

A History of Sherman

Taken from a scrapbook made by Mrs. Mary Gilchist
Reprinted April 1943 by Ralph M. Robinson

The first settler in Sherman was Alfred Cushman, a native of Sumner, Me. He located his farm and felled the first tree on the 12th of June, 1832. The following spring he returned from Sumner with help, cleared up twelve acres and put in a crop. He also felled thirty acres more and erected a small one story house. The walls were covered with splits and shaved clapboards, and the roof with long shingles. After closing the season's work he returned with his family to Sumner.

The following spring he returned to Aroostook, with help, cleared up a large part of the thirty acres felled the previous year, put in a large crop, chiefly grain, and laid down a large field of grass. After the crop was put in he returned to Sumner to bring his family, which consisted of his wife, Mrs. Serna Cushman, nee Robinson, Emily, aged nine, Josephine R., age six, Ezra S., aged four, and Edward A., aged two years. It took about ten days accomplish the journey. At that time there were no roads from the military road to this new home, distance of twenty miles, that would admit wheeled carriages. There was a winter supply road over which jumpers drawn. With such vehicles as these their household goods were moved in. Mrs. Cushman walked about half the way, and rode horse and carried her youngest child the remaining half.

Mr. Cushman was an energetic man. During this year, he moved his family to Aroostook, 1834, he built a barn 45 by 62 feet with a twenty foot front, the lumber being hauled ten miles on snow. In 1837, he began on the cellar and foundation of a large two-story building with an ell, designed for a public house. The next year the building was erected and during the next summer was completed and occupied. In 1841, he built large stable connected to the house and harvested 100 tons of hay from this farm which was untouched by the axe nine years before. In 1842, he built a large story and a half dwelling house and outbuildings and disposed of the public house, a stable and connecting buildings with four acres of land to Abjan Lewis, who came from Toronto, Canada, during that same year. Mr. Lewis occupied the premises until 1847, when he sold them with the farm connected to Theodore Trafton from Alfred. The premises have recently been sold to W. A. Sawyer and have been destroyed by fire since the writing of this book began. It was for many years the oldest building in town.

The original Cushman farm of three hundred acres been divided into three lots of one hundred acres and is now occupied by Joseph R. Cushman, Ezra S. Cushman, sons of Alfred Cushman, and by W. A. Sawyer, the stepson of Alfred Jr. with whom the latter now lives. All these men are active prosperous farmers. Mr. Sawyer also is active in the lumber business, handling ship timber, railroad ties and telephone poles.

Alfred Cushman Sr. had nine children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. All of these are now living except the eldest daughter. Joseph R. Cushman married at age of twenty and settled where he now lives, on the third of the original Cushman farms and erected buildings. He has been a prominent man in town affairs and has been assessor for several years and held numerous public offices.

Edward A. Cushman married and settled where Henry Caldwell now lives. He saw service in the Civil War and after its end, sold his farm and went west. Alfred Cushman, Jr. settled on the farm now owned by James Darling, but afterwards sold and moved to a section of his father's farm where he now lives with his stepson as mentioned above. He was a selectman for several years, constable and deputy sheriff, which latter office he now holds.

Cyrus S. Cushman married and settled where Alfred Jr. began afterwards sold, made several changes and finally settled at Sherman Mills where he now lives. For quite a number of years, he was constable and highway surveyor.

John Cram came in 1834, took up a wild lot now owned by Otis Hunt, made a large clearing and built a log house and stable: In 1836, he brought his family, consisting of his wife and young son, opened this house to the traveling public and continued there until the death of his wife. Finally, he sold to William Hunt, who built a new set of buildings and occupied them until his death. A few years later his widow died and the above mentioned Otis Hunt, son, came into possession of the property.

Spaulding Robinson, a native of Sumner, came into the township 1837 and began clearing a wild lot owned by A. Wallace Cushman. He was a bachelor brother of Mrs. Alfred Cushman and married Miss Ruth Shaw of Buckfield, who came to her Aroostook home in 1839.

In 1837, Theodore Trafton, a native of Alfred, was employed by Alfred Cushman to supervise the building of his public house. Completing the contract in 1839, Mr. Trafton entered into partnership with Spaulding Robinson. They pushed with vigor the clearing of their buildings, which consisted of a good size barn, a long ell connecting with the barn the two story front. When finished, this was converted into a public house and was called the Traveler's Home. "It was a traveler's home indeed, and had large patronage. In the east end of the ell, a room was used for a store, the first store in the township, and the postoffice which yielded the postmaster, Mr. Robinson, the salary of ten dollars year.

Trafton and Robinson ran the public house until 1847, when Trafton bought out Robinson and the partnership of Robinson and Trafton was dissolved with the understanding that Robinson was not to run any public house in the township. During the same year, Robinson built a store on the Aroostook Road, which was afterwards removed to Sherman Mills, and he continued in business until the civil war when he to Leonard H. Caldwell, then built the house where Arthur Robinson now lives and moved his family into it.

About that time, he built a grist mill the remains which now stand. He and Lorenzo Bean built a saw mill and owned the saw mill and grist mill together.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Robinson lumbered a great deal. He was also active in public affairs, acting as plantation clerk, justice of the peace, first selectman of the town for a number of years, county commissioner and in 1864 was sent as representative to the legislature. He was an active, energetic man, who had many strong friendships. He was buried July 4th, 1876 at the age of seventy, with Masonic rites.

Theodore Trafton married a sister of Mrs. Robinson. After dissolving partnership with Spaulding Robinson, he bought and used the public house run by Abijah Lewis. He was engaged in lumbering operations until a short time before his death. He served as chairman of the board of selectmen for several years and afterwards as constable. He was a genial magnetic man, well liked and respected by those who knew him.

Settlement

In 1840, four families were added to the settlement. Edwin Parker came from Rutland, Vt., took up a farm of three hundred acres and built the house now occupied by Wallace Cushman. Having no suitable site upon his farm, he bought an acre of land off Spaulding Robinson, on which he built. He also built a store and traded. He finally sold his farm, entered the ministry and spent the last dozen years of his life as a Methodist Episcopal minister. Mr. Parker was active and alert in business and took an active interest in public affairs, served as plantation clerk and as representative in the state legislature. He finally moved to Sebec, where he died.

Sammuel Chandler came from Minot, Maine, in the same year (1840) took up three hundred acres of wild land and built a log house near where William Perry now lives. Mr. Chandler was a licensed minister and while he was engaged in subduing the wilderness, he also held meetings and taught school, He finally sold out and removed to Pekin, Tazwell Co., Ill.

Leonard Marsh came in the same year, settled on a 300 acre farm and built a frame house, but only stayed six years, when he moved to Bangor.

Luke Perry came from South Lincoln in 1840, went into partnership with Leonard Marsh and built a house on the site of the present home of Leroy Perry. Luke Perry was an old man when he came to Sherman. He died in 1850. The farm then passed to Levi Perry who cared for his father in his last years. Levi Perry reared a large family, lived to the ripe old age of eighty-two years and died in 1902, well respected.

Richard Boynton came from Bangor a little previous to 1840 and settled on a one hundred acre lot where the Aroostook House now stands. This lot had been taken up by a man named Foss, who made a

clearing and built a log house. Mr. Boynton bought out the claim and shortly afterwards, on the site of the log house, erected the building now known as the Aroostook House, which he conducted successfully for years as a public house. At his death, it passed to its present owner, William H. Boynton.

In 1840, the citizens of the township voted for the first time in connection with the township of Lincoln. Six years later (1846), Temple M. Perry came from Chester and bought out Leonard Marsh. He was the first sexton in cemetery number one and continued until his death when over eighty years of age. About this time, several families came, remained a short time, and went away.

Wesley Caldwell, a native of Paris, Maine, came from Lincoln April 10, 1841, with his family consisting of his wife and eight children and rented a house on the Aroostook Road. On the first day of May 1842, Mr. Caldwell and his two sons, Levi and John, made their packs and started from the western part of Sherman, where they were the only settlers in town, and following a line of marked trees, traveled through seven miles of unbroken forest; part of the time wading through water and snow. Each carried a heavy load consisting of provisions, bedding and tools. They reached their destination before dark, weary and sore from the effects of a hard day. They prepared a bough camp, ate a hearty supper, fell asleep and rested as sweetly as on a bed of down.

