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History of the Town of Cumberland, Maine

Mary E. Sweetser

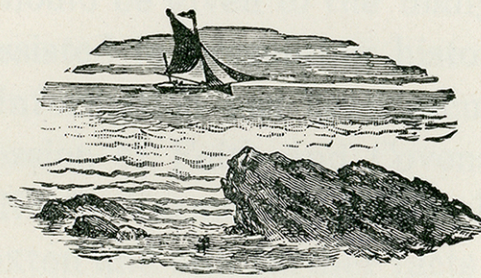
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HISTORY
OF THE
Town of Cumberland
Maine



COMPILED BY
MRS. F. R. SWEETSER. (MARY E.)
FOR THE
Centennial Celebration
July 2-4, 1921.

INTRODUCTION.

The feeling that the centennial celebration for the Town of Cumberland would not be complete without a local history made it seem wise to present in as brief a form as possible the leading facts of interest since the white people became settlers.

Credit should be given to the many older residents who have assisted in presenting historical data; much interesting information has been secured from a book called Confession of Faith and Covenant of the First Church of North Yarmouth, Maine, loaned by W. H. Rowe of Buxton and still further facts have been found in the official records in the Town and Country reports and histories.

PREFACE.

Before we begin with the events of the past century, we will look back to earlier days and find out something of the life of the settlers in this territory which was first called Wescustogo and later, North Yarmouth.

The physical features of harbor, islands, the small but valuable river, a bountiful supply of timber and favorable locations for settlements, early invited white settlers. The Indians, too, considered this a favorable hunting ground and with their favorite burial place on Lane's Island it is not to be wondered at that they resisted the occupation by the whites. Perhaps no other settlement in the whole State was met with so much hostility by the Indians. The hardships endured by the early settlers proved them to be real frontiersmen, anxious to establish a memorial to their ambitions by building a secure foundation for civilization.

History of the Town of Cumberland.

As early as 1640, George Felt, born in 1600, lived in a stone garrison at Broad Cove, Casco Bay, on land which he had purchased of John Phillips, a Welchman, who had probably before occupied it, and which in 1643 Felt repurchased of an agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Proprietor of Maine. Here he reared a family. He had two sons; George, killed by the Indians on Munjoy's Island (now called Peak's Island) in 1676, and Moses, born in 1650, and living in Chelsea, Mass., in 1733. George Felt senior, died in Malden after 1688. These were probably the first white inhabitants of Cumberland.

The settlement increased in numbers towards the east near Wescustogo River, and in 1674 it was supposed to have existed nearly 40 years. This, then, would give the approximate date of first settlement at about 1635.

Walter Grendall, who in 1674 had for several years been an enterprising man in the vicinity, lived near the Falmouth line.

In 1675 Phillip's war was commenced and the inhabitants fled to westerly towns where they could be defended. The sawmill erected on the east side of Royal's river at the lower falls, in 1674 by Henry Sayward, was burned, as were also most of the dwellings.

Peace was concluded in April 1678 at Falmouth. Most of the inhabitants who had fled in 1675, were still living and immediately began to return to their desolate homes.

In 1678 the Province of Maine, for the soil and jurisdiction of which the Government and Company of Massachusetts had long been contending with the Gorges family, became the property of the former who purchased the Gorges title for 1250 pounds sterling.

Shortly after, Thomas Danforth was appointed by Massachusetts as provincial President.

At a court held by Danforth at York in 1680 confirmation was made to Joseph Phippon and others of a township of land five miles in width on each side of Wescustago river, which grant had before been made by Gorges; and at an assembly in September in that year the town was incorporated as appears in the following instrument.

“At Fort Loyal in Falmouth 22nd September 1680. For the further enlargement and encouragement of settlements of the township by the Governor and Company of Massachusetts, on the easterly side of Wescustogo river on Casco Bay. It is hereby granted unto them that the waste lands lying between the said grant and Falmouth shall be added to the township and also an island lying between the sea and said township, called New Dameron Cove. It is also ordered and declared that the name of said Plantation shall be North Yarmouth.”

Thomas Danforth, President.

North Yarmouth was the eighth town incorporated in Maine. The origin of the name is only conjectural. Some of the early settlers may have come from Yarmouth near the river Yare on the eastern shore of England.

In 1681 Walter Gendall purchased from B. Gedney and H. Sayward a parcel of land previously owned by Thomas Stephens. He rebuilt the sawmill which had been burned by the Indians in their attack in 1675 and carried on a brisk business, renting one half of the mill for 50,000 feet of merchantable boards per annum. A corn mill was also erected at the Lower Falls and Gendall had a dwelling on the east side of the river near his mills and one of rude construction for his men on the opposite shore.

Four years later, 1685, the families numbered upward of thirty-six and were located chiefly along the rivers and sea coast from northeast boundaries of Falmouth to the northwest limits of Brunswick.

The inhabitants had no schools, sanctuaries, framed houses nor even bridges and passable roads; but a ten year peace had enabled them to repair the ruins of the last war and make some advances. These advances of civilization, the Indians believed, were as the advance of approaching flames. The plantation of North Yarmouth they regarded as a direct encroachment and a violation of treaty; and on the banks of Royal's river blood was first shed in the Province in King William's war.

John Royal's house was on the east side of Royal's river and used as a fort. In September 1688 the Government ordered that a stockade should be built on the west side of the river for better defense. Walter Gendall was to undertake the work for the Government and commenced on the work. Early one morning two men were sent over from Royal's before the rest of the workmen to make preparations for work contemplated for the day. These men were taken and secured by the Indians. The other laborers coming over soon after to their work were met by Indians coming from the bushes and exhibiting themselves as though disposed to quarrel. One of the men receiving a violent push by the Indian, raised his gun and shot him. Another Indian appeared and the white man was attacked but was rescued by Benedict Pulsifer who struck the Indian with his broad axe when the skirmish became general.

Capt. Gendall at Royal's perceiving by the cessation of firing that their ammunition was exhausted, took a supply and standing erect on a flat with a servant to help him tried to gain the further side. But before the float was entirely across he received a fatal shot, and throwing the ammunition to the men in distressed lived only long enough to say, "I have lost my life in your service."

No other inhabitant had done so much to further the interest of the town. The party receiving the ammunition defended themselves till night when the Indians retired to their favorite resort, Lane's Island, and murdered the two unhappy men who had fallen into their hands in the morning. No other whites lost their lives. It is said that John Royal was taken prisoner but later redeemed by Castine.

