; 81; 11
Wentworth, Sydney E; Fairfield St; 77; 11
Wheeler, Charles H; Summer St; 176; 0
Wheeler, W H; 26 Church St; 72; 3
Wheeler, W H & Son, undertaker; 486 Church St; 72; 2
Wheeler, W H, summer; Ellis Pond; 33; 15
Whitten Bros, confect; Smithfield Rd; 49; 4
Whytte, John, grocer; Fairfield St; 147; 0
Williams, Aleck W; Waterville Rd; 143; 11
Williams, Ben, trucking; Main St; 171; 0
Williams, C T; 50 Ayer St; 48; 0
Williams, E P, Dr; 369 Water St; 128; 0
Winegar, George H; Church St; 29; 0
Wing, Edward; 9 Grove St; 119; 11
Winslow, C E A; Church St; 112; 14
Wood, George W; 95 High St; 27; 0
Woodsum, Nathaniel B; 293 Fairfield St; 150; 0
Wrigley, Joseph; Fairfield Rd; 37; 3
Wyman, Clinton H; Belgrade Rd; 32; 23
Wyman, Hiram, Mrs.; Fairfield St; 28; 11
Youngman, Georgia L; 336 Summer St; 122; 0

Personal Property

Personal property, as listed in the town reports for various years, sometimes was taxed separately from real estate. This list shows changes in lifestyle over time, and is offered for interest of readers. Just how accurate a reflection of how many horses and cows there were in town is speculative, but interesting, nonetheless.

<u>Category</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1901</u>	<u>1902</u>	<u>1903</u>	<u>1904</u>	<u>1905</u>	<u>1906</u>
Horses	463	446	480	446	414	371	390	409	397	429
Colts 3yo	22	32	7	10	9	19	17	19	14	10
Colts 2yo	35	15	9	17	19	15	13	9	18	25
Colts 1yo	14	12	7	14	16	17	12	23	13	17
Cows	368	364	394	340	343	358	377	419	430	446
Oxen	8	13	10	9	11	24	25	24	20	19
Cattle 3yo	81	89	95	95	104	117	118	115	81	68
Cattle 2yo	112	107	111	118	103	102	133	88	89	76
Cattle 1yo	116	87	133	131	122	138	108	109	106	68
Sheep	406	536	648	591	453	493	415	497	400	455
Swine	142	164	150	141	104	181	161	174	141	149
Sleighs	67	53	65	64	53	58	51	41	33	36
Bicycles	33	43	31	41	41	23	22	7	9	-----
Carriages	134	151	153	135	128	125	105	92	97	80
Music inst	117	126	121	114	116	112	108	91	57	70
<u>Category</u>	<u>1907</u>	<u>1908</u>	<u>1909</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1912</u>	<u>1913</u>	<u>1914</u>	<u>1915</u>	<u>1916</u>
Horses	418	387	379	336	335	324	368	391	376	331
Colts 3yo	20	16	17	8	6	17	9	5	6	14
Colts 2yo	13	18	11	13	16	12	10	16	12	6
Colts 1yo	19	13	9	13	21	18	26	8	9	7
Cows	429	363	358	325	351	351	349	361	363	351
Oxen	19	17	17	13	13	10	16	6	6	6
Cattle 3yo	78	63	52	38	46	46	57	73	82	98
Cattle 2yo	75	61	84	73	46	103	94	97	115	69
Cattle 1yo	79	82	67	61	91	119	168	146	98	108
Sheep	462	529	408	326	226	193	187	80	78	111
Swine	129	160	138	114	166	215	169	113	92	121
Sleighs	29	25	26	16	16	19	16	18	13	14
Carriages	78	69	69	53	42	29	28	38	29	41
Music inst	67	73	73	63	103	93	102	152	124	130
Automobiles	1	2	3	6	13	14	27	40	48	58
Power boats	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	21	17	20	29	26
Small boats	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	16	10	10	10	15
Motorcycles	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	4	5
<u>Category</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>1925</u>	<u>1926</u>	<u>1927</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>

Horses	359	338	352	352	334	313	280	256	238	232
Colts 3yo	10	2	4	4	1	0	2	1	2	1
Colts 2yo	4	2	4	1	na	0	na	2	2	1
Colts 1yo	3	5	3	0	na	0	na	0	1	1
Cows	362	379	438	401	407	414	425	407	411	397
Oxen	4	20	3	1	1	0	2	0	4	2
Cattle 3yo	92	82	87	73	64	54	49	66	44	55
Cattle 2yo	111	73	76	75	79	73	69	85	77	73
Cattle 1yo	89	109	90	52	71	85	89	81	87	82
Sheep	73	60	31	27	25	67	54	116	147	179
Swine	55	87	96	108	103	98	106	120	103	75
Music inst	113	119	na	121	110	101	92	91	----	----
Automobiles	123	163	197	241	292	316	338	427	----	----
Power boats	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Small boats	33	28	39	35	48	50	33	31	----	----
Motorcycles	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	----	----
Fowl	----	----	----	----	3381	3605	3935	3865	4501	2779
Gas pumps	----	----	----	----	----	----	14	15	----	----