As soon as the bark would peel in June, they collected enough to cover their first dwelling. They built a rock chimney with two fireplaces, very large and high, into which maple and birch backlogs could be rolled. They dug deep holes and set posts in them, pinned the ribs on horizontally and covered the walls and roof with spruce bark. In winter, these would burn all night and keep the house warm.

They lashed out a path on a line of spotted trees and on July 4, 1842 the family moved in. All the children who were old enough, walked the seven miles. The mother and two youngest rode horseback reaching their new house at four o'clock in the afternoon. Here the family lived, increased the size of the clearing, sowed and harvested, and as the boys came to maturity, they took up claims for themselves.

When the civil war broke out, six of the brothers became volunteers and served throughout the war. It resulted the death of four of them and in the permanent disability of the surviving two.

While the boys were in the army, the father died January 18, 1846, and the large old fashioned house burned. Levi, the eldest son, did not enter the army. He was first selectman during those years, and gave most of his time to town business and caring for the families of those gone to war. The remaining sons and daughters were Sarah F., John W., Hiram P., Phillip, Francis M., Leonard H., Lucy M., Asbury, Serena and Mary Susan. Asbury enlisted in Co: B of the 8th Maine Infantry and lost his life in front of Peterburghs. Phillip enlisted in the 14th Maine Infantry in 1861 and reenlisted in the 29th. He died of brain fever in Douglas Hospital in Washington. Hiram

enlisted in the 9th N. H. and lost his life in the seige of Vicksburgh.

John Locke built a log house and farm to the west of Richard Boynton on the Aroostook Road. After three years he sold to John McCarron and went west. John came from R. I. in 1843. He was of a rather bright family, "quite a character," and was well thought of. Joseph Dolley, a native, of Norway, and Daniel Emery, came from Lincoln in 1842. Mr. Dolley settled on Golden Ridge next to the farm of Wesley Caldwell where the Rand brothers now iive, on a seventy acre lot and built a small frame house. He sold to Spaulding Robinson in 1856, moved to Lincoln, and then to Springfield, and the following year returned with his two sons Joseph H. and John Gilman, and settled where Ralph Robinson now lives. John D. Dolly lived with and took care of his father til the latter's death, when the property passed to him.

Daniel Émery came from Lincoln in 1842 and settled in Golden Ridge, on a lot now owned by Oren Sides, made a clearing and put up temporary log buildings. He married a sister of Joseph H. Dolley. Afterwards he sold and bought a farm a mile above the village, where he died during the civil war.

Settlement of Sherman Mills

Morgan L. Gerry cane from Hingham, Mass. in 1841 and with him his two sons, who came the following year, took up two two hundred acre lots on the present lot of Sherman Mills. During the year he hired twenty acres of trees felled, built a sawmill, the first erected within the town limits, and erected a log house. His son, Ivory B. Gerry, came with his family, consisting of his wife, and young son, in the spring of 1842 and moved into his father's log house. During the summer he built the old house near where Dr. Harris now lives. A few years dater he built the buildings now occupied by Dr. Harris and lived there the remaining years his life. During this summer, Morgan L. Gerry had twenty acres of forest felled and the six acres felled on the premises cleared up. He brought his family in the fall of "42" and installed it in the log house built the previous year and lived there until 1848, when he built the house has since been repaired and is now used by E. M. Jackman for a hotel. He rented his sawmill to Abijah L. Lewis and it burned in the winter of 1844. The following summer he built another, which was subsequently torn down to give place to the grist mill which is now standing. After the death of his wife, he moved to Alfred, but returned to spend the last few months of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Betsy S. Tracey.

Ivory R. Gerry was the first plantation clerk and for a number of years following. He was town clerk for ten-years as well as highway supervisor for several years.

Organization of Golden Ridge Plantation

On August 12th, 1845, a communication was issued to -Morgan Gerry to notify the inhabitants Township 1, Range 5, Township 4, Range 4, and the two mile blocks on the south part of the east line of Township 4, Range 5, to meet at the dwelling of Elbridge Gerry on August 30, 1845, to organize those townships under the name of Golden Ridge Plantation, and to choose plantation Officers. On the appointed day voters met. The meeting was called to order by Spaulding Robinson. Spaulding was elected moderator, Ivory B. Gerry, plantation clerk; Morgan Gerry, Spaulding and Horace Morse, assessors.

The first election in town was held September 8, 1845. The following vote was cast: for governor, Hugh J. Anderson, democrat, received fourteen votes, and Freeman H. Morse, Whig, received ten votes and Benjamin F. Nickerson received five votes. At the next election (1846) for representative, Edwin Parker, democrat, received nine; Prescott Parker Bushby, democrat, received nine and Richard Libby, Whig, received twelve votes. In that, year the names on the voting list numbered 34.

Some light is thrown on the state of affairs in the plantation at that time by the following extracts from the plantation record. The number of school districts in 1846 was three; the school money received from the state was \$9.69. "Received of Ivory B. Gerry four dollars 20-100 for teaching school in District 1, Feb. 27, 1847, Rebecca B. Gerry." In 1848 the plantation voted to assess one dollar on each poll in the plantation for the support of schools for the ensuing year.

In 1842 James Hale came from Detroit, Me., settled where Frank Burnham now lives, made a clearing, built a log house and after a few years moved back to Detroit.

S. Henry Stubbs, a native of Namiscontis, came in 1842 and built a small frame house within the present limits of Sherman Mills. In 1847 he built a camp near the lower sawmill, moved his family in and bought the sawmill. This he operated for a number of years, but finally (1850)" sold to Geo. Davidson and moved on to a small farm where he passed the rest of his life.

Geo. Davidson came 1843 from Fryeburg, felled the first trees on the Foster lot, sold his betterment to I. B. Foster in 1844 and removed to Golden Ridge where he took up a farm now owned by -Chas. Brewer. He sold in 1846, bought the lot which now comprises the farms of Fritz Russell, J. M. Darling and John W. Kellogg. He felled trees and built a log house. In 1850 he bought the saw mill of Henry Stubbs, moved into the Stubbs house where he lived the remainder of his life. In the early 50's Dennis Mullen built a store on the Aroostook Road next to the Aroostook House. He was an active business man. He put in a large stock of general merchandise and continued' in the business until his death.

Horace Morse came from Lincolnville in 1842 and settled on the farm now occupied by Thomas A. Irish. A few years after settling he married Tryphosa Sleeper, a daughter of one of the settlers. Mr. Morse was a church member, a very conscientious man and highly

respected. When the civil war broke out, he enlisted in the 1st Maine heavy artillery. After the war he sold his farm to William Irish and his son, Thomas Irish, and moved to Minnesota where he died.

In 1844, Elbridge Gerry felled the first trees and settled on the farm now owned by James Nason and sons, made a clearing and built a log house. He lived there until it passed into the hands of a Mr. Upton, when he moved to the village. Later he took up a claim, made a clearing and built a log house where Henry W. Caldwell now lives. Finally he moved into Hersey where he lived until the civil war broke out. He enlisted in August 1861, re-enlisted Feb. 29, 1864, and died while in the hospital service December 1865. His son, Joseph F. Gerry, who enlisted at sixteen years of age, died in Shreveport prison.

Joseph Young came from Ossipee, N. H. in 1842 and settled in Crystal. In 1844 he bought the betterment of Nathan Hale and moved on. Several clearings had been built. He built a frame house, made other improvements and lived there until 1904 when he sold to Alonzo Porter. He is now living in the north end of the village. Mr. Young is a public spirited man, a good citizen and has always been interested in town affairs.

Roger S. Rowe, a native of Milo, came from Mattaceunk Lake in 1844 and settled south of Joseph Young on a lot of wild land where Frank S. Porter now lives. He built a frame house and other buildings and lived there until his death.

Elnathan Leavitt came from Milo in 1844 and settled on the farm north of Joseph Young. He built frame house and barn and cleared a large part of the land, but after a few years sold to John A. Rowe and moved to Minnesota where he died.

Artemas Parlin came from Smyrna in March 1849 and settled where Joseph Gilchrist now lives. He lived there until 1850, when he sold to John Davis and moved out of town.