The Inhabitants now betook themselves to Jewell's Island where they were hardly able to defend themselves till they were taken by vessel to Boston and were scattered in that vicinity.

Following this attack came King William's war which was not terminated until 1699. Another war commenced which lasted till 1712. North Yarmouth being a frontier town, no attempt to repeople it was made until 1713 when the town had been desolate twenty-five years and had doubtless resumed much of its original solitude.

Massachusetts was anxious to revive the obliterated towns in the province and in 1713 appointed a committee of Eastern Claims and Settlements consisting of nine gentlemen, of which committee Samual Phipps of Charlestown, Mass., was clerk, and the same year the General Court authorized the resettlement of North Yarmouth. As early as 1715 the sawmill at the falls was rebuilt by Nathaniel Weare. This was again soon destroyed, and was afterwards rebuilt by Peter Weare, son of Nathaniel. In 1720 the Government dispatched forty soldiers to the Province to be located in the forts to guard the frontier towns, five of which were stationed at North Yarmouth. This year the town had adopted civil regulations and Peter Weare was clerk of the town.

In 1723 William Scales, Peter Weare, and others petitioned the General Court for soldiers to be stationed at three garrisons already well built, stating that the previous year there were twenty families in town, two saw mills and the prospect of a flourishing settlement. But the Indians having attacked Arrowsic, the women and children were sent

away and several of the men also left. The names of the settlers were appended to the petition and the families were directed as being convenient to a certain garrison. The one in which we are most interested as being in the present territory of our town was the Scales garrison, which was built at the foreshore near the buildings now owned by John Blanchard and his brother George. This was convenient for James Buxton, Matthew Scales, Joseph Felt, Francis Wyman and James Nichols; five families.

This garrison, built more than two hundred years ago, was destroyed by fire when the building of Mr. William Blanchard, were burned within the memory of many now living.

There were only a few white settlers mostly scattered along this foreshore road, each owning ten acres of land and working mostly in bands and well armed (with guns, etc.) for protection against the Indians. In case of danger from them they fled to the garrisons.

The central and upper parts of the town were a dense forest. For nine years this group of people had existed as a propriety. Its affairs had been conducted in a desultory manner and many families had removed. Complaint was made that the defense of the town had been neglected by the Government. In that year 1722, at the petition of the inhabitants and others, claimants of possessions in North Yarmouth, the General Court appointed a committee consisting of five men to superintend the settlement and manage the prudential affairs of the town. All claimants of possessions were required to have their titles confirmed by this committee and their decisions in all prudential matters were binding, subject only to a review of the court.

They received from Capt. Samuel Phipps, Clerk of the courts committee, of 1713, the ancient records of the town; held their meetings usually in Boston, but as necessity demanded, in North Yarmouth; and continued their wise and energetic superintendence for about eleven

years. Ancient settlers had their possessions confirmed or received equivalent, and new proprietors were admitted until the number amounted to one hundred. Ten acre lots were laid out extending from the Falmouth line to the head of the tide of the Royal's river, one hundred and three in number, one being reserved for the first minister, one for the ministry forever and one for the support of schools. Ancient proprietors were allowed to have lots at or near their former possessions. To the remainder the division was made by lot; the committee having met at the house of James Parker, for that purpose, on June 16, 1727.

Every man admitted to draw was obliged within two years to erect and well finish a convenient dwelling house; to clear and fence five acres of land and agree that either he or some abled bodied man in this place should reside in town for the aforesaid term of years. The home lots were finally increased from 103 to 117 in number. Each proprietor subsequently had, besides his home lot, 100 acres in the northwest part of the town, and 120 acres in the vicinity of Royal's river, two lots of 100 acres each in the northeast part of the town, and four acres of salt marsh or its equivalent in uplands. In 1735 a gore of land at the north of the town was annexed to it which divided into thirteen squadrons of 450 acres and thirteen squadrons of 280 acres each. Nine house lots drew one of each.

The house lots were small and near each other for mutual defense. The settlement suffered much from the fact that many of the proprietors were not and did not intend to be inhabitants and felt no common interest with the settlers for the welfare of the town. After considerable delay occasioned by opposition from proprietors not resident, by an order of the General Court April 6, 1733, North Yarmouth was reinstated with the powers and privileges of a town and May 14, 1733, Samuel Seabury, moderator, the organization was entered upon which inform of government has not since been discontinued.

Nothing like the rapid advances in obtaining the conveniences and comforts of life witnessed in later times was known at the beginning. Most of the fathers lived not to enjoy the state of independence and ease in which through encountering hardships and perils, they placed their descendants. There is evidence that their labor was as indefatigable as it was necessary, but their struggles with the hardships incident to their conditions, were severe and protracted.

The history of the first meeting house, is a history of the small beginnings, slow progress and scanty means of our ancestors. The location of this building is pointed out as being where Captain Young's house now stands, where the land forms a point between the road leading to Yarmouth and the one leading to Prince's Point just below the ledge which continues for some distance along one side of the road. It was called the Meeting House at the Ledge.

The building, simply a frame covered with boards, had already been used as a place of worship through two severe winters when the Rev. A. R. Cutter complained to the committee for postponing their contemplated visit. He said: "The people are much grieved at this delay, there is not time to do anything to purpose this fall and we dread passing another winter in it as we did the last." It was clapboarded a year later, in 1734, and the pews were not built and divided among the proprietors until 1739. Three years prior to the permanent organization of the town, and one year after the meeting house was raised and boarded, November 18, 1730, nine brethren, Ami Cutter, Samuel Seabury, Jacob Mitchell, Joseph Chandler, Ebenezer Eaton, Samuel Fisher, Samuel Totman, Benjamin Prince, and Jedidiah Southworth affixed their names to a covenant and were constituted a church there being present "The Elders and Messengers of the churches of Wells, Falmouth, Scarborough and Biddeford."

This was the tenth church in Maine. The covenant to which they subscribed showed how their faith in God lived out in their daily lives wrought far greater results for eternal good than they even hoped for.

“We whose names are hereunto subscribed, apprehending ourselves called of God into the church state of the Gospel, do first of all confess ourselves unworthy to be so highly favored of the Lord, and admire that free and rich grace of His that triumphs over so great unworthiness, and then relying upon the aids of grace therein promised for them, that in a sense of their inability to do any good thing, do humbly wait on Him for all, we now thankfully lay hold of His Covenant, confessing as follows:—

We declare our serious belief of the Christian religion as contained in the Sacred Scriptures, heartily resolving to conform our lives to the rules of that holy religion as long as we live in the world.