<u>Category</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>
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Horses	198	176	143	120	110	93	89	106	98	88
Cows	370	334	319	343	382	438	401	417	428	419
Oxen	2	7	4	----	----	4	3	----	----	4
Cattle 3yo	62	88	103	111	80	89	65	84	84	118
Cattle 2yo	87	101	117	128	103	50	81	109	106	83
Cattle 1yo	85	87	54	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sheep	202	159	119	105	37	63	23	----	----	----
Swine	42	69	66	10	42	75	----	----	----	----
Music inst	----	----	----	46	----	----	----	----	----	----
Automobiles	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Power boats	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Small boats	----	----	----	43	41	39	42	22	29	54
Fowl	1949	2693	2216	3720	3506	2567	405	845	880	1380
Gas pumps	----	----	----	42	42	32	32	30	40	40

<u>Category</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
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Horses	90	73	72	83	89	81	100	80	87	81
Colts 3yo	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Cows	412	391	325	362	323	367	457	398	367	378
Oxen	4	----	2	2	----	11	14	13	7	23
Cattle 3yo	78	74	102	80	70	38	48	18	31	29
Cattle 2yo	99	110	100	68	83	40	27	46	19	40

Cattle 1yo	----	----	----	----	86	121	84	10	----	----
Sheep	----	----	----	----	----	11	18	14	5	6
Swine	1	----	----	----	93	36	36	43	10	40
Small boats	69	67	57	58	61	61	----	----	----	----
Fowl	1445	3220	3858	2235	4661	6116	5263	2338	1925	2618
Gas pumps	35	33	34	33	32	28	31	32	28	26
Goats	----	----	----	----	----	10	12	21	25	23
Portable mills	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	2	----	----
Tractors	----	----	----	----	----	23	18	11	10	13
House trailers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	1

<u>Category</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Horses	69	52	31	48	18	16	15	7	----	----
Cows	378	359	356	404	383	306	317	395	371	406
Oxen	5	3	7	8	12	10	8	----	----	----
Cattle 3yo	21	31	43	39	45	15	11	----	----	----
Cattle 2yo	53	36	42	37	22	53	39	----	----	----
Cattle 1yo	32	54	65	66	31	117	68	118	93	----
Sheep	----	7	25	35	31	6	----	----	----	----
Swine	35	23	10	7	8	6	----	----	----	----
Small boats	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	27	33	33
Fowl	1107	24053	24718	7773	10097	1968	1400	62455	102300	9600
Gas pumps	23	23	23	25	24	24	26	----	----	----
Goats	42	22	8	0	6	34		----	----	----
Tractors	18	19	24	26	26	31	28	----	----	----

Civic Lists

Dates of Town meetings

WINSLOW	1792 March 05	1813 March 01	1836 March 14	1859 March 14
1771 May 23	1793 March 04	1814 March 07	1837 March 13	1860 March 12
1771 Sep 17	1794 March 03	1815 March 06	1838 March 12	1861 March 11
1772 March 02	1795 March 16	1816 March 04	1839 April 08	1862 March 10
1773 March 08	1796 March 07	1817 March 10	1840 March 09	1863 March 09
1774 March 07	1797 March 13	1818 March 02	1841 March 08	1864 March 07
1775 March 13	1798 March 05	1819 March 01	1842 March 14	1865 March 13
1776 March 04	1799 March 04	1820 March 06	1843 March 13	1866 March 12
1777 March 03	1800 March 03	1821 March 05	1844 March 11	1867 March 11
1778 March 14	1801 March 09	1822 March 04	1845 March 03	1868 March 09
1779 March 05	1802 April 05	1823 March 03	1846 March 09	1869 March 08
1780 March 06	WATERVILLE	1824 March 01	1847 March 15	1870 March 14
1781 March 05	1802 July 26	1825 March 07	1848 March 06	1871 March 13
1782 March 04	1803 March 07	1826 March 06	1849 March 12	1872 March 11
1783 March 03	1804 March 05	1827 March 05	1850 March 11	1873 March 10
1784 March 01	1805 March 11	1828 March 03	1851 March 10	WEST WATERVILLE
1785 March 07	1806 March 17	1829 March 02	1852 March 08	1873-82 March
1786 March 06	1807 March 02	1830 March 01	1853 March 14	OAKLAND
1787 March 05	1808 March 14	1831 March 07	1854 March 13	1883-About 1989 March
1788 March 03	1809 March 13	1832 March 05	1855 March 01	
1789 March 09	1810 March 12	1833 March 04	1856 March 11	
1790 March 01	1811 March 11	1834 March 03	1857 March 09	
1791 March 07	1812 March 10	1835 March 02	1858 March 08	

Town Officials

WINSLOW

Treasurer:

1771-80 Pattee, Ezekiel
 1781 Heywood, Zimri
 1782-93 Pattee, Ezekiel
 1794-95 Heald, Timothy
 1796 Getchell, Nehemiah
 1797 Heald, Timothy
 1798 Stackpole, James
 1799-1800 Heald, Timothy
 1801-02 Redington, Asa

Town Clerk:

1771-80 Pattee, Ezekiel
 1781 Heywood, Zimri
 1782-84 Pattee, Ezekiel
 1785 Parker, Solomon
 1786-87 Stackpole, James