In 1840 Moses Perry, Chas. H. Jackman and Joseph Morrison came and settled on Golden Ridge. Joseph settled on a lot of wild land on the north line of the town, made a clearing and built a frame house and barn. He reared a family of four boys and lived there until 1878, when he gave up the place to his son, Alonzo Morrison, and bought the I. B. Gerry place. In 1883, he moved to Colorado where he died. Moses Perry, a native of Wilton, came from Smyrna in 1849, took up a lot of wild land across the road from Joseph Morrison, built a frame house and lived there until 1867 when he was killed by falling from a load of hay. Mr. Perry raised a family of seven children. He was a stirring energetic man, well liked, a devout Christian and active in religious work. Chas. Jackman came from Lowell, Mass., took up a lot of wild land now owned by Truman Bradford, made a clearing and built a log house 1849. He afterwards built a frame house and barn and continued to improve the place. Mr. Jackman reared a family of a son and four daughters. He lived on this farm until 1890 when he sold to Richard Hamilton and moved to the village where he passed his remaining years,

David Sleeper and Geo. Washington Webber settled on Golden Ridge. Jonathan Sleeper came from Smyrna and settled on a hundred acre lot now owned by Chas. Brewer. Geo. Davidson had made a clearing and built a log house there. Mr. Sleeper built a frame house and barn, the present buildings, enlarged the clearing and otherwise improved the lot. In 1868, he sold to Edwin Crockett and moved to the village where he lived until his death.

Daniel Sleeper came from Smyrna and settled on Golden Ridge next to the town line on the east side of the road. He took up fifty acres of wild land, made a clearing and built a log house and barn, As soon as he was able, he replaced these with larger frame buildings. Here he spent the remainder of his life and reared his large family of three sons and six daughters. Mr. Sleeper was a man of small stature but of great energy, and his industry gathered a snug little property.

Geo. W. Webber came from Linneus and bought the betterment of Joseph Cushman on which Granville Morrison now lives. Mr. Webber cleared the 'land and built a house and barn, Finally he sold out and moved to the village. He died in 1891: While on the farm he spent a great deal of time framing buildings, as he was skillful at that trade and buildings were constantly being erected. While in the village he was engaged in trade. He was the first town treasurer and continued in that capacity for twenty years.

Some of the Later Residents

Alonzo Morrison, son of Joseph, came with his father in 1849: In 1865 he bought the farm of John Caldwell on Golden Ridge where he now lives,

John Caldwell settled in Golden Ridge near his father in 1850. He married in 1853 and lived there a number of years. Finally he moved to the village, went into the apple tree business and canvassed for a number or years. He built the house where he now lives in 1870. During the war he served in Co. B., 8th Maine Infantry. He has been clerk of the village church .for many years, trial justice fifteen years and postmaster during the past twelve years.

Frank Caldwell enlisted in Co. A, 9th N. H. Upon his return he took hold of the home farm and cared for his aged mother. After her death he sold and built where he- now lives. For many years he was on the road handling fruit trees, but has farmed since 1873.

Leonard Caldwell enlisted and was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. Soon after his return he went into trade at the village. He served as superintending school committee, supervisor of schools, collector of taxes and selectman. He Was sent to the legislature in 1874.

George Frye came from Colebrook, N. H. and bought the starch factory. He rented the store where Mr. I. B. Seavey now is and bought it later. He finally moved to Minnesota and died.

Daniel Patterson with his sons David, Hermon, Alonzo and

Chauncey came from Lincoln about 1850. A few months after his arrival Herman built just below where Dr. Owen now lives. David lived with his father. Herman sold out a little later and moved to Brewer. Chauncey and Alonzo rented the Trafton house for a couple of years and then went west.

John Scudder, native of Palmyra, came from the town of -Chester, settled 1844 on the place that Joseph Dolly began, and remained there until his death.

Isiah B. Foster accompanied by his daughter and her husband, Elbridge Gerry, came from Dover in the spring of 1844 and settled on a 200 acre farm about a half mile above the village where Albion Hamilton now lives. Mr. Foster built a frame house and improved his holdings. He was an enterprising, energetic man, a wheelwright by trade, and made himself very useful in the new community. At his death in 1879 he transferred his farm to his son Francis M. Foster, who sold it out to Geo. W. Webber Jr. 9, and moved to Mass.

Frank Ingalls built a log house on a wild lot land in 1859 and lived there until he entered the army; He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg at the bloody angle. The place is now occupied by Kendall B. Woodbridge.

Frank Sinclair came from Bluehill in 1859 and settled on a wild lot south of K. B. Woodbridge where Fred Durgan now lives. He made clearing and built a frame house, but died soon after. Three sons, Francis, Andrew and Robert went into the -army. Francis there, Robert never came back to Shernan. Andrew returned, lived here for some years and moved -to Bluehill.

Zephaniah Hicks came from Leeds, took up a wild lot, made a clearing and built a log house. He afterwards sold his claim to John C. Steele. Mr. Steele came from Lisbon and lived on the place until he entered the army. After his return he lost his wife and six children soon after which (1880) he returned to Lisbon. The farm is now unoccupied.

John T. Hilton came from Bluehill with his sons, John E., Thos. E. and David T. and took up two hundred acres of wild land. The sons preceded the father somewhat, John E. Hilton coming in 1858, Chas. in 1859 and the father, John T. in 1860. John T. with two of his sons occupied the north half, John E. took the south half where G. H. Dunbar now lives. Three sons entered the 8th Maine Infantry. After the war, Chas. went to Missouri. David came back, but soon went out of town. John E. came back, lived on his farm and taught school for a number of years. Finally he sold to Rev. Wm. Sleeper and moved to Houlton. John sold to Benj. Emery.

Ole Hanson came from Norway, Europe; in 1860, settled on the lot now owned by Neale Shannon. He made a clearing, built a log house and barn and made a good farm. When the war broke out he entered the 8th Maine Infantry. A few years later, he sold to the present owner and moved to the village where he died

Thos. Marlin settled next to Ole Hanson in 1859, made a clearing of two acres and built a log house. During the war he enlisted and was mortally wounded in the battle of Drury's Bluff.

In 1862 Emery Glidden came from Silver Ridge and settled where Hiram Sleeper now lives. Here he made a clearing and built a farm house and barn. Finally he entered the Methodist ministry. In 1870, he sold his property and went west.

Moses Young came from Ossipee, N. H. 1851 and settled on a lot of one hundred and thirty acres where Mrs. Andrew Lufkin now lives. Here he erected a rude log house and lived until the breaking out of the war when he entered the 30th Maine Infantry and died in the service.

Sherman In War Times

No record connected with history furnishes so convincing a testimonial of the character of its people as the story of its military effort. Commercial prosperity argues industry, thrift and ability exerted to serve personal ambitions and possibly selfish ends. A good war record proves the nobler qualities of courage, patriotism and self-abnegation devoted unselfishly to the general good. War is a game in which nations hold the stakes and grasp the winnings. The soldier plays the cards without expectation of personal gain or private fame. He is content to be part of the machine which weaves the magnificent web of universal freedom or national glory and possession. Considering its distance from the great centers of civilization with their alluring offers of enlistment and the contagious enthusiasm of crowds, Sherman has played a somewhat remarkable part in the arena of war.

It was April 1861, that Sherman first woke to the depth of her love for her country and her flag when the news was received of the firing of the first rebel shot into the "Star of the West." No longer did any hope of averting civil war remain, and every citizen, regardless of party or antecedents, expressed an unqualified determination to sustain the government at all hazards. This feeling was strengthened by President Lincoln's proclamation calling for troops to protect the honor of the nation. The President's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers had been filled before those desiring to enlist from Sherman could reach the rendezvous of Bangor. The second call for troops came in July, 1861, and the men of Sherman went to the front chiefly with company B, 8th regiment, Maine volunteers and company I, 14th Maine. It is a matter of pride to every great battle of the civil war. They marched from Atlanta to the sea with Sherman. They fought and fell in the awful three days battle in the Wilderness, starved and froze in Libby prison and gazed at last with proud and happy eyes at the starry flag for which they fought and suffered, floating over Richmond.