We give up ourselves to the Lord Jehovah who is the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost, and receive Him as our only portion forever. We give up ourselves to the blessed Jesus who is the Lord Jehovah *** We acknowledge our everlasting and indispensable obligations to glorify God in all the duties of a church, State and a body of people associated together for an obedience to Him in all of the ordinances of the Gospel ***.

At the same time we do also present our offspring with us under the Lord purposing with His help to do our part in the methods of the religious education that they may be the Lord's.”

The catalogue of the members of this church numbers 1075. The catalogue also exhibits a repetition often of the same name down three, four, five and six generations. Whole and large families of children have been gathered into the church by prayers of parents who having faith, gave them to God.

From this ancient church five churches have been organized in the original territory of North Yarmouth. The church at Harpswell was incorporated as a Second Parish in 1750. In 1774 a meeting house was erected in the northeast part of the town. In 1789 Freeport was incorporated and this church was included in the territory.

In the year 1794 the Northwest Congregational Society of North Yarmouth was formed. This is the present church at Cumberland Center. It was the third daughter of this venerable mother.

The Second Church at North Yarmouth was gathered October 1st, 1806. The church at Pownal was gathered in 1811. The parent church removed to the Falls at a distance of two miles or more from the original position. The old church was built of oak and its timbers were sound when it was torn down in 1835.

Because of trouble with the Indians, lands in the interior continued to lie waste and the inhabitants, though living near together, were often obliged to forsake their dwellings. Husbands and fathers were killed and wives and children carried into captivity. Compelled to carry arms in their walks, at their labor, and their worship, the inhabitants said, "There is no peace to him that goeth out nor to him that cometh in. We get our bread at the period of our lives because of the sword of the wilderness."

Mr. William Scales (father of Deacon Thomas Scales) and Matthew Scales were killed in the year 1725, on the Scales farm which we have known as Daltons, and soon after Joseph Felt, father of Mrs. Peter Weare at Broad Cove. Felt's wife and children were carried into captivity and afterwards redeemed by Captain Weare. Joseph Weare, commonly known as the Indian scout, who was a grandson of Felt never lost an opportunity to be revenged on the Indians.

In 1743 Nathaniel Blanchard and his wife Hannah Shaw and their eight children moved from Weymouth, Mass., to this town and

settled on what is now known as the Foreside road. Their house stood between the houses of Sumner Sturdivant and the Chamberlain house. The ruins of the old cellar may still be seen surrounded by a few ancient apple trees.

Nathaniel Blanchard 2nd, son of Nathaniel the settler, used to tell how he would husk corn in the barn in the evening without a lantern for fear of lurking Indians, and when going from the house to the barn would be afraid of being shot down by them. Twice he had stayed in the barn all night not daring to go to the house. Once the same Nathaniel was walking along the road and when he came to a big ledge he heard the sharp click of a gun lock. Hastily glancing in that direction he saw the sharp eyes of an Indian peering out between the bushes behind a log fence, which crossed the ledge. Quickly bringing his own gun to a level he aimed at the lurking savage keeping him at bay whilst he retreated backward to his house. No sooner had he reached there than he heard the report of two guns and looking out the window he saw two savages scalping a white man. He alarmed the garrison and they gave chase but were unable to capture them. The Indians dropped a powder horn which was kept in the family for more than two generations. This white man whom the Indians were scalping may have been Joseph Sweat, who was killed June 16, 1746, riding upon a horse near Mr. Nathaniel Blanchard's house.

Philip Greely, ancestor of the Greely family of this town and of Portland, was killed August 9, of the same year, at the lower falls where a party of thirty-two Indians had secreted themselves with the design of surprising Weare's garrison when the men had gone to their labor. The loss of his life probably saved many in the garrison.

The Indians continued their depredations until May 4, 1756 when a large party of them attacked the house of Thomas Maines at Flying Point, which, though well fortified they finally entered. Mr. Maines and

an infant son were killed. Mr. Maines was the last inhabitant of the town killed by the Indians.

As the population increased and the attacks by the Indians became less frequent, the men to whom land had been apportioned in the northwestern and northern parts of the town, naturally wished to investigate their property and thus the land became quite well settled before the year 1821. This we infer from the number of houses which were built before the beginning of the century, a goodly number of which are still standing. A dense forest occupied the land and the trails were marked by spotting the trees.

Three Shaw brothers thus made their way to the western part of the town; Joseph Shaw located his home where the late Joseph William Shaw's house now stands; Daniel Shaw where Mr. Nelson Shaw now lives, and Nehemiah Shaw where Mr. Alfred Legrow lives. It is in the traditions of the family that two of these brothers were obliged to return to the place where they had been living to fetch goods for their comfort and necessity, and left one brother to guard what they had already brought. He was obliged to keep fires burning and thus to fight the wolves away all the long night. This part of the town has always been called Shaw Town from the number of inhabitants of that name.

Before the Northwest, or Blanchard road was laid out there were three or four homes west of the present road. One was situated on a knoll in the lower end of the pasture now owned by S. W. Hamilton. Mr. Baker lived here with his daughter Betsey. She was returning one day from the Meeting House at the Ledge and was near the Tuttle house when she saw a bear following her. She ran, following the bridle path which led directly to her home, until she reached the hill on the further side of the gully. A neighbor, Mr. Buxton, came out with his dog just as the bear, which had chased her all of the way, was about to get hold of her. The dog frightened the bear away, so the young lady was saved.

The bear was trapped that night.

In Mr. Thomes' field about one-third of a mile from the road there is a depression in the ground which indicates the location of the early home of Mr. Benjamin Buxton and his wife Elizabeth Grant. Their daughter was Elizabeth Buxton, who married Solomon Loring Blanchard for her first husband, and her second husband was Deacon Salathiel Sweetser, often spoken of in the early history of this church. Mr. Benjamin Buxton built the house on the Northwest road now owned by Mr. Thomes, and to this house he brought his daughter Elizabeth when she was three months old. This was her home all through her married life. Mrs. Elizabeth Grant Buxton has two namesakes now living; Mrs. Elizabeth Grant Buxton Powell and Miss Bessie Grant Blanchard.

The third cellar is situated across the Mill Brook near an old orchard. This was the home of Mr. Lowell, Mr. David Prince also had a home near here.