1788-91 Pattee, Ezekiel
 1792-95 Hayden, Josiah
 1796 Redington, Asa
 1797 Hayden, Josiah
 1798-99 Freeman, Edmund
 1800-01 Fairfield, Jeremiah
 1802 Hayden, Charles

Waterville

Treasurer:

1802-15 Pattee, David
 1816 Blackwell, Rufus
 1817-21 Cook, Daniel
 1822-23 Smith, Abijah
 1824-25 Redington, Asa Jr
 1826-27 Burleigh, James
 1828-30 Redington, Asa Jr
 1831-32 Stackpole, James Jr

1833 Stilson, Asil
1834 Stackpole, James Jr
1835 Crommett, Nathaniel D
1836-37 Perkins, Augustine
1838 Bacon, Eben F
1839-42 Stackpole, James Jr
1843-44 Getchell, Eldridge L
1845-46 Paine, Oliver
1847-50 Stedman, Nathaniel
1851-55 Getchell, Eldridge L
1856-59 Low, Ira F
1860-67 McFadden, Charles R
1868-69 Low, Ira H
1870-72 Macartney, William

Town Clerk:

1802-08 Smith, Abijah
1809-11 Norris, Thomas
1812-33 Smith, Abijah
1834-36 Redington, Isaac
1837-46 Perkins, Augustine
1847-49 Elden, Jones R
1850-51 Bradbury, John B
1852-55 Getchell, Elbridge L
1856-60 Heath, Solyman
1861 Bradbury, John B
1862-73 Drummond, Everett R

WEST WATERVILLE / OAKLAND

Town Clerk:

1873-80 Macartney, William
1880-1903 Winslow, Hiram C
1904-10 Lord, A H
1910-1940 Andrews, Lester
1940-49 Sullivan, Walter E
1949-62 Hambleton, William E
1962-67 Collar, Neil W
1967-68 Handley, Ronald
1968-69 Moody, Richard I
1969-75 Gallagher, J William
1975-76 Fenlason, Ronald
1976-79 Higgins, Janice
1979- Porter, Janice

Treasurer:

1873 Macartney, William
1874-76 Mitchell, Bradford H
1877 Wells, Howard W
1878 Ayer, William P
1879-80 Bartlett, M M
1881-84 Gilman, J Wesley
1885 Bryant, George H
1886 Hersom, Samuel T
1887 Field, George W
1888-89 Libby, A D
1890 Damon, M L
1891-95 Hersom, Samuel T
1896-1909 Wyman, Hiram
1910 Lord, A H
1911-13 Harris, J E
1914-18 Hallett, Fred
1919-21 Morse, J H
1922-35 Greeley, H W
1936 on Town Manager

Town Manager:

1936-38 Brackett, Woodbury E
1938-47 Charles, Howard J
1947-54 Tucker, Charles
1954-59 Webber, Leigh
1959-62 Bailey, Paul H
1962-63 Jacobs, Dana H
1963-67 Drew, Robert F
1967-74 Gilbert, Dooris J
1974-76 Mather, Maurice A
1976-78 Meserve, Eric S
1978-81 King, Timothy J
1981-95 Quinn, Robert J
1995- Roy, Mike

**Postmasters of West Waterville
and Oakland 1827-1993**

1827 Dec Hallett, Elisha Jr
1832 May Evans, Harvey
1832 Oct Combs, David
1841 Jun Hatch, William H
1845 Dec Combs, David
1849 Nov Hatch, William H
1852 Jan Tozier, Isaac B
1854 Apr Macartney, William

1862 Oct Stevens, Charles
1877 Feb Gilman, J Wesley
1882 Jan Benson, George T

1888 Feb Macartney, William H
1892 Feb Stacy, Everett M

Location of Post Offices in West Waterville and Oakland²³⁷

- Kimball's Store (later Libby's Store, in 1938, the Tobey House on Summer St)
- Howard's Store (downtown)
- Martin's Store (in 1995, Coughlin's Real Estate Agency, the first building on the right side of Church Street coming up Main Street.
- Middle St (in 1995, Sabins' TV), built about 1913.
- Main Street (in 1995, the former Oakland House of Pizza), approved 1938, built 1954.
- Corner of Water Street and School Street, 198?