In 1858, the year following the great depression the ship building industry, a great many families settled in town many of whom

located on East Ridge. They were Thos. Ball, Lysander Robinson, Ezra Curtis, Putman Ingalls, Pearl Ingalls, James Ingalls, James Ambrose, Joshua Pride, Thos. Dubay, Lot Chapman, Harrison Woodbridge, John Burnham, Geo. Durgan, Granville Franks, Alexander Whipple, Geo. Whipple, James Withers, Henry Stone, Frank Ingalls, Frank Sinclair, Zephaniah Hicks, John Steele, John T. Hilton, Ole Hanson, Thos. Marlin, Emery Glidden, Moses Young and Cyrus Daggett.

Thos. Ball came from Bluehill in 1859 and settled on a two hundred acre lot, one half of which is now owned by Mr. McLaughlin. His son, William, lived with him and took the farm at his father's death. Wm. Ball afterwards moved to Island Falls where he died. Thomas Ball was chairman of the first board of selectmen and deacon of the Congregational Church. Wm. Ball served as selectman for thirteen years and was prominent in all town affairs.

Lysander Robinson, a native of Sumner came from Buckfield in 1858 and settled on East Ridge on a 200 acre lot about two miles from the village and lived there until his death. The farm then went to Chas. Robinson upon whose death it passed to Frank Robinson who died in 1904. The place is now owned by his widow, Clara Robinson.

Ezra Curtis came from Bluehill in 1840 and settled on the lot north of Lysander Robinson. He held this until his death in 1899. It passed to his son Boardman Curtis upon whose death in 1904, it passed to its present owner. Boardman Curtis entered the 29th Maine Infantry at the age of seventeen.

John Burnham came from Bluehill in 1859, took up a lot of land, made clearing and built a log house and barn. After a few years, he sold to John Scanlan and bought where Frank Burnham now lives. Here he built a log house and barn which he afterwards replaced by frame buildings. Mr. Burnham was a ship carpenter by trade and was also a good house carpenter. He built many of the hall and the store now owned by Irving B. Seavey. He served as town clerk, as selectman for sixteen years, as county commissioner, for twelve years and as representative to the legislature in 1880 and 1881: He died March 29, 1896. Frank Burnham is known as road commissioner for several years.

Geo. W. Durgan came from Bluehill in 1859 and settled on two hundred acres of wild land adjoining the Scanlan lot. Here he made a clearing, built a frame house, and soon after a large barn. In 1870 he built a large story house. Durgan has been extensively engaged in lumbering. He was collector of taxes for five years and on the board of health for six years. During the war he enlisted in the 8th Maine Infantry and was wounded: He still lives on the original homestead. His son, Fred Durgan lives on a one hundred acre lot adjoining on the northwest.

Granville Franks came with his mother from Bluehill in 1859 and settled on a one hundred acre lot north of Geo. Durgan on the east side of the road. He made a clearing and built a log house. Two years later, he was killed by being thrown from an unbroken colt. His brother, Geo. Franks, took up the work, built a good set of buildings and is now a prosperous farmer.

Alexander Whipple and his son, G. W. Whipple, came from Bluehill in 1858 and took up two hundred acres of wild land east of the Geo. Durgan lot. Here he made clearing and erected log buildings. Geo. Whipple entered the 31st Maine Infantry and was killed at Cold Harbor. Alexander Whipple was an old man when he came to Sherman and soon after his son's death left his farm and moved back to Bluehill. Since then the place has been vacant.

James Withers came from Bluehill in 1859, took up lot 97 north of Whipple, made a clearing and built a log house. He entered the 30th Maine Infantry, and was wounded. He returned and lived on the place until his death. The place is now rented.

Henry A. Stone came from Newburyport, Mass. in 1859, settled on a wild lot, made a clearing and built a log house. He entered the 8th Maine Infantry, returned and continued to improve his farm until just before his death, when he returned to Newburyport where he died September 24, 1867. The place has since been vacant.

Roads

The Aroostook Road, the first road in the town of Sherman, was laid out and built by the state during the years 1835 to 1838. It begins at the Military Road built from Lincoln to Houlton by the Mutual State government about ten years before, passes through Patten and ends at Fort Kent.

The section about three miles in length that lies in the town of Sherman begins about a half mile east of the south west corner of the township and leaves it just before striking the Molunkus bridge below Sherman Station. It was kept in repair by the State until assumed by the town twenty years afterward.

Two short sections leave this road, one near the Aroostook House, the other on the lot line between the farms of Ezra S. Cushman and W. A. Sawyer, and runs back half a mile to the west line of the town.

The next important road, a strip a fraction over six miles long beginning at Sherman Mills and extending in a north line about a mile west from the east line of the township, was laid out and partly built in the early forties by the state of Mass., to which the unsold lands of the township then belonged.

At that time the greater part of the land lying along the road had been purchased and settled, and the road was partly built before the state purchased the unsold lands of Mass. The settlers got the land at \$1.50 per acre. Fifty cents per acre was to be worked out on the road. This sum and much hard work enabled the settlers to make a good road the entire distance.

A few years later, Mass. authorized the building of, and made possible for carriage the section of the road between Sherman Mills and the Aroostook road. The road began 100 rods south of the present traveled road. As soon as the Aroostook Road was built, Mass. authorized the running out a line of lots on each side of the road,

beginning at the south line and extending to the center line of the township.

A few years later, the remainder of the south half of the township was lotted into 200 acre lots for settling purposes, but no roads were built. In 1842 the southeast quarter was lotted into 100 acre lots for the same purpose.

After the purchase of the township by the State of Maine, the northwest quarter was run into lots and all roads necessary for convenience in settling the town were located. The roads established were the Ex-post Road, beginning opposite the Greeley house and extending south one and one-half miles to the town line; the road leading from Sherman Mills to Woodridge's Corner, a distance of three miles; the main East Ridge Road, beginning at the south line of the town and extending north a distance of six miles to the Golden Ridge Road at a point near the buildings of L. F. Rand; the road beginning at the south line of the T. and W. P. Ball lot and extending north to the north line of the Ote Hanson lot; the road beginning at the northwest corner of the lot of Geo. W. Frank and running east one mile, then south one-half mile to the north line of the James Withers lot; the road beginning at the Morgan four corners and running east to the southwest corner of the J. W. Brown lot, thence to the south corner of the G. Young lot, the whole distance, five and one-fourth miles; the road starting at Nathaniel Roberts buildings, running east one mile, then north east three miles, cutting the town line 38 rods west of the north east corner of the township; the road beginning with the Golden Ridge Road near the farm of T. F. Bradford and running north west one mile to the north -line of the town; the road starting near Granville Morrison's buildings on the Golden Ridge Road and running north one and a half miles to the north line of J. R. P. Scudder's land; the road beginning near the home of Wm. Gilchrist and extending north one mile to the land owned by F. A. Stubbs; the road beginning near the red school house on the Golden Ridge Road and extending west one-half mile to the home of J. C. Buzzell, then north the same distance to the farm of L. Garrett; the road starting near the Congregational church and passing the south line Of B. A. Merry's farm to the Morgan four corners, a distance of three miles.

The roads, including the Golden Ridge Road laid out by Mass., the Aroostook Road, two short sections running west to the town line and about two miles laid out by the town, covering a distance of about 40 miles. Two thirds of this road, was located in 1857 by the state. During the larger part of the south east quarter, which was an unbroken wilderness, as well as other part of the township was accepted by settlers. The price for the land was 50 cents an acre, to be paid in labor in building roads to their own farms. This was wisely improved, and coupled with the regular highway tax, did good service toward the construction in a few years of a fairly good road to nearly every settler in town.

In the early seventies an extract factory was built at Sherman Mills. Its products were to be transported to Kingman, the objective

point of delivery. This created a demand for a new road to be established over a more level route. A petition that a road should be located, starting from the Military Road at Macwahoc Plantation, running north west through the wilderness on the east side of Molunkus Stream to Silver Ridge through that town to Woodbridge's corner thence west to Sherman Mills and south to the factory, thence on the main line through Sherman to Patten village, and on to the Island Falls Village, was circulated among the citizens of Sherman, Crystal and Patten, and was presented to the county commissioners of Aroostook. All of the road then located in this town by the county commissioners except a short section north of the Golden Ridge Road, was previously located by the state. The greater part of the road passed through the latest settled part of the town. Miles of the most expensive road required for heavy freighting cost the town during the three years required to build it: thousands of dollars each year.