The Tuttle house, the former residence of the late Clara Sweetser is said to be the oldest house in the vicinity.

The oldest house in Town is situated on the Middle road. It was built in 1740 by John Sweetser. It has been called the Bradford House and is located on the right hand side of the road to Portland south of Doughty's store. It is now the residence of Mrs. Sarah Dunn and her family.

A blacksmith's shop stood very near the well and a big elm tree on what is now the property of Fred Adams. The old familiar sign, SAMUEL TRUE, BLACKSMITH with a prancing black horse painted at one end and a horseshoe at the other was fastened near the edge of the roof over the doors. The building stood side to the road and there were two large doors, one where the horses were brought in to be shod and the other opening into an ox sling where oxen were shod.

Colonel True and his son Edward carried on the business for many years making their own nails and shoes. Colonel True is said to have made, with his own hands, when a young blacksmith in Portland, the first grate ever used for burning anthracite coal in that city. Rev. Mr. Perry in a tribute to his memory says:- "For twenty-six years he was the village postmaster and he served the people faithfully in various public trusts. At fourscore and beyond he was still able to be actively useful. Death found him busy in his garden and with one swift painless touch released him from all earthly toil forever. And so, long walking with God, at last he was not, for God took him."

Another interesting building still stands at the Center but is not in its old place. The building now used by Rae Hill as a stable once stood very near where the front of the present blacksmith shop now is. It was joined to his house by a small ell containing one room. This building stood side to the road and was occupied by Capt. Nicholas Humphrey as a store; groceries and hardware and everything that is found in a country store were found here. This store was a place where in war times the men congregated to hear the news from the battle fields and to hear readings from the Boston Journal. A good reader was sure of an audience.

Above the store was a large open room. It was used by Samuel Chase of North Yarmouth and Captain Reuben Blanchard of Cumberland as a place to teach singing schools. Captain Blanchard taught there seventy years ago between his voyages to sea. The large room was afterward converted into sleeping rooms. It is told that a slave was helped to get away to Canada by being secreted through the day in these rooms and sent away at night.

The building of houses and barns in these olden days used to be the center of interest in the community and when the day for the raising came, it was considered a general holiday. Invitations were passed

along by word of mouth that, So and So, was to have a raising and all ages turned out to help with the work and enjoy the bountiful supper provided by the owner of the property. The huge timbers for the frame were previously worked and properly marked for their respective places in the structure. The strength of many hands, aided with pick poles and shores hastened the timbers into place amid the cheering of the workers and the friendly rivalry of competing crews.

It is related that at the raising of the frame for one structure near the village, the rivalry became so keen that those present will always remember the occasion.

It seems that during the process of the raising, when the ribs of the roof were being put into place there was always considerable excitement to see which side of the roof would be up first, for to that side should go the privilege of placing the ridge pole. In the case referred to, the crews were hurrying to gain the coveted point when it was discovered that some of the men from one crew were trying to move the ridge pole to their side of the structure. This was a violation of the rules and soon all hands were struggling over the ownership of the long stick which was to ridge the roof of the building. Ropes used by the contestants to tie it to the heavy uprights were cut with broad axes in the excitement, and the boss carpenter, fearful that his prize stick would be broken, shouted orders which fell on deaf ears in the midst of the struggle. Peace was at last restored and the placing of the ridge-pole finally assigned to the side whose crew were first ready to lift it to the top of the roof.

A raising was always considered a gala occasion and not infrequently the mug and pitcher were passed too often for feet to guide the workman steadily home.

The older structures in the town with their massive axe hewn timbers stand as memorials to the days of community fellowship.

Within the town there are probably more than fifty houses that are more than a century old notwithstanding their modern adornings of piazzas, blinds and large-paned windows.

The old school house at the Center was a square, wooden building opposite the brick school house now standing. The interior was lighted by six windows. The teacher's desk was in the back part of the room, opposite the one door of entrance. A stove stood in the middle of the room. On opposite sides of the room were three rows of seats facing the middle and the space between the stove and teacher's desk was occupied by reciting the classes. This must have been one of the earlier buildings here at the Center.

The Church at Cumberland Center had its origin in a revival. In the summer of 1791 there occurred among the people a religious movement of much extent and power. It prevailed mostly among the young people, married and unmarried. It was estimated that from one hundred to one hundred and thirty were hopefully converted. This increase of religious life called for an increase in religious privileges. In 1791 or early in 1792, a move was made to build a meeting house at this place. On April 3rd, 1792, at a meeting of those interested, there was chosen a building committee consisting of ten of the leading men in the community. This committee was authorized to sell or vendue the pew ground on the site of the proposed meeting house, (except that of pew number 13, which was reserved for the use of the resident minister when there should be one) in order to raise money with which to build.

The day's work of a man on the house was to be reckoned at three shillings, four pence, and that of a yoke of oxen at two shillings. The house was put up in 1792.

On January 7th, 1793 twenty-nine owners in the house met and formed themselves into a propriety or company to carry on and finish the work of building the new meeting house. The house was not

completed, however, for some years. On April 8, 1797 a meeting was held to take measures to finish said meeting house and in October of 1798 all seems to have been done, and a final settlement of bills and dues provided for. This first church was built nearly on the site of the present one, only a little nearer the road in front. It was nearly square with a hip roof and a modest steeple in the central point and it was provided with galleries along three sides of the interior.

The pews were square as was the custom in those days. It had at first two entrances. These were afterwards closed to make more room in the interior and a single entrance through a small porch was substituted.

As soon as the new church was up and long before it was finished, a new church organization was formed. Twenty male members of the First Church having obtained a dismissal for that purpose, together with Rev. Tristram Gilman and Mr. Rufus Anderson met on September 3rd, 1793 at the house of one of their number and after prayer and consultation they subscribed to a mutual covenant including a confession of faith drawn up by Mr. Gilman. This formed the 'Second Church in North Yarmouth,' now the Congregational church in Cumberland.

The next care of the church was to provide themselves with a pastor. The twelfth day of September was set apart with the concurrence of the people as a day of humility and prayer, that they might be directed rightly in the matter. Rev. Tristram Gilman preached in the forenoon and Mr. Anderson in the afternoon. A call was prepared and signed by the members of the new church. It was presented to Mr., Anderson on the same evening by a committee consisting of Col. Ozias Blanchard and Mr. Benjamin Buxton. Mr. Anderson accepted this call on November 1st and on November 3rd, Sunday, his acceptance was made public.