WEST WATERVILLE - Board of Selectmen

1873-81

1882-83 Blake, Wm P Parker, A J Ricker, Alfred G

OAKLAND - Board of Selectmen

1883-84 Blake, Wm P Parker, A J Ricker, Alfred G

1884-87 Gilman, J Wesley Ricker, Alfred G Watson, S C

1887-88 Crowell, Chas M Crowell, O E Watson, S C

1888-89 Gilman, J Wesley Ricker, Alfred G Ward, Wm L

1891-92 Bates, E W Crowell, Chas M Rice, Andrew H

1892-93 Crowell, Chas M Macartney, Wm H Rice, Andrew H

1893-94 Crowell, Chas M Macartney, Wm H Ricker, Alfred G

1894-97 Crowell, Chas M Gilman, J Wesley Rice, Andrew H

1897-98 Maines, H E Rice, Andrew H Ricker, Alfred G

1898-00 Crowell, Chas M Maines H E Tracy, George

1900-02 Gleason, John S Greeley, H W Ricker, Alfred G

1902-03 Greeley, H W Libby, B J Ricker, Alfred G

1903-04 Greeley, H W Hersom, T H Ricker, Alfred G

1904-05 Greeley, H W Hersom, T H Tracy, George

1905-06 Greeley, H W Libby, A D Tracy, George

1906-07 Gleason, J S Libby, A D Ridley, C A

1907-08 Hersom, T H Ricker, A G Ridley, C A

1908-09 Greeley, H W Hersom, T H Ricker, A G

1909-10 Gibbs, W W Greeley, H W Tracy, George

1910-11 Greeley, H W Richardson, E A Tracy, George

1911-14 Greeley, H W Libby, B J Richardson, E A

1914-16 Gleason, John S Pullen, George D Vigue, W E

1916-17 Hersom, T H Pullen, George D Vigue, W E

1917-18 Brown, F M Hersom, T H Tracey, Geo W (r)

1917-18 Brown, F M Hersom, T H Ridley, C A

1918-19 Brown, F M Ridley, C A Wheeler, Chas H

1919-20 Brown, F M Goodwin, W A Ridley, C A (d)

1920-22 Gleason, John S Vigue, W E (d) Wheeler, Chas H

1922-23 Gleason, John S Wheeler, Chas H Winegar, George H

1923-26	Bessey, Edwin D	Wheeler, Chas H	Winegar, George H
1926-27	Bessey, Edwin D	Gleason, John S	Winegar, George H
1927-28	Bessey, Edwin D	Gleason, J Judson	Winegar, George H
1928-32	Bartlett, Arthur W	Bessey, Edwin D	Pullen, George D
1932-33	Bessey, Edwin D	Kerr, Alton S	Pullen, George D
1933-35	Bacheller, Guy M	Bessey, Edwin D	Knauff, Otto C
1935-36	Bacheller, Guy M	Knauff, Otto C	Thwing, Francis W

(Terms expire March, May 1981 on; # = Chair):

Allen, David 1977, 78
 Atwood, Ralph M 1963, 64, 65
 Bacheller, Guy M 1937, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43#, 44#, 45, 50, 51, 52#
 Baker, Floyd 1974, 75 (r June)
 Baldic, Edward 1954, 55, 56
 Bastow, Frank W 1937, 38, 39, 40, 41
 Brawn, Francis B B 1961, 62, 63#, 69, 70, 71#
 Breen, Cleo 1975, 76, 90, 91, 92
 Brophy, John S 1942, 43, 44
 Brown, Frank M 1951, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56#, 57#, 58#, 59
 Brown, Russell P 1965, 66, 67#
 Caswell, Benson E 1962
 Clyde, Clifford J 1956, 57, 58
 Conant, Earle R 1945, 46, 47#
 Duncan, James Jr 1964, 65, 66
 Farnham, Ralph Jr 1976, 77#, 78#, 79#, 80#, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92#, 93, 94#, 95
 Fenlason, Ronald 1992, 93, 94
 Fossett, B P 1948, 49, 50
 Getchell, Charles R 1938, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45#, 46
 Gilbert, Ronald W 1960#, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65#, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 74
 Greenleaf, Gaylon 1989, 90, 91
 Handley, Ronald F 1957, 58, 59#
 Hillman, Burns C 1967, 68#, 69#, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74#, 75
 Hunter, Royce 1988, 89, 90
 Hurd, Mark 1968, 69, 70#, 71, 72#, 73#
 Johnson, Judith 1968, 69, 70
 Johnson, Larry 1979
 Knowlton, Robert 1995, 96, 97
 Larsen, Wilton A 1972, 73, 74, 75#, 76
 Martin, Clarence H 1945, 46, 47
 McLellan, Dennis 1980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85#, 86, 87, 88
 McLellan, Robert 1974, 75, 76

Nutting, Robert 1977, 78, 79, 80, 81#, 82, 83#, 84#, 85, 86, 87, 88
 O'Reilly, John 1937, 42, 43, 44
 Otis, Vernon Jr 1972, 73, 74
 Pierce, J Hobart Jr 1977, 78, 79
 Pierce, Richard 1969, 70, 71, 89#, 90#, 91#, 92, 93#, 94
 Pullen, Edward 1980, 81, 82
 Roderick, Edward 1983, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 93, 94, 95
 Sterling, Robert T 1960 (r May)
 Stinneford, Sherburne 1948, 49
 Stowell, Dr Ralph H 1950, 51#, 52
 Sturk, Jane 1995, 96, 97
 Swift, L Kent 1959, 60, 61#, 66, 67, 68
 Taylor, Dwight L 1947, 48#, 49
 Thomas, Irvin E 1947, 48, 49
 Thwing, Francis D 1937#, 38#, 39#, 40#, 41#, 53#, 54#, 55
 Towle, Robert B 1950, 51, 52, 53
 Varney, Charles 1977, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82#, 83, 84, 85
 Wallace, Elbridge 1963, 64#
 Walton, Kenneth L 1953, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62#, 63, 64, 65, 66#, 67
 Whitney, Dr Elmer I 1949#, 50, 51
 Williams, Dr E P 1937, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42#, 43, 44, 45, 46#, 52, 53, 54, 55#, 56, 57, 58, 59 (d Dec)
 Wooley, David 1991, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96
 Wrigley, Byron 1984, 85, 86, 87, 88 (r Feb)
 Wrigley, J Kenneth 1946, 47, 48