At the time the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad was put through to Houlton, all the more important roads were sufficiently solid and smooth for the use of light and heavy teams, but it was not without a heavy burden to the town. It was soon apparent however, that to meet the demands for roads that would stand the pressure of the increased amount of heavy freight drawn over them, a much larger appropriation would have to be raised. As many of the roads were built of deep loamy soil, it required a more solid road bed to meet this demand. As a test, the town hired a small rock crusher and thoroughly repaired a short section of road below Sherman Station that was always expensive to keep in repair and that had more heavy loads drawn over it than over any other piece of road in the towns. The test was entirely satisfactory. At its next annual meeting, the town voted to purchase a large and powerful steam power crusher costing the town \$1,775. As a result of the purchase, several miles of the most expensive road have been thoroughly repaired. Tens of thousands of tons of rock have been used. With the expenditure of the past two years, it will take but few years to give all the principal roads in town a coating of crushed stone that will enable them to endure any amount of heavy traffic.

CHURCHES

Congregational

The first religious meetings in Sherman were held at the homes of the settlers. The first preaching was done by itinerant preachers who preached in the school houses and lodged in the homes of the people. The first religious organization at Sherman Mills was Sept. 28, 1861. It was a union church of thirty members, twelve of whom were Christian Baptists, nine Methodists and nine Congregationalists. Others joined until finally five denominations were represented. The church became Congregational in 1866.

This church was ministered to by visiting clergymen until 1870 when the first regular pastor, Rev. W. T. Sleeper, was installed.

Mr. Sleeper preached in Patten, Island Falls and Sherman until 1870. He preached in a school house on Golden Ridge and in the church at Sherman Mills for several years before was called to the latter place as resident pastor.

The present church building at Sherman Mills was built and used for church purposes several years previous to its dedication in 1870. The parsonage was built between 1870 and 1872, during the pastorate of Mr. Sleeper.

Methodist

The first Methodist class was organized in June 1847, on the Aroostook Road' and there was a baptism during the same month. This was the first religious organization in town. In 1851, another Methodis class was organized on Golden Ridge. In 1853, the Christian Baptists organized on Golden Ridge under the supervision of Rev. Charles S. Pitcher, who afterwards visited four times a year. The Free Baptists organized in 1862 on Golden Ridge but had no church home or regular pastor. These two Baptists organizations, however, died out and their members became associated with the Methodist organization.

Clergymen

Congregational

Rev. W. T. Sleeper, the first settled pastor, ministered to the Congregational church for ten years. He came as settled pastor in 1870, resigned in Dec., 1871, and Jan 1, 1872, went to Caribou. Later he went to Worcester, Mass. where he died July, 1880. While in Worcester, he was city missionary and ministered to a union church. Mr. Sleeper fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduated from Burlington College, Vermont and finished his training at Andover Theological Seminary.

Rev. T. E. Barstow at once occupied the vacant pulpit and remained until June 12, 1876, when he was suddenly called to Rockport, Me. to administer on property left to and his wife and has remained there since. His resignation was accepted June. but he went to Rockport a few weeks earlier.

Rev. Wm. T. Merrill came to fill the vacancy during the absence of Mr. Barstow. When the resignation was accepted in June, he was installed and remained until the spring of 1879. Mr. Merrill graduated from Brewer High School, Williams College and Bangor Theological Seminary.

After the resignation of Mr. Merrill, the pulpit was filled by supplies for time. Rev. I. C. Bumpus was called Oct. 8, 1881 and remained until 1902. Previous to his coming -to Sherman, Mr. Bumpus was an evangelist in Boston. He was educated at Hebron Academy.

Rev. Frederick Parker succeeded Mr. Bumpus in Sept. 1902. Mr. Parker was born in Sherman Mills. He went to Bulkley school, now known as Chauncey Hill school in 1891, to Bowdoin college for one year in 1893, to Boston University for three years graduating in 1898 and to Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1900. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Chatham, Mass, until 1902.

The building occupied by the Methodist society was built about ten years ago. The organization had no settled pastor until about 1898. Previous to that time it had been ministered to by the Methodist pastor at Patten who came to Golden Ridge once in four to eight weeks.

Episcopal
ST. JAMES MISSION

At the request of Dr. O. H. Owen to have a mission started in Sherman, Rev. H. A. Neely visited the town and held services in the school house in District No 1 several times. Then Mr. Marsden from Richmond held services for some time. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Baker of Portland who moved his family to Sherman and ministered to the spiritual needs of the people for one year, about 1869 or 1870. Mr. Robert Wylie succeeded Mr. Baker, who in turn was followed by Mr. Cotton, who was followed by Rev. Frederick Pember. He in turn was followed by Mr. John Howard Veazie.

These men had ministered to the people only a short time, but had been leading the neighborhood up to the point where a society would be organized and a church home built. All of them, with the exception of Mr. Baker and Robert Wyley, who boarded with Theodore Trafton, had lived the house of Dr. Owen, who made no charge for board or rent.

The Rev. John Howard Veazie died at Portsmouth, Va., of typhoid fever at the -age of 35 years. A widow and two small children survive him.

Rev. L. H. Merrill (October 1887 to October 1888) was educated by Bishop Neely and at Trinity college. Upon leaving Sherman he removed to Saugus, Mass., then to Malden and to Cambridge, Mass.. At one time, he had charge Of all the Episcopal churches in Malden. During his stay in Sherman, the chapel was consecrated. The following extracts from a letter written by him to "North East" mirrors conditions at that time.

"We were able to reach Sherman from Winn before the breaking up of the Christmas tree festival, were greeted by a full church at the consecration service, which took place the following forenoon. It was a rich treat to listen to the inspiring and earnest words of our Bishop, with more than his accustomed vigor, he asserted the claims of the then consecrated church. He then of spoke of the body as the temple of the Holy Ghost, showing that those bodies well preserved in holiness and godliness of living were more influential and would convince more people than the most eloquent sermon. There seems to be a general drawing toward the church there. Much is due to the active and untiring efforts and zeal of Dr. D. H. Owen, who has been instrumental in forwarding the interests of the church throughout the town and those adjacent."

Rev. A. A. March (JuIy 1889 to Feb. 1891) was a native of Carmel and was educated at Yale college. He was a scholarly man and had been a tutor in a western college. During his stay, he taught the

high school at Sherman Mills and was on the school board for one year. His health failing, he gave up the work and moved to Sherman. Afterwards he moved to Salmon Falls, N.H., where he remained about ten years. From this place, he went to Newport, Vt.

Mr. Cornelius Wainwright Twing (summers of 1891 and 1892) was a grandson of the celebrated Dr. Twing and son of the Rev. Dr. Twing of New York. He was educated at the General Theological Seminary of New York.

All ministers at St. James mission who followed Mr. Twing were for a few months in summer only. Mr. R. A. Russell was a New Yorker, educated at the General Theological Seminary in New York. Rev. Frederick William was also a New Yorker and educated at the same place. Rev. Arthur S. Lewis of Montana was a graduate of the General Theological Seminary of New York and Yale. He afterwards returned to Conn. and Montana. Mr. Henry Quimby and Rev. Mr. Davis were New Yorkers who occupied the pulpit during the summer.

Up to this time, the meetings had been held in the schoolhouse. Steps were now taken for the building of the present chapel.

The Druids owned a small building in which they held their meetings. Mrs. Owen offered to let the Druids hold their meetings and socials at her house if they would give up their building for a dwelling for Rev. and Mrs. Veaze. The offer was accepted.

In 1881 the members of St. James Mission began the erection of their chapel. The site for the chapel was given by Mrs. Joseph Merriam. Quite a quantity of lumber was given by S. R. Mitchell and Robert N. McClure. Right Rev. H. A. Nealey, Rev. Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Jordan gave some funds. Dr. Owen gave help both financially and otherwise and was appointed warden. Mr. Veazey himself worked on its erection as a day laborer and after the usual struggles the chapel was completed.