The grave and deliberate manner of the whole proceeding is worthy of note. An Ecclesiastical Council was called on November 27th for the purpose of formally recognizing the newly formed church and ordaining its pastor. Nine churches were called to take part in this council, five of which responded. It cordially recognized the organization as a sister church but as there did not exist any parish to co-operate with it in the support of a minister, and as members of the new church were probably members of the First Parish and so legally bound to help bear its expense, the council declined to ordain and install Mr. Anderson as pastor. This action seems to have been felt as a keen disappointment. Like many other trials it was to have a happy ending. In the year 1794, 130 petitioners asked for and received from the legislature of Massachusetts incorporation under the rather lengthy name of "The North West Congregational Society of North Yarmouth." The 22nd of October 1794, was fixed upon for Mr. Anderson's ordination. There was no meeting house at Walnut Hill where several of the new church resided, although meetings were being held in what was called the Great School House. The meeting-house here was not completed but could be used and so was fixed upon as the place for the ordination.

Mr. Anderson's ministry was very successful. It was a curious circumstance that this church was at first wholly composed of men, even the wives not joining with them in their new enterprise but remaining behind and coming afterward. Mr. Anderson remained the pastor of this church until August 1804.

In 1806 this church dismissed many of its members that they with the others might form a separate church in North Yarmouth, then called Walnut Hill. Both churches have ever been on the most cordial terms.

Rev. Amasa Smith was the next minister commencing his labors October 22, 1806. He had preached three years in Turner and was fifty years old when he settled in Cumberland.

There was a great religious quickening during the first two years of his ministry. On June 3rd, 1813 certain arrangements were made for meetings of social prayer. If certain concerts of prayer on Sabbath evenings were the concerts of prayer for missions, then we have an indication of missionary spirit in this church only three years after the formation of the American Board.

The catechizing and instructing of children was also approved at this time by a vote of the church. Mr. Smith was dismissed at his own request May 1st, 1820.

He afterward preached in Edgecomb as a missionary. He also travelled as an itinerant missionary through Maine and Massachusetts. He travelled on horseback and lodged wherever he found himself at nightfall. Sundays he preached, lodging at the home of the local pastor. He was 84 years old when he ceased working in this way. He lived to the age of 91 and was buried here.

Rev. Samuel Stone, Mr. Smith's successor, was pastor as our town century began. Two events are monuments to his memory; the prayer meeting in the middle of the week and the establishment of the Sunday-school.

This year the name of the Society was changed. At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the Congregational Society of Cumberland holden at their meeting house in said town on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, A.D. 1821, it was voted:— "That, the society formerly known by the name of The Northwest Congregational Society of North Yarmouth, be in the future called The Congregational Society of Cumberland."

Certain outstanding facts of interest to the whole town during the pastorates of various ministers, should be mentioned here. A more complete history of the church can be found in the printed record of the one hundredth anniversary of the Congregational Church, written by Rev. T. S. Perry.

During the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Weston, fourth pastor, two great revivals are recorded. The second revival came during the summer of 1831, at which time the meeting house had been torn down in order to be rebuilt. The revival meetings were held in a new barn which has since been enlarged to the present structure owned by George Blanchard. It is believed that more than one hundred persons truly began a life of personal piety during these two revivals.

In the summer of 1831 the present meeting-house was erected. It was not a spirituous but a spiritual inspiration that animated its builders. This church was consecrated with prayer before a timber was lifted. The scene we are told, was memorable. The people had assembled, the workmen stood still, and all stood before God in silent worship. Col. Joseph Smith was master builder. The house was dedicated November 8, 1831.

The next pastor was Rev. Joseph Blake whose pastorate was the longest of any minister of this church, from March 3rd, 1841 to April 18th, 1859. During this period the parsonage was built and at that time was considered the best house in town. Mr. Blake set the trees along the street in front of the parsonage and around the church. He was a great lover of plant life and collected an herbarium which after his death sold for \$1000 and is now located at the University of Maine where it is still considered a very valuable addition to the botanical collections.

During the pastorate of Rev. Ebenezer S. Jordan, a pipe organ was procured and installed through the energy of Mr. Enos Albert Blanchard in 1860. During this same period a bell was placed in the belfry, and the church somewhat remodelled.

During Mr. Jordan's ministry came that dark and trying period of the Civil War when sixty and more young men, associated with families in this town, went away to service in that fearful struggle for the preservation of the Union,. Many were brought back to rest in the town

cemeteries. Several flags mark as memorials the names of those who never came back. Mr. Jordan was tenderly sympathetic, as many families in this town could testify. To many his memory is dear.

Rev. Truman S. Perry came as pastor of this church July 26th, 1874 and preached for nearly twelve years. Many of the young people of that day who were influenced by the revivals of 1876-'77 and 1884-'85 can say of his influence, as he said of his pastorate, 'there are connected some of the most tender, precious and holy memories'.

The influence for good which came during the pastorate of Frank W Davis, 1892 to 1899, was marked. His unexpected death after only five days of illness, caused great grief in the community, and among his associates throughout the State. He and his wife were the influence for reviving the town library which has existed to the present time and now contains over 800 volumes.

Although the Congregational church of this town has the largest membership, the three Methodist churches have exercised a large influence. One is situated in the western part of the town, one at the Foreside on the boundary line between Cumberland and Falmouth, and one on Chebeague Island.

The church at the west end of the town was first built in 1812 as a Union meeting house and for several years was occupied by different denominations. The Methodist society was formed in 1826 and has continued since. The present structure was erected in 1848.

The Methodist Society at the Foreside was formed in 1826 although preaching was held in the school house as early as 1808. The church building was erected on the town line probably in 1831. This society in 1881 built a chapel on Tuttle road and one minister officiated at both places for many years.

In early times the religious interest of the people on Chebeague Island were cared for by various ministers who visited some of the

islands in Casco Bay. In 1855 a meeting house was erected. A disagreement occurred in regard to location and a faction withdrew and built the meeting house now standing. The Methodist Society was organized at this time.

Next to the minister whose vital interest is the care of the souls of men, the physician is his co-laborer in the care of men's physical needs. These two men in the community have a right to the highest honors in that degree that they themselves consider their calling divine.

Within the century six physicians have held the honorable position. Dr. Amos Osgood of North Yarmouth was called upon by the people of Cumberland as familiarly as though his home was in this town. His forty years of practice made him acquainted with every family. The aged honored him; those of his own age were filled with high regard and praise; the little children loved him, which is perhaps the highest praise.