School Officials To 1965

WEST WATERVILLE - SCHOOL OFFICIALS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>High School Prin</u>	<u>Elem School Prin</u>
1873-82	-----		----
1874-75	-----		----
1875-76	-----		----
1876-77	-----		----
1877-78	-----		----
1878-79	-----		----
1879-80	-----		----
1880-81	-----		----
1881-82	-----		----
1882-83	Parsons, David E		Soule, Allen P -----

OAKLAND - SCHOOL OFFICIALS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>High School Prin</u>	<u>Elem School Prin</u>
1883-84	Parsons, David E	Tilton, Chas E	----

1884-85	Parsons, David E	Owen, L H	-----
1885-86	Blake, Edwin	Sanford, F W (r)	-----
	Hartshorn, W H	-----	
1886-87	Field, George W	Hyde, M C	-----
1887-88	Field, George W	Atwood, J B	-----
1888-90	Field, George W	Jackson, H C	-----
	Foss, W L (r)	-----	
1890-91	Field, George W	Moody, J M W (r)	-----
	Turner, O W (r)	-----	
	Blanchard, J H	-----	
1891-92	Foster, Edwin H	Blanchard, J H (r)	-----
	Leadbetter, C F	-----	
1892-93	Foster, Edwin M	Crawford, A B	-----
1893-94	Foster, Edwin M	Wilbur, Herbert L	-----
1894-95	Foster, Edwin M	Lee, Lyman K	-----
<u>Year</u>	<u>Superintendent</u>	<u>HS Principal</u>	<u>Elem Sch Principal</u>
1895-99	Thayer, Isaiah J	Lee, Lyman K	Libby, Bertie B
1898-99	Thayer, Isaiah J	Lee, Lyman K (r)	Libby, Bertie B
	Tapley, Fred L	-----	
1899-00	Thayer, Isaiah J	Tapley, Fred L	-----
1900-02	Hunton, H L	Tapley, Fred L	-----
1902-05	Gleason, Lincoln	Tapley, Fred L	-----
1905-06	Gleason, Lincoln (r)	Tapley, Fred L	-----
	Witherell, C H	-----	
1906-07	Foster, Edwin M (r)	Tapley, Fred L	-----
	Sewall, Chas S	-----	
1907-08	Sewall, Chas S	-----	-----
1908-09	Hersey, Will O	-----	-----
1909-10	Hersey, Will O	Martin, C H	-----
1910-12	Hersey, Will O	Mason, Forrest L	-----
1912-15	Hersey, Will O	Taylor, Chas E	-----
1915-17	Hersey, Will O	Jones, V Merle	-----
1917-18	Hersey, Will O	-----	-----
	Teague, W M -----	-----	
1918-19	Tapley, John S	Foss, Maurice C	-----
1919-24	Tapley, John S	Peacock, Deane S	-----
1924-32	Tapley, John S (d)	Lothrop, Norman D	-----

1932-33	Packard, Winfield F	Lothrop, Norman D	-----
1933-37	Adams, Ivan E	Lothrop, Norman D	-----
1937-40	Nickerson, Kermit S	Lothrop, Norman D	-----
1940-45	Nickerson, Kermit S	McKeen, Earle A	-----
1945-46	Cutts, Cecil J	Louder, Harold W	-----
1946-48	Cutts, Cecil J	Ward, Maxwell D	-----
1948-51	Redding, Hubert E	Ward, Maxwell D	-----
1951-52	Redding, Hubert E	Ward, Maxwell D	Selwood, Keith
1952-55	Redding, Hubert E	Ward, Maxwell D	Gillis, John
1955-56	MacLeod, John C	Ward, Maxwell D	Gillis, John
1956-57	MacLeod, John C	Ward, Maxwell D	Phinney, Clinton
1957-58	MacLeod, John C	Ward, Maxwell D	Eagles, John Jr
1958-60	MacLeod, John C	Ward, Maxwell D	Manchester, Frank
1960-61	MacLeod, John C	Harris, Philip N	Manchester, Frank
1961-62	MacLeod, John C	Harris, Philip N	Pinkham, Emmons M
1962-63	Bracy, Alfred	Harris, Philip N	Pinkham, Emmons M
1963-64	Bracy, Alfred	Atwood, Ralph M	Pinkham, Emmons M
1964-65	Bracy, Alfred	Atwood, Ralph M	Fortier, John L

WEST WATERVILLE - SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE – information not available

OAKLAND - SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE

<u>Year</u>	<u>1st Member</u>	<u>2nd Member</u>	<u>3rd Member</u>
1883-84			
1884-85			
1885-86			
1886-87	Field, George W	Emerson, Alice M	Parsons, David E
1887-88			
1888-89			
1889-90			
1890-91			
1891-92			
1892-93			
1893-94			
1894-95	Foster, Edwin M	Burrill, Horace A	Thayer, Isaiah I

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

<u>Year</u>	<u>1st Member</u>	<u>2nd Member</u>	<u>3rd Member</u>
1895-97	Thayer, Isaiah J	Burrill, Horace A	Field, George W
1897-98	Field, George W	Andrews, Lester	Thayer, Isaiah J