About this time, the members of St. James Mission began a sewing society with Mrs. Veazey as president. This society was an efficient helper building the chapel and in meeting running expenses.

After the completion of the chapel, Mr. Veazey moved to Winn but continued to hold occasional services here being in charge of that work for nearly seven years. On White Sunday, June 1, 1884, he organized a Sunday school. Miss Lizzie H. Owen was left in charge as superintendent and continued as such for six years.

Following Rev. Mr. Veazey, Rev. L. H. Merrill was rector from Oct. 1887 to Oct. 1888 during which time the church was dedicated. Much of the time since the mission has been without a rector. It has been ministered to by Rev. A. A. March, July 1889 to Feb. 1892; Mr. R. A. Russell during one summer; Mr. Frederick Welham in summer of 1894; Mr. Arthur T. Lewis, summer of 1895; Mr. Henry Quimby, summer of 1896; Rev. Mr. Davis, 1897; Mr. Eardley, 1898. Since that time, Archdeacon Robinson and Rev. Henry Hudson of Winn visited the parish frequently up to the present summer when Rev. Willis M. Cleveland took charge.

During this period, the organists have been Miss Mary Merriam for one year; Miss Lizzie H. Owen, 1880-1891; Miss Susan H. Owen, 1891-1899; Miss Minnie Boobar, 1900-1902; Miss Mamie Boobar, 1902-1904.

The few ministers who laid the foundation of St. James Mission, stayed but for short periods and little is known except their names. Rev. James Davis was educated in England and was a native of that country. He removed to New York.

Rev. John Howard Veazie had charge of the work for nearly seven years. He was the first settled rector at the mission. Mr. Veazie did much towards self support. He taught two terms of school, sawed his own fire wood, and during the erection of the church wrought with his own hands. During his ministry, he was ordained. The following extract from the Living Church gives a faithful picture him.

"Mr. Veazié was known to us as a hard working, earnest man, who for several years did the church work at Sherman and Winn. As one of the examiners for the Holy Orders writer well remembers the satisfaction and surprise felt at the thoroughness of the preparation made in spite of great difficulties by Mr. Veazie for his three examinations. Unable to obtain the advantages of a college education, he studied most industriously by himself and succeeded in teaching himself Latin and Greek. At first a candidate for Deacon's orders only he soon sought the priesthood, and soon after serving as a deacon for nearly four years was advanced to the priesthood in 1885. While at Sherman, Mr. Veazie built the little church which was consecrated last year as St. James Church; doing a great deal of the work with his own hands."

STORES STOREKEEPERS

The room used as a store and post office in the Traveler's House, run by Trafton and Robinson, has already been mentioned. In 1847, Spaulding Robinson built a store on the Aroostook Road where he continued in business until the beginning of the civil war, when he sold to Leonard H. Caldwell. The building, as before explained, was later moved to Sherman Mills and is now occupied by W. C. Kellogg.

Rev. Edwin Parker started a store in his house, which stood on the present site of the house of Augustus Woodward. Later he built the stand now occupied by Wallace Cushman and used the front for a store. He sold this stand to his sons, Alonzo and Edward Parker, who carried on the business for a few years and then rented to A. M. Atkinson. After a few years, the stand was sold to M. J. Merriman. Merriman closed out the store and sold the stand to Wallace Cushman.

About 1860, Dr. Owen built a store near his house. This was later sold to Heeman V. Patterson, who occupied it until about the time it was purchased by the Druids and used for a hall.

Some time in the 50s, Dennis Mullen built a small store near the Aroostook House. He added a piece to this store from time to time until the building attained its present proportions, After the death of Mullen, John Kelley ran the store for a time. It has been closed

for a few years.

About 1870, Wm. Boynton built a store near the Aroostook House. After a few years he sold to Temple Perry who now occupies it.

In 1866, Caldwell and Sleeper bought a store located on the Aroostook Road and moved it to where the store of P. N. Bishop now stands. This was the first store of Sherman Mills, was afterwards sold to Milo Merriman. He in turn sold to Geo. W. Webber, who moved it to where it now stands and sold it to Beecher Sleeper and Wesley Kellogg. In 1903, Mr. Sleeper sold out to Mr. Kellogg.

The next building used for mercantile enterprise was built by Leland Dennett in 1866 for a carriage shop. He sold to Charles Sleeper, who in 1890 built an addition, using the front part as a paint shop and the rear as a blacksmith shop. A. H. Spooner bought the building of Mr. Sleeper in 1891, thoroughly repaired and remodeled it and now occupies it with his drug business.

The building in which the post office now sits, was erected by Arthur Robinson for John Gardner, who occupied it for a general store in 1872 and remained until 1884. It was rented to Geo. M. Frye in 1885 and he remained until 1892, when it was rented to Lewis E. Jackman, who afterward bought the building (1898). In 1909, he sold to Frank Allingham and I. E. Seavey, who has continued to run a general store up to the present time.

In 1886, Arthur Robinson built the building across the street from Mr. Seavey's store and occupied it as a general store. In 1890, he rented it to Charles Joy who carried on the same business. In 1898, it was bought by Frank Allingham, who kept a general store until 1900 when Mr. Seavey and Mr. Allingham became partners and occupied the building as a furniture store. In 1902, Mr. Allingham sold out to Mr. Seavey, since when the building has been used as an auxiliary store by Mr. Seavey.

The next store was built in 1886 by Dallas Glidden and rented, to S. P. Hussey, who carried on a jewelry business. Mr. Hussey afterward moved his business to Patton, and in 1891 Mrs. W. H. Lewis used the building for a millinery store. Mrs. Lewis occupied this store for over one year, after which it was occupied for a time by a jewelry business. After standing vacant for several years, it was bought by Leland Dennett, who established a grocery business in the fall of 1898.

The building where the post office now is was built in 1889, first used by Chas. A. Sleeper for a lumber shop and afterward for a hardware store. It was sold in 1893 to T. S. Caldwell who sold hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., while the other side of the building was a millinery store. In 1900, he sold to H. E. Jackman who removed the millinery into the part formerly used for a hardware store, and L. W. Haynes had a harness shop in the former millinery shop. The millinery was sold out to Miss G. T. Caldwell, who moved it into the former harness shop, in 1903, while Haynes and Sleeper occupied the south side of the store by a grocery business, with a harness shop in the rear. In Sept. 1903 Harris & Sleeper sold to W. H. Jackman and

W. S. Caldwell, who established a grocery and provision business. The post office was moved into the building at that time.

In 1890, P. N. Bishop opened a dry goods and grocery store in the building in which he now lives. In 1900 he built the store where he now sells dry goods, boots and shoes, guns and ammunition.

The little store now occupied by Leonard W. Harris as a harness shop was built in 1893 by B. H. Towle for a dwelling. In 1899, Frank Allingham used it for a general store. In 1901, Arthur Coburn used it for a tin smith shop. After Mr. Coburn stopped business, the building was vacant until 1893, when its present occupant moved in.

The large general store of W. H. Lewis was built 1895. Previous to this, Mrs. Lewis had carried on a millinery business, first during 1901 in the store now occupied by Leland Dennett, and afterwards in the building where the office of Verdi Ludgate now is located.

The store occupied by L. A. Savage & Co., was built by Charlie Joy (1898) as an addition to an old building. His son Ephraim Joy occupied it during the same year with a grocery store and continued until 1899 when it was occupied for six months by I. B. Gardner of Patten. It then stood empty until occupied by L. A. Savage & Co. in Oct. 1904.

PHYSICIANS

H. H. Owen, M.D., settled in Sherman in 1862. He is a native of Buxton, and was educated in the public schools in Buxton. He was graduated from the Medical School of Maine in 1859, and went to Jay where he practiced until he came to Sherman. After 43 years of practice in Sherman, Dr. Owen still visits the afflicted and may he continue for many years.

Freeman C. Harris, M.D. came from Grey. He is a native of Bridgton and received his early education there. After his graduation from the Medical School of Maine, he acted as an assistant surgeon in the Maine General Hosp. in Portland for some months. He then settled in Sherman, later removed to Colebrook, N. H., and finally returned to resume his practice in Sherman.