But, oh the contrast between the practice of medicine then and now! Dr. Osgood compounded all of his medicines, made all of his pills and powders; he was doctor, dentist, and specialist all in one. A call comes in the night; a bell over the doctor's head rings on its spiral of wire that has been set in motion by someone at the door giving a violent pull on the bell knob. It is a dark, stormy night, but the horse must be harnessed and he must go to the patient whose suffering can be relieved by his help.

His son William also practiced forty years, his practice beginning with the mature years of his father. They counseled together and the young man learned much from the experience of his father.

Dr. Frank Hall located here in 1867. It was his first practice. He lived here five years making many friends and looking into a future that seemed to invite to large usefulness. He was taken suddenly ill and after a few days of suffering he passed to that land where no one says "I am sick."

Dr. Hall's brother Milton succeeded him and practiced here seven years. He then removed with his family to Saco, Maine, where he enjoyed his home and his work.

In 1879 Dr. Charles Moulton moved here from Canton with his family and began the practice of medicine. He practiced until his son Henry was well established in the same work.

There is no record of the early education of the youth but the children were drilled in the catechism and taught in the homes. The first record of a school was that of the school house on lot 61 on Tuttle road near the Foreside road where David Mitchell taught beginning in 1764. The development of education has kept pace with that of any of the towns in the state. There are now eight districts, six on the mainland and two on the Island. There is one grammar school, the E. K. Sweetser school; and there are two high schools, Greely Institute at the Center and one on the Island.

Eliphalet Greely, born in 1784 in a house located a short distance southeast of Frank Blanchard's residence on Greely Road, was donor of Greely Institute. He began while he was very young to follow the sea and while he was still a young man he retired from a seafaring life and settled in Portland. He was elected president of the Casco National Bank in the second year of its organization and held that position by successive elections for nearly thirty three years. He was also Mayor of Portland for nearly ten years. His business life was characterized by thrift and judicious management. His will dated January 27th, 1858 provided for the building and partial maintenance of Greely Institute.

In former years many men from Cumberland have followed the sea. A list of fifty-seven who died at sea or in distant parts between the years 1793–1893 shows the importance of the sea-faring industry, at that time.

Many of the sea-faring men after many years of voyaging returned to Cumberland to engage in the less perilous pursuits of domestic life.

Captain Ephriam Sturdivant began at the early age of twelve years to follow the sea. He became Captain before he reached his majority and was a successful mariner for many years. He imported a cargo of Merino sheep from Portugal, these being the first ever landed in Maine. For several years he represented the town in the Legislature and for two years was State Senator.

Captain Reuben Blanchard first went to sea when was eighteen years old, as a common sailor. After nine years he took charge of a schooner in the coasting trade which he commanded for two years. He was shipwrecked while in command of "the Union" and only he and the mate were saved. He helped to build a brig which he afterward commanded in European trade. He also made trips to the West Indies and to South America. On retiring from the sea, about 1845, he became active in town affairs and in 1853 was a member of the Legislature.

Captain Beza Blanchard, Jr. commanded the brig "Turner" which sailed from Portland January 30th, 1843, and was wrecked by a huge wave in mid ocean. He and his crew were rescued after forty-six days on the unprotected deck of their wrecked and water-filled vessel without fresh water except from an occasional shower and with no means to cook the salt meat which they saved from the cargo. Captain Blanchard arrived home broken in health and unable to continue his strenuous duties.

Many other inhabitants of the town have "gone down to the sea in ships" with sufficient success to gain command of vessels which have sailed to all parts of the globe.

"As thrills of long hushed tone

Live in the viol, so our souls grow fine

With keen vibrations from the touch divine
Of noble Natures gone.”

The town of Cumberland was incorporated March 28th, 1821. The town was set off from North Yarmouth for the convenience of its citizens. They were far removed from the center of town and petitioned for their separation in the spring of 1820. A petition was drawn up and 176 men signed in favor of the separation, 19 men remonstrated, and 38 men were neither for nor against the petition. These 233 men were probably the number of voters here on the main land.

The Act of Incorporation contained nine sections and was presented to the Legislature of 1821 under the title: “An Act to divide the town of North Yarmouth and incorporate the westerly part thereof into a town by the name of Cumberland.”

Section 1 gives the boundaries of the town.

Section 2 determines the method of paying the arrears on taxes and of distributing the expense of a county road from New Gloucester to Walnut Hill.

Section 3 explains the division of the paupers between the towns.

Section 4 reads: “Be it further enacted, that the town’s stock of powder, balls, flints, guns, and camp equipage on hand at the time aforesaid, shall be divided between said towns in proportion to the number of men borne on the rolls of the militia of the respective towns.”

Section 5 “Be it further enacted, that the privilege of using the several burying grounds in common, and the privileges of obtaining clams and muscle mud from the flats in said towns which the inhabitants have been accustomed to use, from time immemorial, shall continue in common as heretofore.”

Section 6 explains the method of dividing and caring for the school funds.

Section 7 states that this act shall be effective on the 2nd day of April and explains the method of calling the first town meeting through a warrant issued by any Justice of the Peace in the county.

Section 8 gave the people living on the division line the right to choose which of the two towns they would live in, and explained the method necessary to follow. It also explained the division of the highway. This election among the land owners accounts for the irregular line on the Greely road boundary.

Section 9 arranged for a committee to determine the costs and settlements of this division.

The Act was signed by Benjamin Ames, Speaker of the House, and William D. Williamson, President of the Senate; approved by William King, first Governor of Maine, and filed at the office of Secretary of State, Portland, Maine, March 28, 1821. It was recorded July 7th, 1821, by James Prince, Town Clerk.

The first town meeting was held in April 1821. The warrant for the meeting read as follows:

“To Benjamin Sweetser, Jr., one of the freeholders of the town of Cumberland. Greetings—You are hereby required in the name of the state of Maine, to notify and warn the freeholders and other inhabitants belonging to the town of Cumberland who are qualified to act in town meeting, to assemble and meet at the Congregational meeting house at nine o’clock A. M. April 9th, 1821, to act on the following articles.”

The warrant contained 42 articles and some results are of historical interest.

The usual town officers are elected and many not found on the records of town meetings to-day. As this was the first town meeting, the absence of reports is noticeable.

Article 2. It was voted that Rev. Cyrus Cummings be requested to address the throne of Grace.

Article 8 Provided for 13 surveyors of highways.

Article 15 Provided for three fence viewers on the main and the same on the island.