1898-99	Benjamin, Alice	Given, Frank L	Andrews, Lester
1899-00	Given, Frank L	Benjamin, Alice	Andrews, Lester
1900-01	Andrews, L M	Hutchins, W P	Benjamin, Alice
1901-03	Andrews, L M	Gleason, Lincoln	Lapham, Sophie G
1903-05	Morse, J H	Lapham, Sophie G	Smith, W A
1905-06	Morse, J H (r)	Lapham, Sophie G(r)	Reardon, J B
1905-06	Reardon, J B	Leach, F H	Foster, Edwin
1906-07	Reardon, J B	Leach, F H	Rice, Andrew H
1907-08	Reardon, J B	Witherell, C H	Rice, Andrew H
1908-09	Witherell, C H	Rice, A H	Vigue, Ed
1909-10	Foster, E M	Marshall, D M	Vigue, Ed
1910-11	Foster, E M	Vigue, Ed	Snell, J E
1911-13	Foster, E M	Field, G W	Snell, J E
1913-14	Foster, E M	Field, G W	Leech, F H
1914-15	Foster, E M	Leech, F H	Field, George W
1915-16	Field, George W	Leech, F H	Fuller, George R
1916-17	Field, George W	Fuller, George R	Judkins, W H
1917-19	Fuller, George R	Judkins, W H	Martin, C H
1919-20	Fuller, George R	Martin, C H	Simmons, C R, Dr
1920-21	Martin, C H	Simmons, C R	Fowles, F E
1921-22	Simmons, C R	Martin, C H	Simpson, W A
1922-23	Martin, C H	Simpson, Wm G	Gower, Mrs. Ada
1923-24	Gower, Mrs. Ada	Simpson, Wm G	Marshall, D M
1924-25	Gower, Mrs. Ada	Marshall, D M	Blake, Albion W
1925-26	Marshall, D M	Blake, Albion W	Libby, Bertie B
1926-27	Libby, Bertie B	Marshall, D M	----
1927-34	Libby, Bertie B	Marshall, D M	Simmons, Dr C R
1934-39	Libby, Bertie B	Marshall, D M	Sullivan, Walter
1939-40	Libby, Bertie B	Marshall, D M	Hurd, Mark A
1940-41	Pullen, George D	Hurd, Mark A	Totman, Caroline
1941-43	Walton, Kenneth L	Hurd, Mark A	Totman, Caroline
1943-46	Walton, Kenneth L	Hurd, Mark A	Bastow, Susan S
1946-47	Walton, Kenneth L	Hurd, Mark A	York, Georgia L
1947-48	Walton, Kenneth L	Hurd, Mark A	York, Georgia L
1948-49	Walton, Kenneth L	Blake, Chester J	York, Georgia L
1949-50	Walton, Kenneth L	Blake, Chester J	Leech, Marion L
1950-52	Ready, Gen Joseph	Blake, Chester J	Leech, Marion L

1952-53	Ready, Gen Joseph	Blake, Chester J	Greeley, Elvina
1953-56	Handley, Ronald	Blake, Chester J	Greeley, Elvina
1956-57	Pierce, J Hobart Jr	Blake, Chester J	Greeley, Elvina
1957-60	Greeley, Elvina	Pierce, J Hobart Jr	Buzzell, Merle O
1960-63	Greeley, Elvina	Pierce, J Hobart Jr	Blake, Chester
1963-64	Greeley, Elvina	Pierce, J Hobart Jr	Mairs, Harley Jr
1964-66	Hutchinson, Chas	Pierce, J Hobart Jr	Mairs, Harley Jr

School Officials Since 1965

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SAD 47 (TERMS EXPIRE MARCH, JULY 1984 ON)

Town Report Years Checked 1979-81, 1984-89, 1991-94

Banks, Sharon 1994, 95, 96

Begin, Richard 1995

Belanger, Sandra 1979, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 93, 94, 95

Caret, Joseph 1989, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94

Christie, David 1987, 88

Colby, William 1977, 78, 79

Cox, John 1987, 88, 89

Doucette, Donna 1995, 96, 97

Gilbert, Sherry 1980, 81, 82

Gosselin, Michael 1979, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97

Gould, Donna 1978, 79, 80

King, Mary Cynthia 1983, 84, 85, 86, 87

Lemay, Julianne 1987, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95

Marston, Bertram 1978, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86

Morse, Blane 1983, 84, 85

Murphy, Lawrence 1981, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86

Otis, Ruth 1978, 79, 80

Pierce, John Herbert 1985, 86, 87

Pinney, Jeanie S 1990, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95

Ponitz, Dr Donald 1987, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96

Pooler, Madeleine 1977, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82

Rushton, Nancy 1988, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93

Smith, William 1992, 93, 94, 95

Spooner, Eunice 1987, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92

Sturk, Jane 1981, 82, 83

Thompson, Carroll 1984, 85, 86

Torrey, Stephen 1982, 83, 84

Warren, John 1986, 87, 88

SUPERINTENDENT

Atwood, Ralph M, 1965 - 83

Albanese, J Duke, 1983 - 96

Borman, Donald (interim), 1996-97

Morse, Dr. James, 1997-2009

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

Albanese, J Duke, 1977-83

Williams, Charles, 19??-??