G. W. Upton, M.D. is a native of Sheffield, N.B., where he received his early education in the public schools of that place. He had three years of preliminary medical study in the office of J. M. Gardner M.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y. and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College 1887. After a year's -practice in Bridgewater, he settled in Sherman in 1893. He has a large and growing practice and many friends.

POST OFFICES

The first post office was established on the Aroostook Road, in the Trafton House, owned by Spaulding Robinson, who was its 'first postmaster, and received the sum of ten dollars per year for his services. This Office was afterward moved to Sherman Mills. John W.

Caldwell has since been postmaster. The post office at Golden Ridge was established in 1871. The post office at East Sherman was established in 1904 at the home of John A. Ambrose.

HALLS

The earliest town meeting and public gathering of all kinds were held at the schoolhouses. The first town hall was built about 1866 by John Burnham, who acted as master workman. This building was burned in 1896. The present town hall which is a fine structure for the size of the town, contains a large auditorium, with stage, curtains, etc., and is used for theatricals, dances and public gatherings of all kinds. Several secret societies hold their meetings here and here the annual town meeting is held. In the basement are the rooms used by the town officers, and a large reading hall used by the Grange and by other societies when feasting is in order. This building was built by W. T. Sleeper. The Masonic Hall was built by the Masonic Lodge and the town. The lower story being used for school rooms.

SECRET SOCIETIES

Molunkus Lodge No. 25, F. & A. M. was organized in September 1871 with twelve charter members. Its first meetings were held in a room over Robinson's grist mill and so continued until the erection of the present Masonic Hall, which though not large, is as well appointed a lodge room as one would see anywhere.

Asbury Caldwell Post No. 51 G. A. R. was organized September 15, 1882. The post was a large one for the town when it organized but the silent reaper has been present, and one by one the members have gone to their reward.

Camp 30, Sons of Veterans, Division of Maine, was organized in May 1884. Golden Sheaf Grange No. 234 received its charter September 18, 1878. Loyal Orange Lodge No. 236 was organized June 16, 1904. Katahdin Lodge No. 73 A. O.U.W. received its charter July 24, 1895. Molunkus Lodge No. 95 O.E.S. received its charter May 21, 1903. All these orders held their meetings in the auditorium of the town hall.

First Newspaper

The first newspaper published in Sherman was called the Voice. The paper had its -start in Patten, was called the Patten Voice and was at the time a two page sheet about six by eight inches. It was edited and printed by a young boy, Wm. W. Sleeper. The boys father moved to Sherman Mills about 1868 and the paper went with him. The name was changed to the Voice and the paper was printed in a chamber of the parsonage. A little later, John W. Caldwell bought a half interest, moved the plant into the building known as the Bee Hive, and the firm bought a Franklin press and enlarged the paper to a four column sheet about the size of the Youth Companion. The

circulation was then between 400 and 500 copies. The paper was soon enlarged and became a hustling local paper. Mr. Caldwell began an active campaign for subscribers and advertising. Bangor and Houlton advertisers were interested and the circulation was pushed up to about 2500. The Franklin press, as printers well know, was worked by hand power. When the circulation was the largest, it took three days to print the paper, and it took a strong man to do the work.

About 1870, Rev. Wm. T. Sleeper bought Mr. Caldwell's interest in the paper and soon after sold to Leonard H. Caldwell. About three years later, E. D. Pratt bought the paper and published it during 1873-74 while he was principal of the high school at Sherman Mills. During the winter of 1873-74, he moved to Patten, enlarged the sheet and changed its name to the Patten Tribune. About three months later the concern failed.

The Literary Echo, an eight page monthly, was started at Island Falls in June, 1875, by G. W. Donham and E. R. Chadbourne. An arrangement was made with E. D. Pratt, publisher of the Patten Tribune, to print the paper. Mr. Pratt published but three numbers when he failed and Mr. Donham sold the list to Dr. Owen of Sherman, who had just started the Katahdin Kalendar. Later the two papers were merged and published under the name of the later paper.

The Katahdin Kalendar was at first a 16 page monthly. Later there was a weekly supplement. In 1876 it was changed to a four page weekly and so continued until 1881. After selling the list of the Literary Echo to Dr. Owen, Mr. Donham continued to contribute to the Echo and later worked in the office. During this time, the circulation was worked up to 800 copies. At first, Mr. Donham went to Sherman on those days when he was needed in the office. In 1879, the press and material were moved to Island Falls and the paper was printed there until it died in 1881, when Mr. Bonham bought the material. It is now at his printing office at Island Falls.

Lawyers

Daniel Lewis, ESQ., the first man to practice law in Sherman, came to the Mills in the spring of 1874. Mr. Lewis was educated at the Maine Central Institute and studied law with Judson Crosby of Dexter. He was diligent in the practice of his profession, a good neighbor and a public spirited citizen. While in Sherman, he was town treasurer, selectman and town agent. He moved to Skowhegan in 1877 where he continued his practice.

Montelle W. Abbot Esq. came from Bucksport in July of 1899 but moved away after a stay of eleven months.

Verdi Ludgate Esq. Came and looked over the ground in April 1900, and began business in June of that same year. Mr. Ludgate is a native of Lubec. He was educated the public schools of Lubec, fitted for college at Lubec High School, attended the University of Kentucky and studied law at the University of Maine Law School. He has enjoyed a good practice at Sherman Mills for the last five years, has been

active in public affairs and has many friends.

Soldiers Serving In Civil War

The whole number of soldiers serving in the civil war who enlisted from Sherman, or were natives of that town, was one hundred and sixteen. The number of these who had less than one year to serve and who enlisted while in the field was thirteen. Several volunteers who were discharged for disabilities afterwards reenlisted for the war. Two soldiers served the full term of three years and then reenlisted.

The total of the terms of enlistment was 357 years. The total of the actual terms of service was not far from 235 years. Ninety men were captured by the Confederates and all but two of them died in prison, one in Libby, three in Andersonville and three in Shreveport. Thirty four men died while in the service. Sherman was represented in the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 30th, and 31st Maine Infantry, 2nd Maine and 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and 7th New Hampshire Infantry. Some of these rose from the ranks. Pearl Ingalls became 1st lieutenant, Charles T. Hilton became 2nd lieutenant, L. H. Caldwell became 2nd lieutenant but was wounded the day after his commission was received, never was mustered in as lieutenant and is borne on the rolls as orderly sergeant.

The large number of soldiers enrolled from the community having a comparatively small population was made possible by the great sacrifice made by the people. The families were large and many of them sent all of their sons, many of them never to return, others to return maimed, and wounded.

Wesley Caldwell sent six sons to the war, Alfred Cushman sent four, Putnam Ingalls, Thomas T. Hilton, and Daniel Emery each sent three sons. Joseph Morrison, Tryphose Morse, Geo. W. Webber and Daniel Emery, A. M. King and Roger S. Rowe each sent three each. Some of these soldiers were mere children when mustered into the service. The son of Mrs. Laura Gerry was but 16 years old. One of the sons of Daniel Emery was but 16 years old. The two sons of A. M. King were respectively 16 and 18 years of age.

INCORPORATION

An act to incorporate the town of Sherman, previously known as Golden Ridge Plantation, passed the legislature and was approved by the governor January 28, 1862. A warrant was issued to Spaulding Robinson directing him to post a warrant warning the voters to assemble at the school house in District No. 5 at 9 o'clock Monday, March 31. In accordance with the warrant, the voters met and the meeting was called to order by Spaulding Robinson. They voted to elect by ballot. James W. Ambrose was elected moderator and I. B. Gerry, town clerk. Thomas Ball, J. C. Record and John Burnham were elected assessors and overseers of the poor. Mr. Ball resigned and

Wm. P. Young was elected to his place. G. M. Webber was elected treasurer, Thomas Ball, J. F. Record and Wesley Caldwell superintending school committee, J. W. Ambrose, town agent, and the other minor officers were elected whose names we will omit. \$300 was voted for support of schools, \$150 for town expenses and \$250 for highway taxes, \$100 of which was to be used for breaking.

From that time to the present, the town has progressed as towns do, growing in population and wealth, improving its roads and erecting school houses.