Article 16 Provided for 16 tithing men.

Article 17 Provided for a sealer of leather.

Articles 19 & 20 Provided for 19 field drivers and hog reaves.

Article 21 Provided for a pound keeper.

Article 23 Provided that the selectmen should act as the committee on accounts to settle with the town of North Yarmouth.

Article 24 Provided for two men to act as sureties for the collector.

Article 25. Voted that the selectmen, Captain Ephraim Sturdivant and James Prince, be a committee to wait on and provide for the viewing committee appointed by the Legislature to consider the terms and conditions of our incorporation act.

Article 29 Provided that the town meetings should be held in the meeting house until the town ordered otherwise.

Article 30. Voted that if Reuben Loring makes his selection to belong to the town of Cumberland, he shall draw his proportion of school money to carry into the district where he belongs, it being No. 6 in the town of North Yarmouth.

Article 41 Provided for two harbor masters.

David Prince was Moderator and James Prince town clerk; David Prince, William Buxton and Beza Blanchard were the selectmen.

Many items in the town reports would be entertaining but time and space deny. On May 25th, 1821, the town voted to appropriate \$550.00 for schools the coming year. This was the largest amount appropriated that year for any purpose. In 1832 the question of locating a site for a town house was considered. Several places were suggested but at length it was decided that the committee should purchase, and obtain a deed for the same from Isaac Merrill; fifteen square rods of land,

to be taken in the name of the Town Treasurer or his successor to that office. It was also voted that Joseph Smith, Nicholas Rideout, Jr., and Edward Allen be a committee to make a draft of a town house with a room for the Selectmen's office in the same, and calculate the probable expense. The first meeting in the new town house was held September 9th, 1833, to cast votes for Governor. The result of the vote was; Daniel Goodnow 103, Robert Dunlap 97, Samuel Smith 17. Robert Dunlap of Brunswick became Governor in 1834.

The following is from a warrant for a town meeting March 12, 1832. "Article 3: To see if the town will employ the selectmen, treasure and clerk to give permission to retailers in their business to sell spiritous liquors to be drank in their stores or shops." One year later it was voted that the selectmen be authorized to license retailers to sell spiritous liquors. The vote was 78 for and 74 against.

On May 8th, 1826, it was voted that neat cattle be prohibited from going at large in all parts of the town the present year. We are reminded how sixty years ago every dooryard and field was enclosed by a fence. The reason for this was apparent when droves of cattle and sheep were a common sight, being driven through our village on their way to the Brighton stock yards. The railroads with their freight service of cattle cars were something for the future.

At the beginning of the century there were few horses and fewer carriages. A line of stage coaches crossed this town by three routes. Across the plains the stage from the country about Lewiston to Portland used to change horses at Leighton's Tavern. Stages passed from Augusta to Portland and so on to Boston by way of the county road running through Cumberland Center. A tavern two miles northeast in North Yarmouth kept by Edward Buxton, offered "Entertainment for Man and Beast," as the sign read. The building in its exterior is as it has been for more than a century except for repairs. It is occupied by

Mrs. Edward Beals, her son and his family. At the foot of Morse's Hill another tavern used to stand. It was owned by William Smith and here teamsters from back in the country with their ox loads of farm products, mostly wood, halted for the night on their way to Portland. This building was torn down by Mr. Oliver Collins and a more attractive building put in its place. The third stage route was on what is now the state road commonly called Middle Road. This was the connecting line between Brunswick and points east with Portland. The mails were carried by these stages.

Letters were written, in those days, on large sheets of thick paper, written on one side and folded so as to make an envelope, and sealed with red sealing wax. At that time all the mail for Maine was distributed from Portland and the rate of postage varied with the distance.

The Grand Trunk Railroad, first called The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, was the first to cross the town. The first twelve miles, the most difficult and expensive of the whole route, were open from Portland to North Yarmouth in July, 1848, and in the autumn to Mechanic Falls, a distance of 37 miles. The friends of the undertaking had the crowning satisfaction of seeing the Atlantic Ocean and the St. Lawrence River united by iron bands over a space of 297 miles early in 1853.

The Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company was chartered in 1836 and constructed its railroad from Augusta to Yarmouth. Afterwards it crossed the town of Cumberland by a track constructed from Yarmouth to Portland in 1851. A branch line ran to Lewiston connecting with the main line at Cumberland Junction built in 1870–1872. The route of this branch line was changed after forty years because of the heavy grade through Cumberland and North Yarmouth and now leaves the main line at Royal Junction.

Two electric roads also cross the town. One at the Foreside put through in 1897 runs from Portland to Yarmouth and Brunswick. The Interurban, running between Lewiston and Portland and crossing the western part of Cumberland, was built in 1914.

The days when they rode to church on horse-back, often two on one horse and over winding trails, have long since passed, and the automobile, supplemented by good roads has revolutionized methods of travel.

Shipbuilding has been an industry in the past of this town. The old shipyards were situated near David Spear's wharf at the end of Tuttle road. Two brigs, the "N. M. Haven" of 406 tons, and the "Woodside" of 609 tons, were built in this town, the first in 1863 and the second in 1866. The "Grape Shot," which made one of the quickest trips on record, around Cape Horn, was built here. Some vessels known as 'gundalows' were built back from the coast and moved to the water with oxen after they were completed. Such a gundalow was built on the southwest side of Bruce Hill which is about six miles inland.

Thus it may be seen that the people of Cumberland realizing that the sea was their best highway, constructed for themselves the means of transportation and adapted themselves to the handling and commanding of ships.

An incident of the harbor is related as follows: In the fall of 1780, the schooner "Rhoda," Captain Gray, anchored in Broad Cove, near Anderson's Rocks, leaving two boys, John Barr and Perez Drinkwater, to keep ship while all the crew went ashore.

The next morning the "Rhoda" was missing. The people of North Yarmouth, as it was then called, armed themselves with whatever they could find to be used as weapons and boarding an old sloop started outside. When they had passed Deer Point, Great Chebeague, they found the two boys in a small boat belonging to the "Rhoda" and took

them on board. The boys informed their rescuers that about eleven o'clock of the night before a boat from an English cruiser had slipped the cable and taken them off.

The boys had heard the English mention Monhegan and so the rescuers steered for that place and by a pretended accident they ran into the prize, boarded her and set sail for home.

They fell in with a large English cruiser off Seguin the next morning, captured her, and proceeded to Portland where they exchanged their prize for the more needed substantials of life.