Pinkham, Emmons M, 1983-87

LeBlanc, Edward, 1987-91

Borman, Donald, 1991-97

Miller, Elaine, 1997-2001

Copp, Melinde, 2001-2003

Laughlin, Linda, 20XX-

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Whitney, Fred, 1968-69

Matheson, Brandon, 1969-?

Levesque, Leon, 19??-??

Borman, Donald, 1985-91

Thompson, Carroll, 1991-

Tucker, George, 1997-

Laughlin, Linda, 20xx-

HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

Thompson, Carroll, 1986-91

Tucker, George, 1991-97

Downing, Laura, 1997-

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Matheson, Brandon, 1968

Wheaton, Barry, 1968

Sawyer, Stanley, 1969-73

Williams, Melvin L, 1973-89

Bobotas, Deborah H, 1989-93

Howard, Deborah F, 1993-97

Rolfe, Randall, 1997-2003

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

Anicetti, Arthur, 1988-95

Lavoie, Steven, 1995-1997

Tarr, Jason, 1997-2002

Robinson, Jay, 2002-2003

MESSALONSKEE MIDDLE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Hatch, Mark, 2003-

MESSALONSKEE MIDDLE SCHOOL ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

McCullough, Aaron, 2003-2007

Moody, Jon, 2007-

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Pinkham, Emmons M, 1968-

Vincent, Paul, 1975- Sawtelle, William, 1981-2005

Harris-Smedberg, Kathy, 2005-

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

Norman, Jo-Anita, 1984-91

Guimond, Deborah, 1992-97 (transferred to James H Bean School, Sidney)

Norman, Jo-Anita, 1997-2002

Harris-Smedberg, Kathy, 2002-

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¹ Attwood, Stanley Bearce. The Length and Breadth of Maine. Orono: UM Press, 1973, p212.

² US Geological Survey (topographical) Maps.

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- ³ Attwood, Stanley Bearce. The Length and Breadth of Maine. Orono: UM Press, 1973, pp. 40, 96
- ⁴ Guptill, Past and Present: Pictures and People of Belgrade, Maine, 1976, p 5.
- ⁵ Dunstable NH Vital Records
- ⁶ George B Snow, Richard Snow Genealogy, p231
- ⁷ Hallowell Vital Records
- ⁸ Ava Chadbourne, Maine Place Names, 1955, p145.
- ⁹ Guptill, Past and Present: Pictures and People of Belgrade, Maine 1774-1976.
- ¹⁰ Loring, History of Piscataquis County, 1885, p66
- ¹¹ Maine Families in 1790, v3, p259-260
- ¹² Atwood, p 196
- ¹³ Atwood, p 193
- ¹⁴ USGS
- ¹⁵ Atwood, p 143
- ¹⁶ Atwood, p212
- ¹⁷ USGS
- ¹⁸ Whittemore, Edwin Carey, ed. The Centennial History of Waterville, Kennebec County, Maine... Waterville: Executive Committee of the Centennial Celebration, 1902, hereafter cited as CHW, p31-44
- ¹⁹ Bryant, George H, "Sketch of Oakland," a handwritten document given to John S. Tapley in 1924.
- ²⁰ Notes of Clifton L Horne, 26 Silver St, Fairfield, 1962
- ²¹ CHW, 51
- ²² Given, Clement Martin, ed. A Chronology of Municipal History and Election Statistics, Waterville, Maine, 1771-1908. Augusta: Maine Farmer Press, 1908, hereafter cited as CMH, 196-200
- ²³ CHW, 51
- ²⁴ CHW, 53
- ²⁵ CHW, 331
- ²⁶ CMH, 55
- ²⁷ CMH, 60
- ²⁸ CMH, 66
- ²⁹ CMH, 70
- ³⁰ CMH, 72
- ³¹ CMH, 75
- ³² CMH, 93
- ³³ CMH, 91
- ³⁴ CMH, 93
- ³⁵ CHW, 67
- ³⁶ CMH, 94
- ³⁷ CHW, 67; CMH, 95
- ³⁸ CMH, 99
- ³⁹ CMH, 196
- ⁴⁰ CMH, 106
- ⁴¹ CHW, 79
- ⁴² CMH, 112
- ⁴³ CMH, 113
- ⁴⁴ CMH, 116-117
- ⁴⁵ CMH, 116-117
- ⁴⁶ CHW, 78
- ⁴⁷ CHW, 83-84
- ⁴⁸ CHW, 83-84
- ⁴⁹ CMH, 119-120
- ⁵⁰ CMH, 120
- ⁵¹ CMH, 136
- ⁵² CMH, 138-139
- ⁵³ Barbara Mildram, Ocean View #59, 52 Falmouth Rd, Falmouth, ME 04105, interview at York, ME 11 Jul 1992; on 10 Oct 1992 Ms Mildram indicated that she could find no record of Fannie Dinsmore in Farmington Normal School matriculation or attendance records.
- ⁵⁴ Town Report 1879
- ⁵⁵ *Sentinel*, 21 Oct 1905: 7
- ⁵⁶ *Sentinel*, 25 Nov 2008: 1
- ⁵⁷ *Sentinel*, 27 Jan 2010:13
- ⁵⁸ *Sentinel*, 8 Apr 2011: 9
- ⁵⁹ CHW, 338