SCHOOLS

The first school within the present limits of the town of Sherman was housed in a shop belonging to Alfred Cushman. Mr. Cushman hired a woman to teach his children and those of his neighbors.

Before the plantation was organized and for many years thereafter, the schools were supported by subscription. The pay then was not large, but as no one had much money it may have counted for as much as the salaries of today.

Lydia Shaw, one of the first teachers, taught for several years for seventy-five cents per week and board. For many years the pay of a good teacher was two and a half dollars per week and board, and the teacher must board around at that.

The first school, the private school conducted in Mr. Cushman's shop continued for several years. In 1842, Samuel Chandler established a school in one of the rooms of his log house and taught it for number of years.

The first school on Golden Ridge was taught by Elizabeth Curtis in one of the rooms of Wesley Caldwell's house in 1848. This school was in session twenty-four weeks a year and was housed in Mr. Caldwell's house until the building of the first school house in 1854 by John Caldwell and Moses Perry. The building was paid for by subscription as were the teachers who received from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week and boarded around.

The first school house in Sherman Mills was built about 1850. Morgan L. Gerry gave the triangular piece of land on which Masonic Hall stands and contributed largely to its building. This building was used until the erection of the Masonic Hall in 1899, when the school took up its present quarters.

The first schoolhouse on the Aroostook Road was built about 1859; in district No. 3, about 1859; on East Ridge, about 1859; in district No. 7. about 1880; in district No. 6 about 1900.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Dear Sir: I see in the last issue of the JOURNAL it says that Putman Ingalls, Pearl Ingalls, James Ambrose, Joshua Pride, Fred Wrenn, Lot Chapman and Harrison Woodbridge came to Sherman in 1851. That is a mistake. They all came somewhere between the years 1857 and 1860. The panic of 1857 caused the ship yards all over the state to stop work and thus threw a host of men out of employment. The county of Aroostook about that time was thrown open to settlers under the Settlers Act at 50 cents per acre giving the men the privilege of making roads to their own doors in payment for the land. This caused a stampede from the seaport towns of the state and in fact from other states to Aroostook County and they came in droves. The writer saw at that time as many as 40 in one crowd coming to take homes for themselves and families under the wise provisions of the above act. They had only just got located before the Civil War broke out and a great many went to the war, some to lay their bones on southern soil; others to come back and resume their labors on the farm.

I think the Plantation in 1860 numbered 487 souls. Out of that number Sherman sent 114 men to the war, a pretty good average we think. The writer enlisted September 7, 1861 and was discharged January 18, 1866 and was never sorry he went,
Alfred Cushman
Sherman, September 11

The following is a list of citizens of Sherman who served in the Civil War in this or another state.

Name	Company	Regiment	State
Ambrose, James W.	unassigned		
Ball, Augustus	I	14 th	ME
Blaisdell, Ralph C.	unknown		
Boynton, Charles H.	B	1 st vet inf	ME
Bryant, Charles H.	E	30 th	ME
Berry, Joseph L.	musician		
Bryant, Ira B.	B	8 th	ME
Buzzell, George W.	E	30 th	ME
Buzzell, John C.	E	30 th	ME
Brackett, Elijah A.	A	30 th	ME
Caldwell, John W.	B	8 th	ME
Caldwell, Hiram	P	9 th	NH
Caldwell, Phillip	I	14 th	ME
Caldwell, Francis M.	A	9 th	ME
Caldwell, Leonard H.	A	9 th	NH
Caldwell, Asbury	B	8 th	ME
Cushman, Joseph R.	E	31 st	ME
Cushman, Edward A.	B	8 th	ME
Cushman, Alfred J.	B	8 th	ME
Cushman, Cyrus S.	B	8 th	ME
Chamberlain, Charles H.	B	8 th	ME
Curtis, Boardman W.	I	14 th	ME
Crocket, Charles E.	I	14 th	ME
Chapman, Everett	B	8 th	ME
Clark, Joseph E.	E	8 th	ME
Clark, John	Transferred to Regiment		
Durgan, Israel	unknown		
Durgan, G. W.	E	8 th	ME
Doble, Hiram H.	F	30 th	ME
Drake, Hiram S.	E	9 th	ME
Daggett, Darius	K	30 th	ME
Emery, G. W.	B	8 th	ME
Emery, Wesley	A	1 st H. Art.	
Emery, B. F.	B	8 th	ME
Emery, Howard	A	1 st H. Art.	ME
Emery, J.	F	30 th	ME
Foster, Edwin R.	C	16 th	ME

Foster, F. M.	C	1 st Reg. Vet inf	ME	
Gerry, John M.	E	31 st	ME	
Gerry, Elbridge	B	8 th	ME	
Gerry, J. F.	F	30 th	ME	
Gilcrest, William	B	8 th	ME	
Gallison, Randall	B	8 th	ME	
Goodwin, Davis	A	8 th	ME	
Hawes, James D.	F	30 th	ME	
Hansen, Ole	B	8 th	ME	
Heath, Elisha Jr.	B	8 th	ME	
Heald, J. D.	H	12 th	ME	
Heald, Samuel	transferred to 12 th regulars			
Heald, Charles	L	1 st ME Cav.	ME	
Higgins, Sabin	A	1 st vet inf	ME	
Higgins, C. E.	B	8 th	ME	
Hamilton, R. W.	G	30 th	ME	
Hilton, J. E.	E	8 th	ME	
Hilton, C. T.	B	8 th		ME
Hilton, D. C.	E	8 th	ME	
Hiscock, J. H.	B	8 th	ME	
Hayes, John	I	40 th	ME	
Hunt, Oliver	F	30 th	ME	
Ingalls, P. G.	B	8 th	ME	
Ingalls, J. P.	B	8 th	ME	
Ingalls, Francis	H	4 th	ME	
Irish, G. H.	I	14 th	ME	
Jackman, C. H.		29 th	ME	
King, C. R.	C	30 th	ME	
King, I. A.	F	30 th	ME	
Lyons, Charles	H	30 th	ME	
Leavitt, Henry	unknown			
Merry, J. C.	H	30 th	ME	
McLain, William	B	8 th	ME	
Morrison, Nathan E.	B	8 th	ME	
Morrison, Alonzo	D	17 th	ME	
Morrison, T. T.	unknown			
Marland, Thomas	B	8 th	ME	
Morgan, J. H.	E	1 st vet inf	ME	
Morse, Horace	A	1 st H. Art.	ME	
Metcalf, George	F	30 th	ME	
Milliken, George H.	F	30 th	ME	
Mills, John	I	14 th	ME	

Osgood, Albert	G	7 th	ME
Perkins, E. K.	E	1 st vet inf	ME
Perkins, Calvin	B	12 th	ME
Pierce, Arthur T.	H	8 th	ME
Robinson, Arthur T.	B	8 th	ME
Roberts, Nelson O.	E	29 th	ME
Robinson, Charles A.	B	8 th	ME
Record, Stephen	E	31 st	ME
Rand, Lysander F.	B	1 st vet inf	ME
Rowe, Charles M.	H	30 th	ME
Robinson, Elisha F.	D	30 th	ME
Sinclair, Andrew H.	B	8 th	ME
Sinclair, Francis	B	8 th	ME
Sinclair, Robert			
Sawtelle, Daniel W.	E	8 th	ME
Sleeper, Oscar F.	B	8 th	ME
Sleeper, John B.	B	8 th	ME
Sleeper, Hiram G.	B	8 th	ME
Sleeper, Charles A.	I	14 th	ME
Stevens, Lorenzo D.	C	30 th	ME
Stubbs, Frederick A.	C	13 th	ME
Scrunton, Charles W.	F	30 th	ME
Stone, Henry A.	B	8 th	ME
Taylor, William W.	K	8 th	ME
Verrill, Abner C.	unassigned		
William, Thomas	H	1 st Cav	MA
Webber, George W.	I	14 th	ME
Whipple George W.	E	31 st	ME
Withers, James	F	30 th	ME
Wilbur, Wilbur W.	B	8 th	ME
Woodbury, W. W.	A	2 nd cav	ME
Webster, William	I	6 th	ME
Young, Joseph L.	C	11 th	ME
Young, Moses C.	H	30 th	ME
Young, Moses C. Jr.	unassigned		