Industries aside from shipbuilding have been many and varied.

The water power privileges in the western part of the town have been occupied for more than a century by saw mills. A saw and grist mill built by captain Andrew Leighton in 1832, was near where Mr. Mountfort's mill is now situated. On the next privilege above, Mr. George Hicks had a shingle mill and saw mill built in 1817. Near this location stands Wilson's saw mill. Just below the present highway an old up-and-down saw mill existed for a while in the early days. On the opposite side of the brook Mr. Adam Pervis operated a carding mill, the only one for many miles around. Then the fleeces shorn from the sheep of the farmers were sent to this mill and when the finished product appeared it was in the form of rolls reading for the spinning wheels of the wives and daughters to convert into yarn. The yarn in turn was to be converted by knitting, and weaving on hand looms, into stockings, blankets and quilts.

Mountfort's mill is the most up-to-date lumber mill in this section. It is equipped with the most modern machinery and its product is of the finest quality.

Another old industry which existed for a time was that of the plaster mill located on the stream which runs into Broad Cove.

Brickmaking has been an industry of note in this town. The old brickyard locations may be discerned in several places; one on the farm of Randall Sawyer below the house near the spring; another in James Dunn's field west of Frank Merrill's house; and still another in the field formerly owned by Mr. Edmund Merrill at the station. It was not uncommon for bricks to be made and burned in small quantities near the location of the house when a big chimney or walls were to be built.

For a considerable time, in the early days it was the custom for quite a number of men to earn a living by making shoes in the little old fashioned shoemaker's shops.

Agriculture has always been the leading industry. Orcharding is now becoming important in the town. In the early years fruit trees were few in number and the splendid fruit now grown in many orchards was entirely unknown. Mr. Amasa Sweetser and his brother, Samuel, were very much interested in pomology, and they were the first to introduce the grafting of standard varieties into young apple trees which had been raised from seeds. The chestnut trees, too, that beautify the village have grown from seeds planted by their hands.

We now revert in this history to the year 1738, when a division was made about one hundred islands lying in the adjacent Bay.

Of the islands belonging to Cumberland, Chebeague is the most important. This island situated eight miles east from Portland, is four and one half miles long and has an average width of one mile. It contains twenty-eight hundred acres.

Chebeague is famous for its history and ancient proprietors. The first sale of it on record is from Rigby, an English proprietor, to Walter Merry of Boston.

In 1680 it was sold to the sons of Rev. Robert Jordan of Spurwink, who conveyed 650 acres on the Island to Walter Gendall. In 1743 it was owned by the First Church in Boston and by Colonel Thomas of

Westbrook.

The Island was early sold to Captain Waldo and Colonel Waite. It was divided between them, Waldo taking the eastern part from Waldo's point to the division point, Waite taking the western part. Waite was called to Portland on suspicion of aiding the English in the Revolutionary War, and was forced to leave his 1400 acres of land. His horses ran wild for several years until a cold winter destroyed them. He was never heard from again.

The third permanent settler was Ambrose Hamilton, a Scotchman. In the year 1760 he bought a tract of land from Waldo. He had fourteen children. In 1789 he bought land on Duck Trap which is about ten miles from Camden. His last letter home is dated July 7, 1795. He died soon after. His wife learned of his death and went at once to Duck Trap where she found he had been dead three weeks. She returned to Chebeague and was the first one to be buried in the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery. A number of her children settled on the Island and their stone walls, cleared fields, fruit trees and old cellars like monuments remind us of the thrift of that generation.

Ebenezer Hill settled on the Island in 1780, the English captured his vessel in 1812. He was imprisoned a year in the West Indies with Commodore Decatur. When he returned he had a vessel built on Chebeague called "Decatur." Later a full-rigged brig was built of 231 tons, which was named "Columbus." In 1787 her maiden trip was made from New York to Havre. On her return she was loaded with 520 emigrants for New Orleans. She was captured by Charles Gibbs the pirate.

Chebeague was named by the Indians from T'Cabie, meaning Cold Spring, referring to the spring near Central Landing. This Island is one of the most picturesque and popular of the three hundred and sixty-five islands in Casco Bay.

By 1800 there were about sixty people on the Island; in 1840, two hundred and fifty; and by 1880 over seven hundred. In 1920 there was a summer population of eighteen hundred. As there was an increase in the population there was a relative increase in wealth and prosperity.

Who then were these people, their names and their vocations? The Hamiltons were rock sloop men engaged in building stone walls, lighthouses and government breakwaters. The Rosses were carpenters. The Seaburys were ship carpenters. The Bennetts were ministers, masons and painters. The Mansfields were traders. The Rickers were engineers. The Webbers, Johnsons, Thompsons and Doughtys, were fishermen and pilots.

Although the island of Chebeague is separated from the mainland of Cumberland by miles of ocean, the relation of the island to the mainland has always been pleasant. In political affairs and in town interests each depends upon the other to fulfil its best purposes. May the new century record much more or united interest in all things of highest importance.

Those of this audience who claim this town as their birthplace, those also who call this their lifelong home, doubtless have felt a thrill of pride that they are called its children. As we have considered the triumphs of our ancestors over difficulties, accomplished through faith in God and of adherence to their covenants, made to a covenant keeping God, we are strengthened by the divine promise, "them that honor me I will honor."

"Faith of our fathers, faith and prayer,
Have kept our Country brave and free;
And through the truth that comes from God
Her children have true liberty.
Faith of our fathers, holy faith,
We will be true to thee till death."

Cumberland.

Graceful elm and maple trees
Waving gently in the breeze;
Winding road of heated sand,
Cumberland.

Skies as blue as anywhere,
All you need of purest air,
Room enough at your command,
Cumberland.

Water? Plenty when it rains,
People, ordinary brains,
Country lads and lasses tanned,
Cumberland.

Morals? Not so very bad,
Better practice might be had,
But for precepts, those are grand,
Cumberland.

Little church and schoolhouse too,
With their teaching kind and true;
Reaping what the fathers planned,
Cumberland.

Just a little country town,
No resort and no renown,
Nothing great and nothing grand,
Cumberland.

Little word of letters four,
Makes me love it more and more,
Ye who feel it understand,
Cumberland.

All its well remembered ways,
Traversed from our childhood days,
Dearer far than cities grand,
Cumberland.

Home is more than house can be,
Broader than a family;
Native town long may it stand,
Cumberland.

Written by Nellie L. Sweetser