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- ⁶⁰ Brundage, Larry. "Oakland, Maine Axes and Other Edge Tools." Chronicle of the Early American Industries Association, 34:3, (September 1981), 51.
- ⁶¹ Kingsbury, Henry D and Simeon L Deyo, eds. Illustrated History of Kennebec County, Maine 1625-1799-1892. NH: H W Blake, 1892, 2v, p1065.
- ⁶² History of Belgrade, Maine. 1976, 48
- ⁶³ Kingsbury, 1067
- ⁶⁴ CHW, 343
- ⁶⁵ Brundage, 51.
- ⁶⁶ Brundage, 52
- ⁶⁷ Brundage, 52-53.
- ⁶⁸ CHW, 344-345
- ⁶⁹ Brundage, 53
- ⁷⁰ Kebabian, John S. "A Visit to the Peavey Factory Site, Oakland, Maine." Chronicle of the Early American Industries Association, 21 (1968), 62-63.
- ⁷¹ Kebabian, 62-63.
- ⁷² Brundage, 53
- ⁷³ Kebabian, 62-63
- ⁷⁴ Brundage, 51, says Daniel P Lord
- ⁷⁵ Brundage, 52
- ⁷⁶ CHW, 425
- ⁷⁷ Brundage, 52
- ⁷⁸ CHW, 345
- ⁷⁹ Kingsbury, 1030
- ⁸⁰ Brundage, 53
- ⁸¹ Cascade Woolen Mill. n.p, n.d., and Cascade Woolen Mill, Oakland, Maine, 100 Years, 1882-1992. ?Oakland: n.p., ?1982.
- ⁸² CHW, 345
- ⁸³ Ruth (Wheeler) Wood notes (1997): "William H. Wheeler ran a furniture store, along with an undertaking business starting in 1882. At that time funerals were held in the homes or in churches. His son, Dean E. Wheeler joined him in the business after he finished high school and a 6 week undertaking course in Boston. This was in 1903 and the business became W. H. Wheeler & Son. William Wheeler died in 1925. The business continued unchanged until Alfred Wheeler joined his father in 1939. He had a twelve month course at the Cincinnati College of Embalming after his graduation from Colby College. They made changes in the family residence at 125 Church Street, so it could be used as a funeral home. Dean and his wife, Ethel, made their home on the second floor of the house. Dean Wheeler died in 1956. She continued living there until her death in 1977, age 95. Alfred closed the furniture store in 1960 and continued to run the Funeral Home until 1981, selling it to Richard Lord at that time. He continued it under the Wheeler name."
- ⁸⁴ Kingsbury, 361
- ⁸⁵ Kingsbury, 380
- ⁸⁶ Kingsbury, 325
- ⁸⁷ Kingsbury, 366
- ⁸⁸ Kingsbury, 329
- ⁸⁹ Kingsbury, 91 ff
- ⁹⁰ Kingsbury, 346
- ⁹¹ Kingsbury, 251-252
- ⁹² Kingsbury, 251-252
- ⁹³ Kingsbury, 266
- ⁹⁴ CMH, 51
- ⁹⁵ CHW, 241
- ⁹⁶ Kingsbury, 1075-1076
- ⁹⁷ CHW, 236
- ⁹⁸ Waterville Directory, 1922, p636
- ⁹⁹ Carl Yeaton of Belgrade, talk at Oakland Forum, 13 Jan 1996.
- ¹⁰⁰ Kingsbury, p 1074, History of St Theresa's Church.
- ¹⁰¹ Kingsbury, 1074
- ¹⁰² Portland Sunday Telegram, __ August 195?
- ¹⁰³ Allen, Stephen. History of Methodism in Maine 1793-1886. Augusta: Nash, 1887, p30.
- ¹⁰⁴ Allen, p286.
- ¹⁰⁵ Allen, p587.
- ¹⁰⁶ Allen, p283.
- ¹⁰⁷ Allen, p284. 106 Kingsbury, 1074-1075 107 Allen, p631.
- ¹⁰⁸ Waterville Directory, 1922, 644
- ¹⁰⁹ CHW, 227-230
- ¹¹⁰ Kingsbury, p 1076; Kane, Rev Mr Andrew, "The United Baptist Church of Oakland," 1976, given me by Rev Mr Kane.

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- 111 Kingsbury, 1076
112 Kane, The United Baptist Church of Oakland.
113 CHW, 250-263
114 (History of) St Theresa's Church, Oakland, n.p., n.d.
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131 Huston, 102
132 Huston, 102
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134 MacDougall, 32-37
135 Wheeler
136 Huston, 73-74
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148 CHW, 424
149 *Transportation Bulletin*, 5-7
150 *Transportation Bulletin*, 11-17
151 *Transportation Bulletin*, 18-32
152 Abner R Small, *History of Messalonskee Lodge, West Waterville, 1871*, p4; *Oakland Chronicle*, Sarah Simpson Tent 6, Daughters of Union Veterans, 3 Aug 1932, hereafter cited as *Oakland Chronicle*, 8
153 *Oakland Chronicle*, 8
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